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INTRODUCTION.

THE success which has attended the publication of the three preceding ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACKS, has induced the Proprietors to spare no expense or trouble in the forming of this, the Fourth ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK.

This work has been written not only with the view of setting before the Public the Yearly Calendarial and Yearly Astronomical Phenomena, in the most popular and yet accurate form possible; but, also, with the view of the whole forming a connected series, dependant upon each other, but yet that each volume shall be complete in itself for the year of its publication. This will be found to be particularly the case in the Astronomical Department; for instance, from year to year, the path in the Heavens of the Planets may be traced, in the same manner as they may be traced from month to month in the same year's Almanack. The work, therefore, differs in this respect from all other Almanacks, that, at the close of the year, it is not to be laid by as useless, but it will serve for a constant book of reference for the places and the appearances of the Planets, &c.

The CALENDARIAL AND ASTRONOMICAL DEPARTMENTS of this Almanack have been entirely under the superintendence of JAMES GLAISHER, ESQ., F.R.A.S., and of the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, who has also furnished the following explanatory remarks relative to the contents of this Almanack.

CALENDARIAL PAGES.—Times of the Sun and Moon, and Planets Rising and Setting. In these calculations a correction of 34′ for refraction has been taken into account for the Sun and the Planets, and an additional correction of 57′ for parallax for the Moon; and the calculations are adopted for London. An auxiliary table was printed in the Almanack for 1847, page 54, to enable persons to deduce the time of Sun Rising or Setting at any place in the British Isles. The numbers in the same table are applicable to the times of rising in this Almanack, and to be used in the same way as is there explained.

The times of Moon Rising will be nearly the same at every place in the British Isles, when the Moon is on the Equator, as the times given in the Almanack. At times, when the Moon is situated North of the Equator, she will rise earlier, and set later at all places North of London; and she will rise later and set earlier at all places South of London. At times when the Moon is situated South of the Equator, she rises later and sets earlier at all places North of London, and she rises earlier and sets later at all places South of London, than the times at London. The times of the Moon's Southing, or being on the Meridian, have been calculated for London, and they are true for all places having the same longitude; or for all places situated due North or South of London. To all places East of this N. and S. line, the times are somewhat later than those given in the Almanack.

DURATION OF MOONLIGHT.—To enable persons by a cursory glance to see the hours of Moonlight as well as to observe the comparative degrees of it, illustrated or tinted columns are given. At times, when the Moon is below the horizon, the hour space is dark, and it is light when she is above the horizon; and these are sufficiently near for the whole country.

EQUATION OF TIME.—This was fully explained in the introduction to last year's Almanack, with examples of its application. Its application, however, will be readily seen by referring to the article "Sun" in each month of this year, whose times of southing or being on the Meridian in common clock time are given each month.

All the times throughout this Almanack are to be understood as London Mean-time (common Clock-time), or, in other words, the times of the several phenonema are the same as those which will be shown by a good watch at their occurrence.

ASTRONOMICAL PHENONEMA DURING THE MONTH.

SUN.—The times of entrance into the different signs of the Zodiac are given; his distance from the Earth in miles; the points of the horizon at which he rises and sets at London, and his time of southing are given each month.

MOON.—The constellation in which she is situated every day; the times when she is on the Equator or N. or S. of it are given; the heights in degrees above the horizon when she is on the Meridian on those days in each month when she will be the highest or the lowest, and when she is near the several Planets in her monthly course are also noted.

The PLANETS.—The constellation in which each is situated; the time of rising and setting; points in the horizon at which they rise or set, and all the interesting phenomena of the year connected with them are stated; as well as their paths at those times when they are situated near conspicuous stars, or near other Planets, are laid down in diagrams showing their paths for the month, so that the gradual approach of a Planet to, or receding from, a Star or another Planet, can be seen for the whole month. At times when it seemed desirable, the appearances of the Planets have been given; and in fact all the information relative to them which our space affords, will be found in each month.

ECLIPSES.—In the year 1848, there will be four Eclipses of the Sun, two of the Moon, and a transit of Mercury over the Sun's disc. (See March, April, August, September, and November.)

TWILIGHT and PHASES OF THE MOON.—(See the Introduction to the ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK for 1847.)

THE WEATHER.—The article on the weather, (page 52), has been written upon the averages as calculated from the observations taken at the Royal Observatory at Greenwich, every two hours, night and day, for four years. They will be found to apply to a large circle around London, and indeed will not differ much, except at places North of latitude 54°, and at those places situated near the sea coast.

LAW TERMS, 1848.

As Settled by Statutes 2, George IV., 1, William IV., Cap. 70, S. 6 (passed July, 23rd, 1830). 1, William IV., Cap. 3, S. 2 (passed, December 23rd, 1830.

	Begins		Ends	
Hilary Term	January	11	January	31
Easter Term	April	15	May	12
Trinity Term	May	26	June	16
Michaelmas	Nov.	2	Nov.	25

UNIVERSITY TERMS, 1848.

OXFORD.

TERMS	BEGINS	ENDS
Lent	January 14	April 15
Easter	May 3	June 10
Trinity	June 14	July 8
Michaelmas	October 10	December 18
	The Act, July 4	

CAMBRIDGE.

TERMS	BEGINS	DIVIDES	ENDS
Lent	Jan. 13	Feb. 28, Noon	April 14
Easter ..	May 3	June 4, Midnight	July 7
Michaelmas ..	Oct. 10	Nov. 12, Midnight	Dec. 16
	The Commencement, July		

GENERAL POSTAL REGULATIONS, &c.

RATES OF POSTAGE.

All letters from one part of Great Britain to another (including the Local Penny Posts and the London Twopenny Post) are charged, if prepaid, and not

Exceeding half an ounce .. .. 1d.

Exceeding half an ounce, and not exceeding 1 ounce .. 2d.

and so on at the rate of 2d. for every additional ounce or fraction of an ounce.

Unpaid and unstamped letters are charged double postage on delivery.

HOURS OF POSTING FOR THE EVENING MAILS.

The receiving houses close at 5 30 P.M. Letters are received for the evening's dispatch at the Branch Post-offices at Charing-cross, Old Cavendish-street, and 108 Blackman-street, Southwark, until 6 P.M., and, with a fee of one penny, which must be paid by affixing a stamp to the letter, until 6 45 P.M. At the Branch Post-office in Lombard-street, the box remains open without additional fee until 6 P.M., and until 7 P.M., by affixing a penny stamp. At the General Post-office in St. Martin's-le-grand until 6, free, and 7 by payment of the extra charge as at Lombard-street. From 7 to half-past 7 P.M., letters may be posted there upon payment of a fee of sixpence each, which must, as well as the postage, be prepaid. Letters intended to pass by outward mails to foreign parts must be posted at the above hours.

N.B. Newspapers for the evening mails must be put into the receiving houses before 5 P.M., the Branch offices before 5 30, or General Post-office before 6 P.M. From 6 P.M. to 7 30, on payment of one halfpenny late fee.

MORNING MAILS are forwarded to most of the principal towns in England and Wales, and to all parts of Ireland and Scotland, for which the letter boxes at the Receiving Houses will be open till 7, A.M. for newspapers, and 8, A.M. for letters; and those at the Branch Offices, Charing-cross, Old Cavendish-street, and the Borough, for newspapers until half-past 7, A.M., and for letters until 8, A.M. At the General Post Office and the Branch Office in Lombard-street, the boxes will close for newspapers at a quarter before 8, A.M., and for letters at half-past 8, A.M.

British and Colonial papers between British Colonies, without passing through the United Kingdom to be free; except that 1d. may be allowed as a gratuity to the master of the vessel conveying them.

Newspapers, British, Foreign, or Colonial, passing between British or Colonial and Foreign Ports, and through the British post, to pay 2d.; if not through the British post, 1d.

The new postage stamps intended principally for the pre-payment of foreign letters have been issued. They are of the value of one shilling each, the colour being green, and the form octagonal, to distinguish them easily from the smaller denomination of postage stamps at present in use. These stamps may be used for inland as well as foreign postage, but they are chiefly intended for the postage of letters to the United States, India, China, the West Indies, New South Wales, New Zealand, and other places to which the postage is one shilling.

The New Post-office Act, of August 1st, 1847, contains 22 sections. By the 1st section, so much of the Act 3 and 4 Vict., c. 96, as enacts that no letter exceeding six ounces weight shall be sent by post is repealed, and that for the future, packages which in length, breadth, or width, exceed twenty-four inches, shall not be forwarded by the post between any places within the United Kingdom, excepting, however, petitions or addresses to her Majesty, or petitions to either House of Parliament forwarded to any Member of either House, or to printed votes or proceedings of Parliament, or to letters to or from any Government offices or departments. The following notice has also been issued. The Postmaster-General of the United States having given a notice for determining the agreement under which the correspondence between Great Britain and Canada has been conveyed, in closed mails, through the territories of the United States, *as well as all other agreements subsisting between the Post-offices of the two countries*, the mails to and from Canada will henceforth be landed and embarked at Halifax, Nova Scotia, instead of Boston, as heretofore. All letters and newspapers, therefore, addressed to Canada, will in future be forwarded by the way of Halifax, N.S., unless specially directed to be sent by some other route; and as the arrangement under which United States postage has hitherto been collected in Canada is also suspended by the notice alluded to, all letters for Canada, which the writers desire to have forwarded by the way of the United States, should be addressed to the care of parties in the United States, or they will otherwise be detained for the postage due for their transit through the American territory. The postage on letters to and from Canada, forwarded *viâ* Halifax, N.S., will be 1s. 2d. the half ounce, as at present, but *no charge* will be made on newspapers, either in the United Kingdom or in Canada. The third provision is in the following words, and by it considerable power is given to alter the present system:—"And be it enacted that the Post-master-General may collect and receive the foreign and colonial postage charged or chargeable on any letters sent by the post; and may also, with the consent of the Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury require the postage (British, colonial, or foreign) of any letters sent by the post to be prepaid, either in money or in stamps (as he may think fit), on the same being put into the post-office; and he may also, with such consent, abolish or restrict the prepayment in money of postage on letters sent by the post either altogether or on certain letters, and may refuse to receive or send by the post any letters tendered contrary to any regulations made under this enactment." By the next section, in all cases in which the British postage chargeable on any letter sent by the post shall exceed the sum of one penny, it shall be lawful for the Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury, by warrant, to reduce such postage to any rate of postage they may from time to time think fit. With respect to the privilege given by the recited act to seamen and soldiers, it is provided that it shall extend to letters liable to foreign rates of postage, subject to the payment of the foreign postage, if any be chargeable thereon.

It is gratifying to find that the great national boon of cheap postage has proved eminently successful. The revenue derivable from this branch of the public service has increased £5000 during the past quarter, and £57,000 on the year ending October 10th. The total net income of the Post-office already yields £359,000 per annum. And as the population increases—as education is more widely and universally disseminated—the Post-office revenue will continue to increase until it yields a larger sum than it did before the adoption of Mr. Rowland Hill's system.

ON THE CALENDAR.

THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF THE CALENDAR, FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD 1848.

	Gregorian or New Calendar.	Julian or Old Calendar.
Dominical Letters	B A	D C
Golden Number	6	6
Roman Indiction	6	6
Solar Cycle	9	9
Epact	25	6

(For remarks upon these several articles, see the Almanack of last year.)

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE YEAR 1848 WITH ANCIENT ERAS.

The year of the Julian Period ..	6561	From the foundation of Rome ..	2601
From the first Olympiad ..	2624	From the epoch of Nebonasser ..	2595

FIXED AND MOVEABLE FESTIVALS, ANNIVERSARIES, &c.

Epiphany	Jan. 6	*Ascension Day—Holy Thursday*	June	1
Martyrdom of King Charles I.	30	*Pentecost—Whit Sunday* ..	June	11
Septuagesima Sunday ..	Feb. 20	*Trinity Sunday*		18
St. David	March 1	Accession of Queen Victoria		20
Quinquagesima—Shrove Sun.	5	Proclamation		21
Ash Wednesday	8	*Corpus Christi*		22
Quadragesima—1st Sunday in Lent	12	St. John Baptist—Midsummer Day		24
St. Patrick	17	Birth of Dowager Queen Adelaide	Aug.	13
Annunciation—Lady Day ..	25			
Palm Sunday	April 16	Birth of Prince Albert ..		26
Good Friday	21	St. Michael—Michaelmas Day	Sep.	29
EASTER SUNDAY	23	Gunpowder Plot	Nov.	5
St. George	23	Birth of Prince of Wales ..		9
Low Sunday	30	St. Andrew		30
Birth of Queen Victoria ..	May 24	*1st Sunday in Advent* ..	Dec.	3
Rogation Sunday	28	St. Thomas		21
Restoration of King Chas. II.	29	Christmas Day		25

CALENDAR OF THE JEWS FOR THE YEAR 1848.

5608		1847		NEW MOONS AND FEASTS.
Tebeth ..	1	December ..	8	Rosh Hodesh or New Moon
„	10	„	17	Fast: Siege of Jerusalem
		1848		
Tebeth ..	1	January ..	6	
Adar ..	1	February ..	5	
„	14	„	18	Little Purim: Feast of Haman
Veadar ..	1	March ..	6	
„	11	„	16	Fast of Esther
„	14	„	19	Feast of Purim
„	15	„	20	Schuschan Purim
Nisan ..	1	April ..	4	
„	15	„	18	Passover begins
„	16	„	19	Second day
„	21	„	24	Seventh day
„	22	„	25	Passover ends
Ijar ..	1	May ..	4	
„	18	„ ..	21	Lag Beomer
Sivan ..	1	June ..	2	
„	6	„	7	Pentecost Holidays, the Feast of Weeks
„	7	„	8	Second day
Tamuz ..	1	July ..	2	
„	17	„ ..	18	Fast: Seizure of the Temple by Titus
Ab ..	1	„ ..	31	
„	9	August ..	8	Fast: Destruction of the Temple
Elul ..	1	„	30	
„	7	September ..	8	Dedication of the Walls by Nehemiah
„	17	„	15	Expulsion of the Greeks
5609				
Tisri ..	1	„	28	Feast of the New Year
„	2	„	29	Second day
„	4	October ..	1	Fast: Gedaliah
„	7	„	4	Fast for the Worship of the Golden Calf
„	10	„	7	Fast: Day of Atonement
„	15	„	12	Feast of Tabernacles
„	16	„	13	Second day
„	21	„	18	Feast of Branches
„	22	„	19	End of the Feast of Tabernacles
„	23	„	20	Feast of the Law
Marchesvan ..	1	„	28	
„	6	November ..	2	Fast; for the Destruction of Jerusalem
Kislev ..	1	„	26	
„	25	December ..	20	Feast of the Dedication of the Temple
Tebeth ..	1	„	26	

The Jewish Year generally contains 354 days, or 12 Lunations of the Moon, but, in a cycle of 19 years, an intercalary month (Veadar) is 7 times introduced, for the purpose of rendering the average duration of the year quite or nearly correct.

THE MONTHS OF THE TURKISH CALENDAR.

Hegiri;	1264,	Moharrem 1 (New Year)	falls on December 9,	1847.
..	..	Safar 1	January 8,	1848.
..	..	Rebi-el-Awwel 1	February 6,	..
..	..	Rebi-el-Accher 1	March 7,	..
..	..	Dschemâdi el-Awwel 1 ..	April 5,	..
..	..	Dschemâdi el-Accher 1 ..	May 5,	..
..	..	Redscheb 1	June 3,	..
..	..	Schâban 1	July 3,	..
..	..	Ramadan 1 (Month of Abstinence observed by the Turks)	August 1,	..
..	..	Schewâl 1	August 31,	..
..	..	Dsu'l-Kade 1	September 29,	..
..	..	Dsu'l-hedsché 1	October 29,	..
Hegiri:	1265,	Moharrem 1	November 27,	..
..	..	Safar 1	December 27,	..

The Mahometan Year is purely Lunar; it consists of 12 synodical periods of the Moon (or 354 days, 19 times, and of 355 days 11 times,) in a period of 30 years. The average length of this year is therefore 354 days 8h. 48m., which differs half-a-minute only from the truth; a degree of exactness that only could have been obtained by a long series of observations.

No allowance, however, is made for the excess of 11 days in the length of a tropical year, over the term of 12 revolutions of the Moon; it is evident that in about 33 years, the above months will correspond to every part of the Gregorian Year.

The Mahometan Era dates from the Flight of Mahomet to Medina, July 16th, A.D., 622.

ASTRONOMICAL SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS EXPLAINED.

☉	The Sun	♃	Jupiter	H	Hours
☾	The Moon	♄	Saturn	M	Minutes of Time
☿	Mercury	♅	Uranus	S.	Seconds of Time
♀	Venus	☌	Conjunction	♈	Aries
⊕ or ♁	The Earth	□	Quadrature	♉	Taurus
♂	Mars	☍	Opposition	♊	Gemini
⚶	Vesta	☊	Ascending Node	♋	Cancer
⚵	Juno	☋	Descending Node	♌	Leo
⚴	Pallas	N.	North	♍	Virgo
⚳	Ceres	E.	East	♎	Libra
♆	Neptune	S.	South	♏	Scorpio
⨁	Hebe	W.	West	♐	Saggittarius
⚚	Iris	°	Degrees	♑	Capricornus
⚕	Astrea	′	Minutes of Arc	♒	Aquarius
		″	Seconds of Arc	♓	Pisces

ASTRONOMICAL TERMS EXPLAINED.

The *Equinoctial* is a great circle in the Heavens, equidistant from both poles.

The *Ecliptic* is that circle in the Heavens, in which the Earth performs its annual revolution round the Sun; half of it being on the North side, and half of it being on the South side of the equinoctial: it is supposed to be divided into twelve equal parts, called signs, each of which has an extent of 30°, and each of them is represented by a symbol as shown above.

The *Equinoctial Points* are those two opposite points in the Heavens, where the Ecliptic and the Equinoctial cross each other.

The *Precession of the Equinoxes* is a change in the position of the Equinoctial points, which move backward about 50¼ seconds of arc every year.

The *Zenith* is that point in the Heavens which is situated directly over the head of the spectator.

The *Nadir* is that point of the Heavens directly opposite to the Zenith, or under the feet of the spectator.

The *Zodiac* is a zone of about 16° in breadth, extending all round the Heavens, and in the middle of which is the Ecliptic. This zone includes the orbits of all the known Planets except some of the smaller ones.

Meridians are circles in the Heavens, perpendicular to the Equinoctial, and passing through its poles; and which, therefore, pass through the true N., and S. parts of the Horizon and through the Zenith.

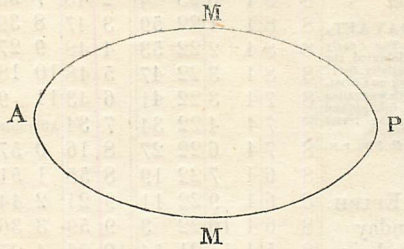
The *Horizon* is that circle which is equally distant from the Zenith and the Nadir.

Vertical Circles are those which pass through the Zenith and the Nadir, and are perpendicular to the horizon.

The *Altitude of a Celestial Body* is its height above the horizon, expressed in degrees, reckoned on the vertical circle which passes through it.

The *Meridian Altitude* is the altitude when it is on the meridian.

The *Orbit of a Planet or Comet*, is the path in which it performs its revolution round the Sun. The orbits of all the Planets are elliptical or oval, with the Sun situated in one of the foci, but less elliptical than is shown in the following figure):—



When the Planet is at A, it is then said to be in Aphelion, and when it is at P, it is said to be in Perihelion, these positions being respectively the greatest and least distances of the Planet from the Sun during its revolution. When the Planet arrives at M or N it is said to be at its mean distance.

The straight line joining A and P, and that joining M and N, are respectively the greater or the lesser axis of the orbit; the former is called the line of the apsides. The Sun occupies that foci of the ellipse which is nearest to P.

Whilst the Planet is performing its revolution round the Sun, it has also a motion round an imaginary line passing through its centre. This line is called its *axis*.

The extremities of this line are called the *Poles*; and that, which, if continued, would meet the northern Heavens, is called the North Pole; and the other the South Pole.

The *Longitude* of celestial bodies is reckoned eastward from the vernal equinox on the Ecliptic.

The *Right Ascension* of celestial bodies is reckoned eastward from the vernal equinox on the Equinoctial.

The *Latitude* of a celestial body is reckoned from the Ecliptic North or South.

The *Declination* of a celestial body is reckoned from the Equinoctial, North or South.

The *Elongation of a Planet* is its distance from the Sun, expressed in degrees, as seen from the Earth.

The *Opposition* of two celestial objects takes place when they are in opposite parts of the Heavens, as seen from the Earth, and their *Conjunction* when they are in the same parts as seen from the Earth.

The *Direct Motion* of a Planet is when its motion is in the order of the signs as passing successiyely from Aries to Taurus, &c. The *Retrograde* motion is when it is moving in the contrary direction.

An *Occultation* by the Moon of a Star or Planet, takes place when the Moon is between that object and the Earth.

The *Disc* of the Sun or Planet, is its whole orb, or its face. When any Planet passes across the Sun it is said to transit his disc, as Mercury will do on November 9, of this year.

Penumbra, is a faint shadow which borders the dark shadow produced by an eclipse.

Digit is the twelfth part of the Sun or Moon's diameter.

M D	W D	ANNIVERSARIES, OCCURRENCES, FESTIVALS, &c.	SUN. Rises	Sets	Declination South.	MOON. Rises. Morning.	Souths. Morning.	Sets. Afternoon	Moon's Age.	Duration of Moonlight: Before Sunrise. O'Clock. 2h 4h. 6h.	After Sunset. O'Clock. 6h 8h. 10h.	High Water at London Bridge. Morning.	Afternoon	Equation of Time. Add.	Day of the Year
			H. M.	H. M.	Deg. Min.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.				H. M.	H. M.	M. S.	
1	S	*Circumcision*	8 8	4 0	23 4	2 45	7 53	0 54	25			9 43	10 17	3 36	1
2	S	2ND. SUNDAY AFT.	8 8	4 1	22 59	3 47	8 39	1 26	26			10 52	11 25	4 4	2
3	M	Christmas. The early Christians celebrated the Feast of the Nativity, for 12 days, beginning on Christmas Day, which was called the greater *Epiphany*, and Twelfth Day the lesser *Epiphany*.	8 8	4 2	22 53	4 48	9 27	2 2	27			11 55	No tide	4 33	3
4	Tu		8 8	4 3	22 47	5 48	10 18	2 47	28			0 23	0 45	5 0	4
5	W		8 7	4 3	22 41	6 43	11 9	2 38	29			1 8	1 30	5 28	5
6	Th		8 7	4 4	22 34	7 34	Afternoon	4 37	○			1 50	2 10	5 55	6
7	F	α Arietis souths at 6h. 54m. P.M.	8 7	4 6	22 27	8 16	0 57	5 43	1			2 31	2 50	6 21	7
8	S	*St. Lucian*	8 6	4 7	22 19	8 55	1 51	6 54	2			3 9	3 30	6 47	8
9	S	1ST S. AFT. EPIPH.	8 6	4 9	22 11	9 21	2 44	8 9	3			3 49	4 10	7 13	9
10	M	Plough Monday	8 6	4 10	22 3	9 59	3 36	9 25	4			4 30	4 50	7 38	10
11	Tu	Hilary Term begs.	8 5	4 11	21 54	10 26	4 27	10 40	5			5 10	5 35	8 2	11
12	W	[Term begins	8 5	4 13	21 44	10 54	5 19	11 56	6			5 55	6 20	8 26	12
13	Th	*St. Hilary.* Camb.	8 4	4 14	21 35	11 23	6 11	Morning.	☽			6 43	7 10	8 49	13
14	F	Ox. Term begins	8 3	4 16	21 24	11 53	7 4	1 12	8			7 35	8 10	9 11	14
15	S	Aldebaran souths at 8h. 50m. P.M.	8 2	4 18	21 14	Afternoon	7 59	2 26	9			8 45	9 20	9 33	15
16	S	2D S. AFT. EPIPH.	8 1	4 19	21 3	1 11	8 55	3 38	10			9 55	10 35	9 54	16
17	M	Capella souths 9h. 20m. P.M.	8 0	4 21	20 51	1 59	9 51	4 45	11			11 15	11 55	10 15	17
18	Tu	*Prisca.* Old. T. Day	7 59	4 22	20 39	2 55	10 47	5 44	12			No tide	0 25	10 34	18
19	W	Rigel souths 9h. 14m. P.M.	7 58	4 24	20 27	3 55	11 41	6 36	13			0 53	1 20	10 53	19
20	Th	*Fabian*	7 58	4 25	20 15	5 0	Morning.	7 21	●			1 47	2 10	11 11	20
21	F	*Agnes*	7 57	4 27	20 2	6 8	0 33	7 57	15			2 33	2 55	11 29	21
22	S	*Vincent*	7 56	4 29	19 48	7 15	1 23	8 28	16			3 15	3 35	11 46	22
23	S	3D S. AFT. EPIPH.	7 54	4 31	19 34	8 19	2 10	8 56	17			3 50	4 10	12 2	23
24	M	Pitt died 1806	7 53	4 33	19 20	9 21	2 55	9 21	18			4 30	4 45	12 17	24
25	Tu	*Conversi. St. Paul*	7 51	4 35	19 6	10 26	3 38	9 44	19			5 5	5 20	12 31	25
26	W	Beta Tauri souths 8h. 55m. P.M.	7 50	4 37	18 51	11 29	4 21	10 7	20			5 40	5 55	12 45	26
27	Th	Sirius souths 10. 13m. P.M.	7 48	4 39	18 36	Morning	5 4	10 31	21			6 10	6 30	12 58	27
28	F	Procyon souths 11h. 1m. P.M.	7 47	4 40	18 20	0 30	5 47	10 56	☾			6 50	7 10	13 10	28
29	S	[K. Charles mart.	7 46	4 41	18 5	1 32	6 32	11 26	23			7 35	8 0	13 21	29
30	S	4TH. S. AFT. EPIP.	7 45	4 43	17 49	2 32	7 18	11 59	24			8 30	9 10	13 31	30
31	M	Hilary Term ends	7 44	4 45	17 32	3 32	8 7	Afternoon	25			9 45	10 25	13 41	31

JANUARY.

THE SUN is in the sign Capricornus (the Goat) till the 20th; on which day at 8h. 41m. P.M., he enters the sign Aquarius (the Water-bearer.)

On the 1st at noon he is 93,410,000 miles from the earth. He rises on the 1st at 3° S. of the S.E. by E.; on the 15th, at the S.E. by E., and on the last day nearly midway between E.S.E and S.E. by E. He sets on the same day at 3° S. of S.W. by W.; at the S.W. by W.; and midway between W.S.W. and the S.W. by W. points of the horizon. He souths on the 1st at 3m. 36s.; on the 15th, at 9m. 33s., and on the last day at 13m. 41s. after noon, (common clock time) at the altitude of 15° on the 1st; of 17° on the 15th; and of 21° on the last day.

The MOON rises between midnight, and before noon, from the 1st to the 14th, and between noon and midnight after the 16th. She sets afternoon and before midnight, from the 1st to the 12th; and after midnight, and before noon, from the 14th to the end of the month. The Moon is in the constellation Libra, on the 1st and 2nd: in that of Ophiuchus, on the 3rd and 4th; her motion is on the boundary of those of Sagittarius and Aquila, on the 5th and 6th; in that of Aquarius, from the 7th to the 9th; in Pisces, on the 10th; Cetus, on the 11th and 12th; Pisces, on the 13th; Cetus again on the 14th; Taurus, on the 15th, 16th, and 17th; Gemini, on the 18th and 19th; Cancer, on the 20th; Leo, on the 21st, 22nd, and 23rd; Virgo, on the 24th, 25th, 26th, and 27th; Libra, on the 28th and 29th; and Ophiuchus, on the 30th and 31st.

On the 1st she is situated south of the Equator, and is moving southward till the 4th day; at this time she attains her lowest point, and is 20° above the horizon when she souths; after this time she is moving N.; is on the Equator on the 2nd, and attains her greatest altitude on the 18th, at which time she is 56° above the horizon when she souths.

She is New on the 6th and Full on the 20th, but without an eclipse at both times.

On the 2nd day she is near Venus; on the 5th, near Mercury; on the 10th, near Saturn; on the 12th, near Uranus; on the 14th, near Mars; and on the 19th, near Jupiter.

On the 16th she is near the Pleiades, and on this day the bright star Aldebaran is occulted by her. (See below.)

MERCURY is in the constellation of Sagittarius till the 22nd, and in that of Capricornus from the 23rd.

He rises on the 1st, at 7h. 0m. A.M.; on the 4th, at 7h. 11m. A.M.; on the 7th, at 7h. 21m. A.M.; on the 10th, at 7h. 30m. A.M.; on the 15th, at 7h. 43m. A.M.; and on the 22nd, at 7h. 55m.; these times precede those of the Sun rising on the 1st by 1h. 8m.; on the 4th, by 0h. 57m.; the 7th, by 0h. 46m.; the 10th, by 0h. 36m.; the 15th, by 0h. 18m.; and on the 22nd, by 0h. 1m. From the 23rd to the end of the month, the Sun rises before the Planet, and on the 31st day they set together; therefore, during the first 10 days of this month, before Sun rise, the Planet is rather favourably situated for observation, during which time he rises near E.S.E.

He is moving eastward among the stars during the month, and is at his greatest elongation on the 25th day, being 18° East, at which time his appearance is that of a half circle. At the beginning of the month his appearance is that of a circle, as is shown in the annexed diagram, exhibiting the relative appearances of the Planets at the beginning of the year.

VENUS will be in the constellation of Libra till the 6th, in that of Scorpio from the 7th to the 9th, and in that of Capricornus from the 9th to the end of the month.

She is a morning star, and rises on the 1st at 4h. 10m. A.M., near the E.S.E.; on the 15th, at 4h. 41m. A.M., near the S.E. by E.; and on the 31st, at 5h. 11m. A.M., at the S.E. by E. point of the horizon. She souths at 8h. 50m. A.M., on the 1st; at 9h. A.M., on the 15th; and at 9h. 16m. A.M., on the 31st. Her altitude above the south horizon, at the time of southing, is 22° on the 1st, decreasing to 16° on the last day. She will be moving eastward among the stars during the whole year. She is near the Moon on the 2nd, and on the 7th, before Sunrise, she is within 2° of Beta Scorpii, the star being the higher of the two objects.

MARS will be in the constellation Aries throughout the month. He is an evening star, and sets on the 1st near W. by N., at 2h. 53m. A.M.; on the 15th, midway between the W. by N., and W.N.W., at 2h. 28m. A.M.; and on the 31st, near W.N.W., at 2h. 5m. A.M. He souths at 7h. 30m. P.M. on the 1st; at 6h. 55m, P.M., on the 15th; and at 6h. 19m. P.M., on the 31st; at the altitude of 53° on the 1st; of 55° on the 15th, and of 57° on the last day. He is moving eastward among the stars during the whole year. He is near the Moon on the 14th, and he will not be near any bright star or Planet during the month.

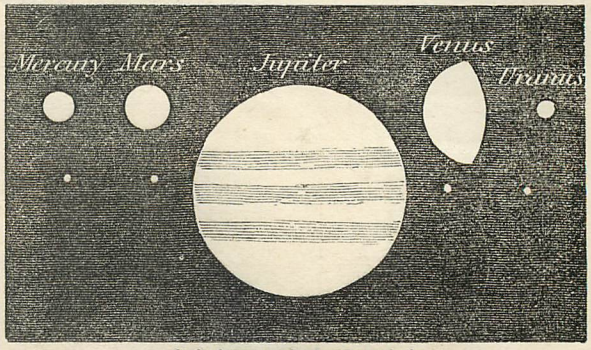
JUPITER will be in the constellation Gemini throughout the month.

He is visible throughout the night; he rises at the N.E. by E. on every day; at the former part of the month at about the time of Sun setting; and sets at the N.W. by W., at about the time of Sun rising; towards the end of the month he rises before the Sun sets; and he sets before the Sun rises. He souths at an altitude of 61° above the south horizon, on the 1st, at 27m. after midnight; on the 15th, at 11h. 24m. P.M.; and on the 31st, at 10h. 13m. P.M.

He is moving slowly westward among the stars. The Moon is near him on the 19th. At the beginning of the month he is 11° distant from Castor, and 8° from Pollux, and during the month he is moving slowly from them. No Planet is near him. A number of eclipses of the Satellites are visible; the times at which these phenomena take place are shown below.

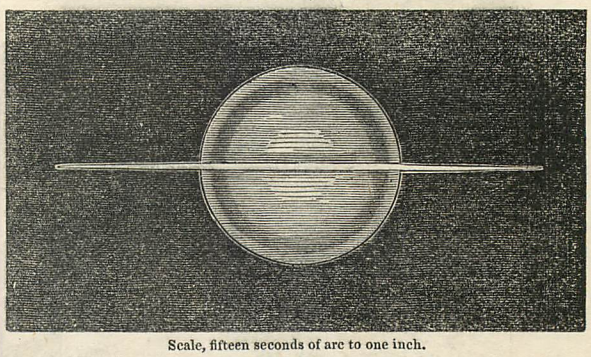
SATURN will be in the constellation of Aquarius throughout the month. He is an evening star, and sets near W. by S. on every day. On the 1st, at 9h. 14m. P.M. on the 15th, at 8h. 25m.; and on the 31st, at 7h. 33m. He rises before noon, and souths on the 15th, at 3h. 11m. P.M. He moves slowly eastward among the stars till the end of June. He is near the Moon on the 10th, and Mercury on the 18th.

RELATIVE APPEARANCE OF THE PLANETS IN JANUARY, 1848.



Scale, forty seconds of arc to one inch.

TELESCOPIC APPEARANCE OF SATURN DURING THE MONTHS OF JANUARY AND FEBRUARY, 1848.



Scale, fifteen seconds of arc to one inch.

In this Planet's course round the Sun, the ring assumes a variety of appearances, from being fully presented to us, then gradually becoming smaller and smaller till it becomes invisible, or, as viewed through the most powerful telescopes, merely an almost imperceptible line. The ring is now approaching to this state, and will have the appearance as shown in the annexed diagram, during this and the following month. The progress of the decrease and increase of the appearance of Saturn's ring, is an interesting phenomena to watch. (See the engravings of Saturn in this, and those in the two preceding Almanacks.)

Days of the Month.	Length of Day, or number of hours between sunrise and sunset.	Number of Hours and Minutes the Day has increased since the Shortest Day.	Time of Day-break, or beginning of Twilight.	Time of Twilight Ending.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	7 52	0 7	6 3	6 5
6	7 57	0 12	6 3	6 10
11	8 6	0 21	6 1	6 15
16	8 18	0 33	5 59	6 21
21	8 30	0 45	5 55	6 28
26	8 47	1 2	5 51	6 28
31	9 1	1 16	5 45	6 44

JUPITER'S SATELLITES.

Eclipses of 1st Sat. Immersion. I.	Eclipses of 2nd Sat. Emersion. E.
D. H. M.	D. H. M.
5 3 24 A.M. I.	1 7 40 P.M. I
8 6 34 P.M. E.	9 1 7 A.M. E.
14 2 0 A.M. E.	16 3 43 A.M. E.
15 8 29 P.M. E.	26 7 38 P.M. E
21 3 54 A.M. E.	3rd Sat.
22 10 23 P.M. E.	4 1 5 A.M. I.
30 0 18 A.M. E.	4th Sat.
31 6 46 P.M. E.	28 9 43 P.M. I
	29 0 59 A.M. E.

OCCULTATIONS OF STARS BY THE MOON.

Names of Stars.	Magnitude.	Times of disappearance and re-appearance of the Star.	At the dark or bright limb of the Moon.
		D. H. M.	
Aldebaran	1	16 3 44 P.M.	Dark
		16 4 29 P.M.	Bright
N Tauri	6	17 10 26 P.M.	Dark
		17 11 27 P.M.	Bright
u Geminorum	5½	18 8 32 P.M.	Dark
		18 9 37 P.M.	Bright
29 Cancri	6	20 6 9 P.M.	Bright
		6 47 P.M.	Dark

TIMES OF CHANGES OF THE MOON

And when she is at her greatest distance (Apogee) or at her least distance (Perigee), from the Earth, in each Lunation.

NEW MOON	6D.	0H.	8M.	P.M
FIRST QUARTER	13	11	47	A.M.
FULL MOON	20	0	5	P.M.
LAST QUARTER	28	11	59	A.M.
PERIGEE	13	2		A.M.
APOGEE	27	8		A.M.

RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATIONS OF THE PLANETS.

Days of the Month.	MERCURY. Right Ascension	MERCURY. Declination South.	VENUS. Right Ascension	VENUS. Declination South.	MARS. Right Ascension	MARS. Declination North.	JUPITER. Right Ascension	JUPITER. Declination North.	SATURN. Right Ascension	SATURN. Declination South.	URANUS. Right Ascension	URANUS. Declination North.
1	17h. 36m	23° 24′	15h. 31m	16° 1′	2h. 12m	14° 44′	7h. 10m	22° 39′	22h. 43m	10° 7′	0h. 54m	5° 4′
6	18 8	24 6	15 54	17 22	2 18	15 20	7 8	22 44	22 45	9 57	0 54	5 6
11	18 42	24 16	16 17	18 34	2 25	15 59	7 5	22 49	22 47	9 46	0 54	5 7
16	19 16	23 53	16 41	19 37	2 33	16 39	7 2	22 54	22 48	9 34	0 55	5 10
21	19 51	22 54	17 5	20 29	2 41	17 19	6 59	22 59	22 50	9 22	0 55	5 12
26	20 27	21 18	17 30	21 9	2 50	18 1	6 57	23 3	22 52	9 10	0 56	5 16

COUNTRY SCENES—JANUARY.

(FOR EVERY MONTH, BY THOMAS MILLER.)

Ah, bitter chill it was!
The owl, for all his feathers was a-cold;
The hare limped trembling through the frozen grass,
And silent was the flock in woolly fold. KEATS.

JANUARY is called the Gate of the Year—the Entrance Hall that leads to the seasons. We must pass through the grey leaden-coloured portico, supported with glittering pillars of ice, before we can reach the flowery doors of Spring, beyond which the dark green gates of Summer open, while far behind Autumn swings wide upon its golden hinges, revealing a landscape that looks like the ocean basking in the yellow sunshine, its waves the ever-moving uplands, waving drowsily with eary corn.

The walls of this solemn hall, which open indistinctly upon a longer twilight, and silently diminish the darkness that hangs upon the edge of the expanding day, are formed of grey snow, propped up by the mighty bulk of naked forest trees; the knotted and iron elbows of which are linked one within the other—while around hang life-like pictures, all in keeping with the scene—landscapes of ice and snow with cold looks that are half warmed by the dark foliage of the evergreens, and cheered by the rounded crimson of the holly berries, while the trailing ivy, from which the snow flakes have melted, clasps the cottage chimney whence the curling smoke ascends in trails of blue and silver, like clouds that have lost their way, and are wandering back again to the sky. There, spreads out a lonely mere, seeming darker through contrast with the snow-wreaths which surround it, while, deep below, the trees look down, as if cut out from solid ebony: and the crisped reeds, the ghastly skeletons of Summer, whisper to each other with a frozen breath, as if they dreaded that the bleak north wind should overhear their husky rustling, or with his cutting shears lay them prostrate, blanched, withered, and dead.

In another picture, we see a rustic stile; the snow, that rests upon the barked bars, is imprinted with the robin's feet, while his scarlet breast, harmonising beautifully with the cluster of crimson hips that droop from the leafless spray of the wild rose, form a cheerful foreground to the desolate moorland that lies behind; and as we look upon the open beak of the bird, and his black-beaded and fearless eye, we can fancy that we hear him singing as sweetly as if Summer still stood on tiptoe with her hair unbound, and held between her rosy fingers her streaming garland of long green leaves.

Further on we behold the blue titmouse, hanging by its hooked claws, back downward—yet never fearful of falling; peeping with curious eye, beneath the level-clipped broad-thatched eaves in search of insects, while the white cat, motionless, as if cut out of marble, sits watching upon the smooth-bricked window-sill, sometimes feigning sleep, yet ready to spring up, if only a straw fall from the beak of the busy bird. Past the church porch, whose steep roof is covered with unruffled flakes, an old beggar-man in his thread-bare coat moves slowly along, his head bow-bent—the cutting wind that comes sweeping round the low square tower, blows back his long silver hair, on which the unmelted snow rests, and he pulls his weather-beaten hat lower over his forehead, and grasps his long staff firmer, with his cold blue hands, as he faces the eddying gust.

Whichever way the observant eye turns, this great Hall that opens upon the year is hung with pleasing pictures, and filled with interesting objects. On the dark beams that span above, the bat folds up his leathern wings, and with his head drooping, soundly sleeps; the little dormouse, coiled up like a ball, rests in its burrow, beneath the roots of the antique oak, and should it chance to awaken before the warm days come, feeds upon the hoard it has secured, then folds itself up again in its dark chamber, and waits until it sees the sun-shine streaming from the chinks of the inner door of Spring. High overhead, though still below the heavy snow-filled clouds, is heard the shrill scream of the wild geese; their arrowy-pointed ranks cleave the chilly air, as they sail at night far over the silent town to where the reedy marsh and the sedgy morass stretch out, intercepted by melancholy streams, on the surface of which, excepting themselves only, the shadow of the solitary fowler in his boat is seen to move. There, when the wind stirs the ridgy ripples in the calm moonlight, the wild swan sleeps majestically upon the rocking eddies; the underdown of his silver plumage bared by the fitful gusts that come by sudden starts and then are still, although the rocky motion uncoils not his arched neck, nor unfolds the black beak which is thrust for warmth under his wing.

Without, on the frosted branches, the fieldfares sit huddled together in their feathery coats, looking with hungry eyes upon the few withered berries, black and hard, which the wintry wind has left; while, in the distance, the poor sheep pause every now and then to give a plaintive bleat, as they cease for a moment their cold labour of burrowing for food amid the knee-deep snow; for every-way the country around is covered with it, the fields are all but silent, the high roads are no longer alive with busy figures, and where the heavily laden waggon moves slowly along, it comes with a dead and muffled sound, unlike the cheerful tramp and gritty creak which grinds down the wayside pebbles into summer dust.

Few, excepting they are true lovers of nature, would be tempted to climb the summit of a steep hill to witness the strange and beautiful appearance the landscape below presents if covered deeply with snow. Ascend, and you seem as if looking over a country that is silent and uninhabited. The hedges rise, like white walls, built up as boundary lines through a vast expanse, that one way presents no other landmarks, excepting a few trees, and the black line of a winding river; all beside is one wide outstretched territory of snow. Objects which, at other times, are familiar to the eye, have assumed new shapes; the thatched roof of the cottage and the hayrick, the shed in the field and the high pile of winter-faggots, have all put on a strange disguise; and, but for the smoke which is distinguishable above the low chimney, there is no stir of life to proclaim the existence of man. To the left, the village-spire rises like a lonely monument above a buried country, which seems to tell that all below are dead; for the roads are no longer visible, and what motion there is in the little hamlet is unperceived. It seems as if it had drifted far away, and was fast sinking in the centre of a great and silent sea of snow, the church-spire alone visible above the floating and far-off wreck.

Formless, the pointed cairn now scarce o'ertops
The level dreary waste; and coppice-woods,
Diminished of their height, like bushes seem.

What a picture of the wild and fearful winters of ancient times is presented in the name our Saxon ancestors gave to January, which they called Wolf-month: on account of the ravages made by that animal at this dreary and desolate season of the year. Then our island abounded with huge morasses, swampy wastes, lonely moors, and vast tracts of dreary forest-land, and over these snowy solitudes, in the dark midnights of winter, the howl of the wolf was heard, as, ravenous for prey, he ventured nearer the Saxon huts, and prowled about the doorway of the habitation of man. Dismal and dangerous were the paths then traversed by the lonely wayfarer, for towns and villages lay long and wide apart, and there were but few roads, excepting the long, straight, monotonous highways made by the Romans, or the broken and uncertain bridle-paths, which wound along the dangerous and precipitous banks of the rivers, or at best, in later times the narrow ways traversed by the ancient merchants, with their trains of pack-horses, who went, carefully picking their way through the storms and snow, and darkness of winter. Even now in the vast wolds of Yorkshire, and over the wild broad marshes of Lincolnshire, there exists many a miry and dangerous cross-road, where even a traveller well acquainted with the country, is, in winter, in momentary danger of foundering.

Although January is one of the coldest months of the year, it is accompanied with the consolation of knowing that the shortest day is past, and that every sunset brings us nearer to the flowery land of Spring, for on each morrow we hear the chirrup of the sparrow sooner under the eaves, and we find the grey dawning peeping in earlier and earlier at the lattice, and looking upon the earth as if to see if any bud has yet broken through its brown sheath, or whether the snow-drop has ventured forth into the cold waste, to shiver alone and wait companionless for its warmer attendant the yellow crocus of spring.

At this season of the year a bitter black frost sometimes sets suddenly in, which makes itself felt everywhere; the few green things that remain, curdle and wrinkle up as if they had been scorched, nothing seems to grow, the little hardy bud makes no progress, the earth looks as if it had changed to stone, and beneath it, nature lies dead and buried. The poor birds, as if for condolence, come nearer to the habitation of man—upon the palings, upon the garden-hedge, and about the farm-yard, we see many whose plumage is new to us, and whom hunger alone has driven from the deep seclusion of the woods.

In one bleak biting night the pond is frozen over, and, deluded by the dazzling surface of ice, the cattle, more thirsty through the dry, hard, moistureless food which forms their winter diet, hang down their heads to drink, when, instead of the cold yielding water, their hot breath comes in contact with the chilly marble-like ice, and after several vain attempts to penetrate it, they raise their heads and low piteously, nor cease until the farmer-boy either comes with a mallet or a long pole, breaks through the hard mass, and leaves them to drink their fill. Numbers of fish perish at this time of the year in the ponds and reservoirs through want of air and food, both of which it is easy to supply them with, by breaking holes in the ice, and throwing in bread, grain, or the offals of animals, for unless this is done they will soon begin to devour each other. It is a well-known fact that fish will come at the call of those who are accustomed to feed them, take food from the hand of their keeper, and allow themselves to be touched without attempting to escape, or displaying any symptom of fear. Eels will bury themselves in the mud as a protection from cold, and the carp, it is also believed, seeks the same retreat in severe weather.

Yet, under this vast winding-sheet, that seems to cover the dead, nature is still at work; the seed that remains invisible is silently swelling and bursting below, and in a few more weeks pale lines of green will show where the spring corn has broken through the furrow. The little brown rounded bud is forming, coil within coil, and will ere long thrust its emerald point from out its confined cell, as if timidly peeping forth, and waiting until the rain and the sunshine called it, to bare its broad green beauty to the breeze; for then the woods will no longer be alone filled with

Those boughs, which shake against the cold
Bare ruined choirs where late the sweet birds sung.

The Winter-sleep of many animals is a wonderful provision of nature—although we are perhaps wrong in giving the name of sleep to such a state of torpor, for it is neither produced by over-exertion, nor caused by a want of repose. Some prepare for this uncertain state of slumber by storing up food against they awake, or revive—for either hunger, or a sudden change from cold to heat, or causes which are to us unknown, and against which several of our hibernating quadrupeds appear to guard, often rouse them at mid-Winter, and there is no doubt that they would perish were it not for this fresh supply of food. Some, like the dormouse and harvest-mouse, coil themselves up like a ball, and may be rolled about without evincing any sign of life while in this state—so may the hedgehog—although the latter ever assumes such a form when in danger, and presents the same lifeless appearance at pleasure, while, unlike the former, it lays up no store against Winter. The squirrel also passes a great part of the cold season in a torpid state, taking care, however, in case he should feel "the hungry edge of appetite," to have a dozen or two of well-stored larders in readiness, which he very often finds robbed, when he comes to visit them. But no one seems to lay up such provision for Winter as the long-tailed field-mouse, which consists of acorns, nuts, corn, and seeds of various descriptions, the accumulation of many a journey, which, when garnered, and nicely arranged, is often rooted up by some hog, as he comes grunting and smelling about the ground, where this little hoarder has concealed his treasure. How he manages to pass the Winter when his house is thus broken open and robbed, we are at a loss to divine, for we can readily imagine that one who has made such bountiful provisions in his chamber, would not be able to rest long together when it is empty. The bats also hibernate, huddling together for warmth, and not only holding on the roofs, and beams, and caverns, and in the hollows of trees, by their claws, but crowding one over another, until it is really wonderful what numbers are congregated in so small a space, as they are often found to occupy. On the habits of some of these animals, we may dwell more lengthily as we pass through the different changes of the year, for now they may be compared to the seed, which, though not dead, is hidden in the earth, to appear again in due season.

There is something beautiful to a fanciful mind in the varied forms which the frost-work assumes, and although we must venture out of doors to witness the most wonderful productions formed by this strange and silent hand, still those who are too fearful of the cold, or too indolent to venture forth, may discover within doors, traces of the finger of this Hoary Worker—shrub, and flower, and leaf, as of network and cunning embroidery, all wrought in one night by this silent and unseen enchanter. What wild landscapes does he put together! mountains, and deep gorges, and steep precipices, with overhanging pines that seem ready to drop into the dark gulf below—for such are among the many wonders which this artist produces. Strange effects are also wrought by a sudden freezing shower; when the rain encloses all it falls upon, as if with a glass covering, or clings to larger objects, and hangs them about with gems of the clearest crystal, until—

In pearls and rubies rich the hawthorn show,
While through the ice the crimson berries glow.

These showers also produce a startling effect upon birds, causing them to flutter and shake out their wings to get rid of the cumbersome jewels, that only impede their free and natural motions. Yet this very power slowly produces the mighty glacier that, in its thunderous fall, shakes the whole valley into which it descends. January is considered a dead month, and in a severe winter, is one of the dullest in the whole circle of the year; still the out-of-door naturalist will find many objects to instruct and interest him, and may become acquainted with the habits of many living things which the full-leaved summer enshrouds. Birds, which at other times seldom venture near the abode of man; insects, which a fine day of sunshine has aroused from a torpid state; and animals which the floods or hunger have forced from their hiding places; for even the little harvest mouse, either driven from the barn by the removal of the corn, or disturbed from its winter slumber in the earth, may sometimes be seen hurrying off through the shelter of a leafless hedge to its retreat, for

Nature in her sleep is never still.

M D	W D	ANNIVERSARIES, OCCURRENCES, FESTIVALS, &c.	SUN. Rises.	Sets.	Declination South.	MOON. Rises. Morning.	Souths. Morning.	Sets. Afternoon	DURATION OF MOONLIGHT. Before Sunrise. O'Clock. 2h. 4h. 6h.	Moon's Age.	After Sunset. O'Clock. 6h 8h. 10h.	HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE. Morning.	Afternoon	EQUATION OF TIME. Add.	Day of the Year.
			H. M.	H. M.	Deg. Min.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.				H. M.	H. M.	M. S.	
1	Tu	Pheasant and Partridge shooting ends	7 42	4 46	17 15	4 28	8 58	1 26		26		11 5	11 37	13 50	32
2	W	*Purif. Cand. Day*	7 41	4 48	16 58	5 20	9 50	2 21		27		No Tide.	0 15	13 58	33
3	Th	*St. Blaise.* This is a great day among wool-combers, who celebrate the anniversary of their patron on this day	7 39	4 50	16 41	6 8	10 44	3 24		28		0 38	1 5	14 5	34
4	F		7 37	4 52	16 23	6 50	11 39	4 35		29		1 26	1 50	14 11	35
5	S	*St. Agatha*	7 35	4 51	16 5	7 26	Morning.	5 50		☌		2 10	2 35	14 17	36
6	S	5TH. AFT. EPIPHA.	7 34	4 55	15 47	8 0	1 28	7 7		1		2 55	3 15	14 22	37
7	M	α Arietis souths 4h 50m P M.	7 32	4 57	15 29	8 29	2 21	8 24		2		3 30	3 55	14 26	38
8	Tu	Half Quarter	7 30	4 59	15 10	8 58	3 14	9 42		3		4 15	4 35	14 29	39
9	W	α Ceti souths 5h 38m. P.M.	7 29	5 1	14 51	9 28	4 7	11 0		4		4 55	5 15	14 31	40
10	Th	Qu. Vic. mar. 1840	7 27	5 3	14 32	9 58	5 1	Morning.		5		5 40	6 0	14 33	4
11	F	α Persei souths 5h. 49m. P.M.	7 25	5 4	14 12	10 33	5 55	0 15		6		6 25	6 45	14 33	42
12	S	β Tau i souths 7h. 49m. P.M.	7 23	5 6	13 52	11 11	6 50	1 28		7		7 10	7 40	14 33	43
13	S	6TH S. AFT. EPIPH.	7 22	5 7	13 32	11 57	7 46	2 26		☽		8 15	8 50	14 32	44
14	M	*St. Valentine.* St.	7 20	5 9	13 12	Afternoon	8 40	3 38		9		9 35	10 15	14 31	45
15	Tu	Valentine was a Bishop of Rome in the 3rd century, and suffered martyrdom under the Emperor Valerian.	7 18	5 11	12 52	1 46	9 34	4 31		10		10 58	11 40	14 28	46
16	W		7 16	5 13	12 31	2 48	10 26	5 17		11		No Tide.	0 15	14 25	47
17	Th		7 14	5 15	12 10	3 54	11 16	5 56		12		0 46	1 10	14 21	48
18	F	Aldebaran souths 6h. 36m. P.M.	7 12	5 17	11 49	4 58	Morning.	6 29		13		1 36	2 0	14 16	49
19	S	Capella souths 7h. 10m. P.M.	7 10	5 19	11 28	6 4	0 3	6 57		●		2 20	2 40	14 11	50
20	S	SEPTUAGESIMA S.	7 8	5 21	11 7	7 8	0 49	7 23		15		3 0	3 15	14 5	51
21	M	Castor souths 9h. 23m. P M.	7 6	5 23	10 45	8 12	1 33	7 48		16		3 35	3 50	13 58	52
22	Tu	Procyon souths 9h. 25m P.M.	7 4	5 25	10 24	9 15	2 16	8 11		17		4 5	4 30	13 51	53
23	W	Pollux souths 9h. 25m. P.M.	7 2	5 27	10 2	10 18	2 59	8 34		18		4 35	4 50	13 43	54
24	Th	Duke of Cam. born.	7 0	5 29	9 40	11 19	3 42	9 0		19		5 5	5 25	13 35	55
25	F	*St. Matthias.*	6 57	5 30	9 18	Morning.	4 26	9 26		20		5 39	5 55	13 25	56
26	S	Rigel souths 6h. 44m. P.M.	6 55	5 32	8 55	0 19	5 11	9 58		21		6 15	6 30	13 16	57
27	S	SEXAGESIMA SUN.	6 53	5 33	8 33	1 18	5 58	10 34		☾		6 50	7 10	13 5	58
28	M	Camb. T. div. noon	6 52	5 35	8 10	2 14	6 47	11 16		23		7 35	8 10	12 55	59
29	Tu	Sirius souths 8h. 3m P.M.	6 50	5 37	7 48	3 8	7 37	Afternoon		24		8 50	9 30	12 43	60

FEBRUARY.

THE SUN is in the sign Aquarius till the 19th; on which day at 11h. 20m. A.M., he enters the sign Pisces (the fishes):

On the first day he is 93,630,000 thousand miles from the Earth. He rises on the 1st midway between the E.S.E. and S.E. by E.; and sets midway between the W.S.W. and S.W. by W. On the 11th, he rises at the E.S.E., and sets W.S.W.; and on the last day, he rises and sets 2° south of E. by S. and W. by S. respectively.

He souths on the 1st, at 13m. 50s.; on the 15th, at 14m. 28s.; and on the last day, at 12m. 43s., after noon (common clock time); at the altitudes of 21° on the 1st; 25° on the 15th; and of 30½° on the 29th.

The MOON rises between midnight and noon from the 1st to the 13th, and after noon and before midnight from the 15th day. She sets between midnight and noon from the 1st to the 9th, and between midnight and noon after the 11th.

She is moving on the boundaries of the constellations of Sagittarius and Aquila, on the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd; in Capricornus on the 4th; Aquarius on the 5th and 6th; Pisces on the 7th; Cetus on the 8th; Pisces on the 9th; Cetus on the 10th and 11th; Taurus on the 12th and 13th; Gemini on the 14th and 15th; Cancer on the 16th and 17th; Leo on the 18th, 19th, and 20th; Virgo on the 21st, 22nd, 23rd, and 24th; Libra on the 25th and 26th; Ophiuchus on the 27th, and 28th; and Sagittarius on the 29th.

On the 1st, she is at her lowest point, and is 20° above the horizon when she souths; after this time, she is moving northwards or upwards; is on the Equator on the 8th; and attains her greatest altitude on the 14th, at which time she is 56° above the horizon, when she souths; is on the Equator again on the 21st; and at her lowest point again on the last day.

She is New on the 5th, and Full on the 19th; but without an eclipse at both times.

On the 1st, she is near Venus; on the 5th, near Mercury; on the 7th, near Saturn; on the 9th, near Uranus; on the 11th, near Mars; and on the 15th near Jupiter.

Several stars are occulted by her during the month, for list of which, and times of occurrence, see below. The bright star Aldebaran is occulted on the 12th.

MERCURY, between the 1st and the 6th, is in the constellation of Capricornus; he passes, on the 6th, into Aquarius; and, on the 18th, into Pisces.

PATH OF THE PLANETS MERCURY AND SATURN, IN FEBRUARY, WITH RESPECT TO EACH OTHER, AND TO THE FIXED STARS.

Scale, fifteen degrees to an inch; the planet Mercury is drawn on a scale of 40 seconds of arc to an inch.

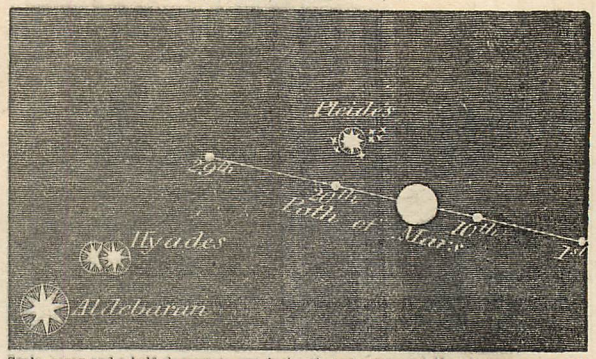
He sets on the 1st, at 4h. 50m.; on the 6th, at 5h. 24m.; on the 12th, at 6h. 4m.; on the 15th, at 6h. 24m.; on the 18th, at 6h. 43m.; on the 21st, at 7h. 0m.; on the 24th, at 7h. 12m.; on the 27th, at 7h. 26m.; and on the 29th, at 7h. 22m. These times follow those of the Sun setting, on the 1st, by 4m.; on the 6th, by 29m.; on the 12th, by 48m.; on the 15th, by 1h. 11m.; on the 18th, by 1h. 26m.; on the 21st, by 1h. 37m.; on the 24th, by 1h. 43m.; on the 27th, by 1h. 53m.; and on the 29th, by 1h. 45m. Therefore, from the 15th to the end of this month, this planet is very favourably situated for observation, after the Sun has set. The interval of time between the Sun and this planet setting, on the 27th day, is the largest in the year. The points of the horizon where he will set during the month are near W.S.W. at the beginning; near W. by S., at the middle; and near the West, at the end. He is moving Eastward among the stars very quickly at the beginning, and less quickly towards the end of the month; as is shown in the subjoined cut, which also shows that the planets Mercury and Saturn are near to each other on the 18th. The appearance of Mercury is also shown at the beginning, and near the end of the month; between these times, the planet's appearance will be intermediate between these two appearances.

VENUS will be in the constellation of Sagittarius till the 24th, and in that of Capricornus after that time.

She is a morning star, and rises near the S.E. by E., on the 1st, at 5h. 12m.; on the 15th, at 5h. 28m.; and on the 29th, at 5h. 29m. A.M. On the 1st, she souths at 9h. 17m. A.M.; on the 15th, at 9h. 34m.; and on the 29th, at 9h. 50m. A.M., at an altitude of 17° on the 1st, gradually increasing to 19° on the 29th. She is near the Moon on the 1st.

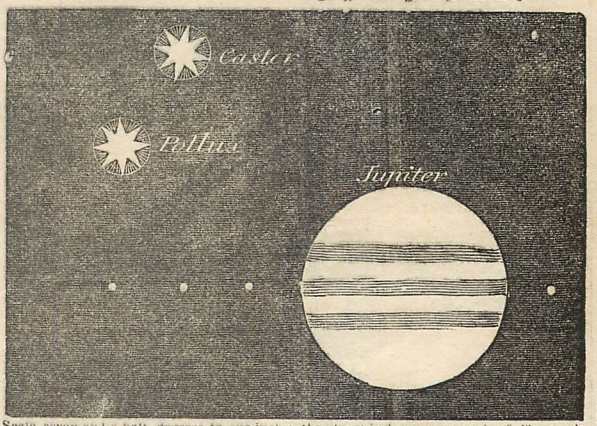
MARS will be in the constellation Aries till the 9th, and in that of Taurus from the 10th to the end of the month; and Jupiter will be in that of Gemini throughout the month.

PATH OF MARS IN FEBRUARY, 1848.



Scale, seven-and-a-half degrees to one inch; the appearance of Mars is drawn on a scale of 40 seconds of arc to one inch.

RELATIVE POSITION OF JUPITER TO CASTOR AND POLLUX.



Scale, seven-and-a-half degrees to one inch; the planet is drawn on a scale of 40 seconds of arc to one inch.

Days of the Month.	Length of Day, or number of hours between Sunrise and Sunset.	Number of Hours and Minutes the Day has increased since the Shortest Day.	Time of Daybreak, or beginning of Twilight.	Time of Twilight Ending.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	9 4	1 19	5 44	6 45
5	9 15	1 30	5 38	6 50
9	9 32	1 47	5 32	6 58
13	9 45	2 0	5 27	7 4
17	10 1	2 16	5 19	7 11
21	10 17	2 32	5 13	7 16
25	10 33	2 48	5 5	7 22
29	10 47	3 2	4 57	7 30

JUPITER'S SATELLITES.

Eclipses of 1st. Sat. Emersion.	Eclipses of 2nd. Sat. Emersion.
D. H. M.	D. H. M.
6 2 12 A.M.	2 10 15 P.M.
7 8 41 P.M.	10 0 52 A.M.
13 4 7 A.M.	17 3 29 A.M.
14 10 36 P.M.	27 7 24 P.M.
22 0 31 A.M.	
23 7 0 P.M.	3rd Sat.
29 2 26 A.M.	
4th Sat.	1 8 17 P.M.
	9 0 18 A.M.
	16 1 2 A.M. I
14 7 10 P.M.	16 4 18 A.M. E.

OCCULTATIONS OF STARS BY THE MOON.

Names of the Stars	Magnitude.	Times of disappearance and re-appearance of the Star.	At the dark or bright limb of the Moon.
		D. H. M.	
75 Tauri	6	12 7 13 P.M.	Dark
		12 8 18 P.M.	Bright
Aldebaran	1	12 11 13 P.M.	Dark
		13 0 7 A.M.	Bright
111 Tauri	6	13 6 11 P.M.	Dark
		13 7 8 P.M.	Bright
Lambda Geminorum	4½	15 6 19 P.M.	Dark
		15 7 25 P.M.	Bright
		18 7 2 P.M.	Moon nearly
10 Sextantis	6	18 8 4 P.M.	full

TIMES OF CHANGES OF THE MOON,

And when she is at her greatest distance (Apogee), or at her least distance (Perigee), from the Earth in each Lunation.

NEW MOON	..	5D.	1H.	42M. A.M.
FIRST QUARTER	..	11	7	56 P.M.
FULL MOON	..	19	3	57 A.M.
LAST QUARTER	..	27	8	22 A.M.
PERIGEE	..	8	1	A.M.
APOGEE	..	24	2	A.M.

RIGHT ASCENSIONS AND DECLINATIONS OF THE PLANETS.

Days of the Month.	MERCURY. Right Ascension	MERCURY. Declination South.	VENUS. Right Ascension	VENUS. Declination South.	MARS. Right Ascension	MARS. Declination North.	JUPITER. Right Ascension	JUPITER. Declination North.	SATURN. Right Ascension	SATURN. Declination South.	URANUS. Right Ascension	URANUS. Declination North.
1	21h. 9m	18° 33′	18h. 1m	21° 38′	3h. 1m	18° 50′	6h. 54m	23° 8′	22h. 55m	8° 55′	0h. 56m	5° 20′
6	21 44	15 33	18 26	21 47	3 11	19 30	6 52	23 11	22 57	8 42	0 57	5 24
11	22 19	11 58	18 52	21 40	3 21	20 10	6 50	23 13	22 59	8 28	0 57	5 28
16	22 51	7 58	19 18	21 17	3 31	20 48	6 48	23 16	23 1	8 14	0 58	5 33
21	23 19	3 54	19 43	20 40	3 42	21 25	6 47	23 17	23 3	8 0	0 59	5 38
26	23 40	0 26	20 9	19 47	3 53	21 59	6 46	23 19	23 6	7 46	1 0	5 44

COUNTRY SCENES.—FEBRUARY.

We oft mistake the ivy spray
For leaves that come with budding Spring,
And wonder "on each sunny day,"
Why birds delay to build and sing.

JOHN CLARE.

WINTER! still Winter! but cheered with occasional glimpses of such bright sunshine, and revealing now and then such beautiful patches of clear blue sky, that we know Spring is somewhere at hand behind the clouds, and keeps withdrawing the curtain that conceals her, to look down upon the earth, as if she were eager to return. But Winter grasps not his icy sceptre with so firm a hand as he did in January; the bleating of the young lambs alarms him; and the merry cawing of the noisy rooks tells him that his reign is drawing to a close; for sometimes he feels a rounded daisy stirring beneath his naked feet, though it is still invisible to the human eye; and all these things warn the hoary and bearded old Monarch that he must soon resign his throne, to the beautiful young Queen, who only awaits the opening of the flowers before she is crowned. Now and then he raises "his old right arm," and compels us to confess his power; but the golden crocus dazens his dim eyes, and the daisies grow larger in spite of his anger; the elder puts out a few green buds, and the willows begin to show their silvery catkins; and while he sleeps, the sunshine is ever peeping out—signs which proclaim the hour of his departure is drawing nigh; for—

Shadows of the silver birch
Sweep the green above his grave.

On fine days, the cottage doors and windows are thrown open, and we hear once more the merry voices of children in the village streets; for the sweet Sunshine who maketh all glad and innocent things his companions, hath beckoned them forth to play, though it be but for the space of one bright brief hour. As you walk down the narrow green lanes and along the broad highways, you inhale the cheerful and refreshing aroma of the fresh earth, as it is turned up by the ploughshare; and, as the healthy smell is wafted upon the breeze, you might fancy that it had been scented by the hidden flowers which still lie asleep and sheltered, beneath the ridgy furrows, and sometimes, when—

Through the sharp hawthorn blows the cold wind,

you hear the faint bleating of a little lamb, that stands shivering beside the naked hedge, looking as if conscious that its troubles had already commenced, as if fearful that it should not be able to pick up a living in such a bleak, cheerless, and flowerless world. At intervals, the lark springs up; and, although he is carried far aside by the strong wind, he boldly breasts the storm with his ruffled plumes, and tries a few notes to see how they will sound after the long silence of Winter—then descends again to nestle beside the little daisies that are just beginning to see. Now and then, the blackbird and throstle strike up a few notes from the

leafless brake, then pause, with their heads hanging aside, as if listening in wonder that they are not answered by their former companions, whose sweet voices were wont to swell out the full-throated anthem of Spring.

In the ancient neighbourhood of the busy rookery, the work of Spring has already commenced. In the trees they are building and quarrelling, in the fields they are "scratting" and foraging from morning till night. You see them close upon the heels of the ploughman; they follow the footsteps of the sower; they are ever sailing downward in search of worms or insects, then returning again to their "old ancestral trees," with an additional beam for their house, and filling the whole air around with their low, dreamy cawing, which gives such a Spring-sound to the still flowerless landscape.

Every time we walk abroad, we see the slow and sure progress which nature is making. First, a bud or two appears of a larger size; then we discover one already green; and it is wonderful, after a shower, and a day or so of sunshine, to witness the bulk to which the little ones have grown—though the last time we looked at them there was scarcely a sign to tell, that they would so soon display traces of their green beauty. The gooseberry-bush shows a dim glimmering of green, more like the reflection of a colour, than the real hue which it afterwards assumes; yet this grows bolder and brighter every day, and at last we find the full form of the leaf revealed, on a tender and tiny bud, which the sun has tempted to open. Winter, and the first dawning of Spring, afford the best opportunities of witnessing the rich effects produced by moss, lichen, fungi, or liverwort, upon the trees. Here we meet with the gaudy and mingled hues of the rich green, the glowing orange, the pale primrose, the silver grey, with browns of every tone, that go deepening down from dusky amber to the dark hue of the chesnut, until they sink into the jetty blackness which mantles the stem of the oak. Beside these, the dark green winding outline of the ivy is fully revealed, giving a Summer look to the trees it clothes, and trailing, here and there, in beautiful and slender lines, among their naked branches. The little water-runnels, which have also been silent and ice-bound during the Winter, now come tinkling down the steep hill-sides, and roll in pleasant murmurs through the dim green meadows, as if they were hurrying along in quest of the flowers. The little leaves which point out where the modest primrose will soon appear, are already visible; and in our walk through the woodland, we can discover the pale green blades which tell us that the blue-bells have already come up, and that ere long the ground will be covered with a hue bright and beautiful as the face of heaven; for every way we discover traces of that unseen hand which is busy with its silent work. You might fancy that a snow-flake still lingered here and there upon the meadows, until you find on a nearer approach that it is

> The daisy scattered on each mead and down,
> A golden crest within a silver crown.

You also perceive the cottagers employed in their little gardens, making preparations for the approach of Spring; the spade is brought forth from its hiding-place; seeds, which have been carefully preserved, are hunted up, and even a few of the earliest sown; while, in the garden fence, the little hedge-sparrow, not less industrious, prepares the nest which is to contain its "sky-stained eggs." Even the very changes of the weather, which seem for a time to check these operations, are silently forwarding them. The snow that occasionally falls, warms and nourishes the tender buds; the winds dry up the over-abundant moisture; mists, fogs, and rains, all bring their tribute to enrich the earth, and do His bidding, who gave us "seed time and harvest." The rank decay of vegetation—the exhalations that are ever arising—the insects that burst from their larvæ state—and the poor blind worms that burrow through and loosen the soil, are all doing their allotted work, and, though disregarded, are assisting man to prepare the soil, while

> Surly Winter passes off
> Far to the north, and calls his ruffian blasts;
> His blasts obey, and quit the howling hill,
> The shatter'd forest, and the ravaged vale;
> And softer gales succeed.

Those who are not accustomed to study the habits of birds, would conclude that it is difficult for them to survive in England during our hard winters, especially such as are called the soft-billed; but were they to watch their habits narrowly, they would perceive that, outhouses, stables, holes in old decayed walls, gate-posts, the stems of large hollow trees, spring heads, which seldom freeze, places where cattle are kept up and foddered in winter, all abound in food of various descriptions, suitable to their nature; such as insects in their aurelia state, flies and spiders that have concealed themselves until the cold weather is over, and numberless insects that abound under the layers of dead leaves. The vision of birds is extremely acute, and it is probable that what we should not be able to discover without the aid of a microscope, is to them perfectly visible, and that they find food in the eggs of insects, &c., which we are totally unacquainted with.

Amongst the few birds which sing at this season of the year, is the missel-thrush, or, as it is called by the country people, the storm-cock, whose early song is considered to denote a tempest. Its favourite food is the berry of the mistletoe; and there is a superstitious notion that the seed of the berry of this curious plant, which was gathered with such solemn ceremony by the ancient Druids, will not grow until it has first been swallowed by this bird; a belief, which it is almost needless to state, is wholly erroneous. The song of no bird has called forth more discussion among naturalists than that of the missel-thrush; some even asserting that it has no voice, saving the harsh predictive note which it utters before the approach of a storm. This, however, I believe to be the cry it makes when it is alarmed, or in pursuit of its prey; for, if I err not, I have frequently heard it sing amongst old orchards in the midland counties in February, and that, although its song is much inferior to that of the thrush, or common throstle, it is loud, pleasing, and harmonious, nor do I think it is easy to mistake the bird, as it is nearly twice the weight of the thrush.

During the cold weather, the mole is busy working his way still deeper underground, for the further the frost penetrates, the lower he digs in quest of the worms which the cold has driven so far down; these are its favourite food. In the north of England, it is still called the mouldi-warp, mole being a common expression for soil, and warp for the earth which is turned up. Thus, the silt, or mud which is left by the tide on the side of rivers, is invariably called warp in the midland counties; the furrows in ploughed fields are also called warp; and newly-ploughed land, warp-land. I am thus particular in giving the full meaning to the word, as it is pure, unaltered Saxon; and I have no doubt that the mole was called the mouldi-warp, long before Alfred the Great sat upon the throne of Wessex. Those who are unacquainted with that curious structure called a mole-hill, have but a faint idea of the chambers and galleries, and courts, and streets, which branch out beneath the little hillock they so often meet with during a country ramble. The encampment of the mole is its hunting ground, its forest, its chase; in some one or another of these long, winding, underground avenues, it is sure to meet with prey; and the mole is a most persevering hunter, visiting his preserves many times during the day. It is always in excellent condition; and in the North, "fat as a mouldi-warp," is an old and common saying. It is not only a great eater, but also a great drinker; and, although it is not more than five inches long, will not hesitate to attack either a mouse, a bird, a lizard, or a frog. It will even prey upon its own species, when hard driven, as has been clearly proved, by placing two in a box, without a sufficiency of food. We consider that the experiments which were made by the celebrated naturalist, Le Court, have sufficiently proved that the mole is not blind, although there is an imperfection in the development of the visual organ. The mole generally produces four or five young at a time, and even as many as seven have been found in one nest.

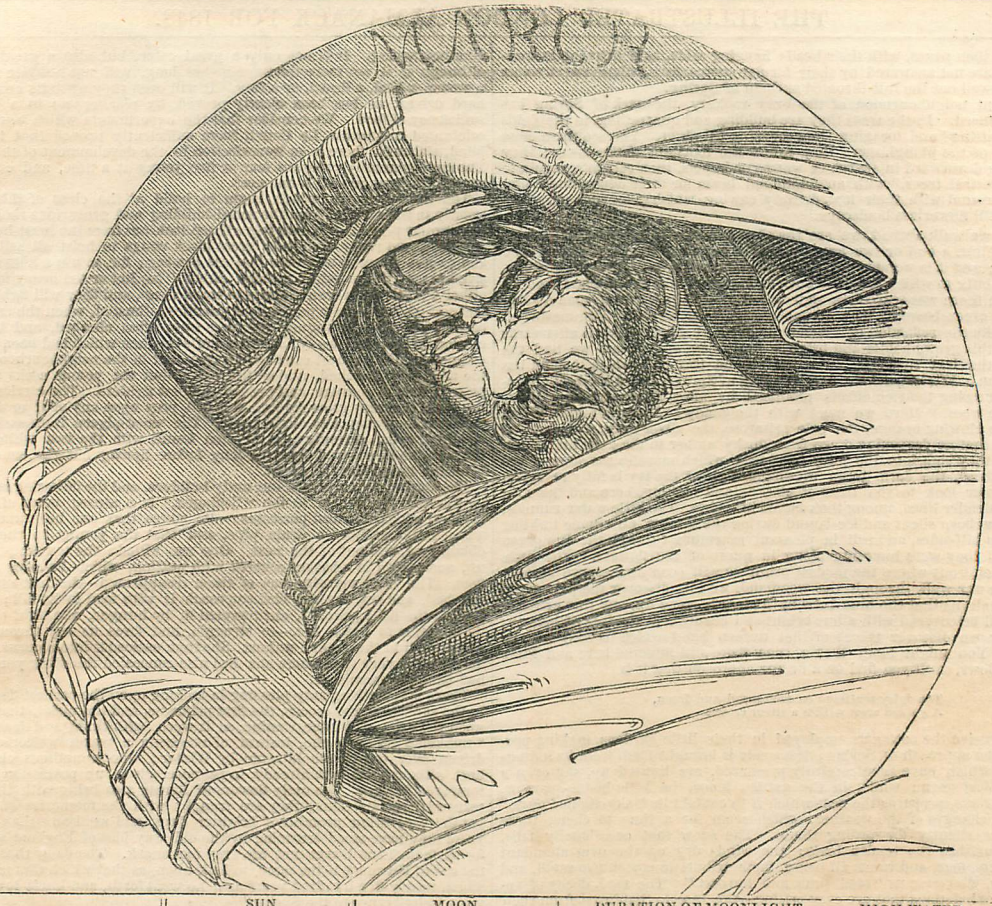
The carrion-crows, which begin to build at the close of this month, vary greatly in their habits from the social-building and gregarious rooks; the former are regular pirates, ever keeping a sharp look-out from the mast-heads of the tall tree-tops, and ready with their great black wings to hoist all sail in a moment, and to give chase to whatever they see passing; for, to use a homely and expressive phrase, there seems nothing either "too hot or too heavy for them." Let either a hawk or a raven attempt to board them, and they will fight to the death; and so high were their pugnacious qualities estimated, when the cruel practice of cock-fighting was in vogue, that trees were often climbed, and the eggs of the carrion-crow taken away, and those of some hen which had been brought up in company with the most celebrated game-cock in the neighbourhood, were left in the nest to be hatched, under the belief that the young cocks thus produced possessed more courage, and proved the best fighters. The carrion-crow, unlike the rook, is a very gross feeder, and will prey upon any offal or decayed animal matter it may chance to alight upon. The wood-pigeon is an early builder, and its slight, open, slovenly nest, is often found with the two white eggs shining through the ill-covered bottom, long before Spring has thrown over the naked branches its garment of green.

The starling is another of our early builders, and the following anecdote related by the Rev. Mr. Sladen, in the "Zoologist," is a strong proof of the reason, or instinct, which this bird possesses:—He states that one built under the eaves of a roof in the basin of a drain pipe, and that the young, in their eagerness to obtain food, fell out of the nest. One was killed; the remaining two he picked up, and placed in a basket covered with netting, which he hung up, near to the nest. The next morning one of these disappeared—the last one he carefully watched, and saw the old bird approach it with food in its bill; but, instead of feeding the little prisoner, she tempted it, by hunger, the sight of the food, and its attempts to reach her,—to struggle, and force its way through the netting, when it fell to the ground unhurt. She then enticed it into a corner of the shrubbery, to the very spot where she had also concealed the other young one, which had before been missed.

There is something very pleasing in looking upon the earliest flowers of Spring, in the snowdrop, the crocus, the first primrose, and the violet, that seem to stand upon the edge of Winter, coming, as it were, with timid and fearful looks, like "unbidden guests," who, instead of receiving a warm welcome, dread being driven over the threshold again by Winter; who sometimes claims to rule as host, although he hath already, in promise, given up possession to the sweeter-tempered Spring. The early flowers of Spring also bring with them sweet and sorrowful recollections; they are fraught with the memories of childhood and youth; they bring promise of brighter days, and we know that for a thousand years they have stood dreaming by the old waysides of England as they do now, for on them Time leaves not his grey foot-mark. The daisy that peeps forth at the end of February is the same, to look upon, as that which Chaucer worshipped, when, nearly five hundred years ago, he went forth, and knelt lowly by its side, to do "observance to the Spring."

Beneath the green mounds which bury the remains of many a grey old abbey, and once-stately castle, the innocent daisy still whitely waves. Time, which has, ages ago, hurled down the holy shrine and the strong battlement, has no power over the humble flower that yet blows above the ruined barbican and fallen keep. Though he hath levelled many a proud city to the earth, and dug the graves of many a stately temple, yet Spring has again visited the spots he left desolate, and thrown over them a beauty he is not permitted to destroy.

> Time came again, and so did Spring;
> The sp t once more with flowers was strown;
> Nor could he see a ruined thing,
> So tall and thick the buds had blown.



M D	W D	ANNIVERSARIES, OCCURRENCES, FESTIVALS, &c.	SUN. Rises. H. M.	SUN. Sets. H. M.	SUN. Declination South. Deg. Min.	MOON. Rises. Morning. H. M.	MOON. Souths. Morning. H. M.	MOON. Sets. Afternoon H. M.	Moon's Age.	HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE. Morning. H. M.	HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE. Afternoon H. M.	Equation of Time. Add. M. S.	Day of the Year.
1	W	*St. David.* Apostle	6 48	5 39	7 25	3 58	8 30	1 6	25	10 10	10 50	12 32	61
2	Th	*Chad* [of Wales	6 46	5 40	7 2	4 41	9 23	2 11	26	11 30	No Tide.	12 19	62
3	F	Aldebaran souths 5h. 40m. P.M.	6 44	5 42	6 39	5 20	10 18	3 23	27	0 5	0 35	12 6	63
4	S	Capella souths 6h. 15m. P.M.	6 42	5 43	6 16	5 54	11 12	4 40	28	1 0	1 25	11 53	64
5	S	QUINQUAGESIMA	6 39	5 45	5 53	6 26	Morning.	6 0	29	1 50	2 10	11 39	65
6	M	SUNDAY. SHROVE SUNDAY	6 37	5 47	5 30	6 57	1 2	7 20	0	2 30	2 50	11 25	66
7	Tu	Shrove Tues. *Per.*	6 35	5 49	5 6	7 28	1 57	8 39	1	3 15	3 30	11 11	67
8	W	Ash Wednesday.	6 33	5 51	4 43	7 59	2 52	9 59	2	3 55	4 15	10 56	68
9	Th	Lent begins. This is called Ash Wednesday, because formerly, it was the custom for people to appear at church in sackcloth and ashes, in sign of humility and repentance	6 30	5 52	4 19	8 33	3 49	11 16	3	4 35	5 0	10 41	69
10	F		6 27	5 54	3 56	9 11	4 45	Morning.	4	5 20	5 40	10 25	70
11	S		6 25	5 56	3 32	9 55	5 41	0 27	5	6 5	6 30	10 9	71
12	S		6 22	5 58	3 9	10 45	6 37	1 31	6	6 55	7 20	9 52	72
13	M	1ST SUN. IN LENT.	6 20	5 59	2 45	11 41	7 31	2 29	☽	7 55	8 30	9 36	73
14	Tu	[*St. Gregory*	6 17	6 1	2 22	Afternoon	8 22	3 17	8	9 15	9 55	9 19	74
15	W	Rigel souths 5h. 37m. P.M.	6 15	6 3	1 58	1 44	9 12	3 57	9	10 40	11 20	9 2	75
16	Th	Ember Week	6 12	6 5	1 34	2 49	10 0	4 30	10	11 58	No Tide.	8 44	76
17	F	Sirius souths 6h. 59m. P.M.	6 10	6 7	1 10	3 54	10 45	5 1	11	0 30	0 55	8 27	77
18	S	*St. Patrick*	6 8	6 9	0 47	4 58	11 30	5 26	12	1 15	1 40	8 9	78
19	S	Edw. K. of W. Sa	6 6	6 11	0 23	6 1	Morning.	5 50	13	2 0	2 20	7 51	79
20	M	2ND SUN. IN LENT	6 4	6 13	North.	7 5	0 13	6 14	●	2 35	2 50	7 33	80
21	Tu	Spring Quarter begins. Vernal Equinox	6 1	6 14	0 24	8 7	0 56	6 38	15	3 5	3 20	7 14	81
22	W	*Benedict*	5 59	6 16	0 48	9 8	1 39	7 3	16	3 35	3 50	6 56	82
23	Th	Castor souths 7h. 24m. P.M.	5 56	6 17	1 12	10 10	2 22	7 28	17	4 10	4 20	6 37	83
24	F	Procyon souths 7h 26m. P.M.	5 54	6 19	1 35	11 10	3 7	7 58	18	4 40	4 50	6 19	84
25	S	Pollux souths 7h. 27m. P.M.	5 52	6 20	1 59	Morning.	3 53	8 23	19	5 10	5 25	6 0	85
26	S	*Annun.* Lady Day	5 49	6 22	2 22	0 6	4 40	9 12	20	5 40	6 0	5 42	86
27	M	3RD SUN IN LENT.	5 47	6 23	2 46	0 59	5 29	9 58	21	6 20	6 40	5 23	87
28	Tu	[Pr. Geo. Will. b	5 44	6 25	3 9	1 49	6 19	10 51	22	7 5	7 30	5 5	88
29	W	α Hydræ souths 8h. 55m. P.M.	5 42	6 26	3 33	2 34	7 11	11 51	☾	8 5	8 50	4 46	89
30	Th	Regulus souths 9h. 30m. P.M.	5 40	6 28	3 56	3 14	8 3	Afternoon	24	9 30	10 10	4 28	
31	F	β Leonis souths 11h. 7m. P.M.	5 37	6 30	4 19	3 50	8 56	2 10	25	10 55	11 30	4 1	

DURATION OF MOONLIGHT. Before Sunrise. O'Clock. 2h. 4h. 5h. — After Sunset. O'Clock. 7h. 8h. 10h.

MARCH.

THE SUN is in the sign Pisces till the 20th, on which day, at 11h. 16m. A.M., he enters the sign Aries (the Ram), and Spring commences.

On the 1st day he is 94,200,000 miles from the Earth. He rises and sets on the 1st at E. by S. and W. by S. nearly; on the 21st, he rises E., and sets W.; and, on the last day, he rises midway between the E. and E. by N., and sets midway between the W. and W. by N. He souths on the 1st, at 12m. 32s.; on the 15th, at 9m. 2s.; and, on the last day, at 4m. 10s. before noon (common clock time), at an altitude of 30¾°, on the 1st; of 36° on the 15th; of 38⅞° on the 21st; and of 42¼° on the last day.

On the 21st day, at 6h. A.M., he is on the Equator. He is eclipsed on the 5th, but it is not visible in England.

The MOON rises between midnight and noon from the 1st to the 13th; between noon and midnight from the 15th to the 25th; and after noon from the 26th. She sets between midnight and noon from the 11th day.

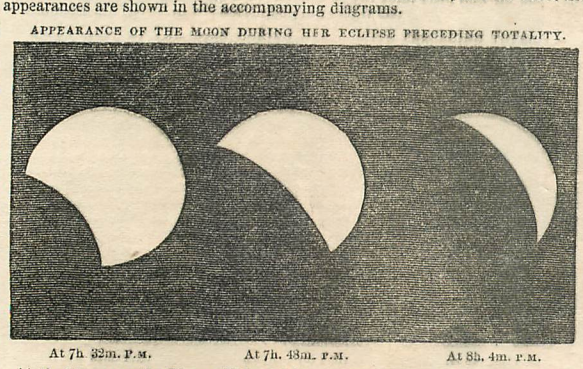
She is near the boundary of Sagittarius on the 1st; in Capricornus on the 2nd; in Aquarius on the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th; in Pisces on the 6th; in Cetus on the 7th; Pisces on the 8th; near Aries and Cetus on the 9th; in Taurus on the 10th, 11th, and 12th; in Gemini on the 13th and 14th; in Cancer on the 15th; in Leo on the 16th, 17th, and 18th; in Virgo on the 19th, 20th, 21st, and 22nd; in Libra on the 23rd and 24th; in Ophiuchus on the 25th and 26th; near both Sagittarius and Aquila on the 27th, 28th, and 29th; in Capricornus on the 30th; and in Aquarius on the 31st.

On the 1st day she is situated 17° S. of the Equator, and souths at 21° above the horizon; she is moving northward; is on the Equator on the 6th, and attains her greatest elevation on the 12th, being 56° above the horizon when she souths; she is on the Equator again on the 19th, and is at her lowest point on the 27th, being 20° altitude when she is due south. She is new on the 5th, and an Eclipse of the Sun takes place, but invisible in England; she is full on the 19th, at which time a total visible Eclipse of the Moon takes place. (See below.)

She is near Venus on the 2nd; Saturn on the 5th; Mercury on the 6th; Mars on the 11th; Jupiter on the 13th.

The Eclipse of the Moon begins at London at 7h. 16m. P.M., and its successive appearances are shown in the accompanying diagrams.

APPEARANCE OF THE MOON DURING HER ECLIPSE PRECEDING TOTALITY.



At 7h. 32m. P.M. At 7h. 48m. P.M. At 8h. 4m. P.M.

At 8h. 21m. P.M. the Moon will be totally obscured; the middle of the Eclipse will be at 9h. 12m., and at 10h. 3m. P.M. she will begin to appear.

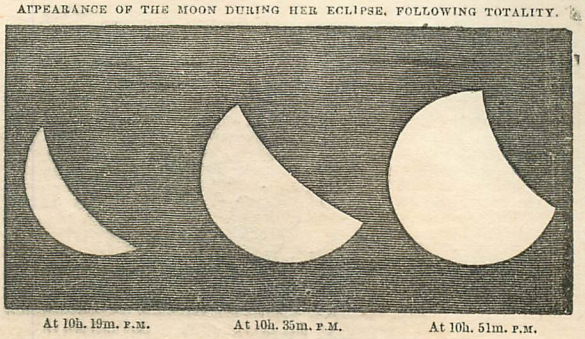
The following diagram shows her successive appearances after the total Eclipse.

The end of the Eclipse will be at 11h. 8m. P.M. From the preceding account it will be seen that, although the moon is full, she will not shine at all for an hour and forty-two minutes. This fine Eclipse will be visible to the inhabitants of Europe, Asia, and Africa, and to parts of America and Australia.

The following times of the beginning and ending of this Eclipse at various places, expressed in the mean time of each place, may be found useful:—

			H. M.		H. M.
At Altona the Eclipse begins at	7 55 p.m.	and ends at	11 48 p.m.		
„ Berlin	„	„	8 9	„	0 2 a.m. of the 20th.
„ Breslau	„	„	8 24	„	0 17 a.m. of the 20th.
„ Copenhagen	„	„	8 7	„	at midnight.
„ Dorpat	„	„	8 2	„	11 55 p.m.
„ Göttingen	„	„	7 55	„	11 48
„ Leipsic	„	„	8 5	„	11 58

APPEARANCE OF THE MOON DURING HER ECLIPSE, FOLLOWING TOTALITY.



At 10h. 19m. P.M. At 10h. 35m. P.M. At 10h. 51m. P.M.

			H. M.		H. M.
At Munich the Eclipse begins at	8 2 P.M.	and ends at	11 55 P.M.		
„ Padua	„	„	8 3	„	11 56
„ Paris	„	„	7 25	„	11 18
„ Petersburgh	„	„	9 17	„	1 10 A.M. of the 20th.
„ Rome	„	„	8 5	„	11 58 P.M.
„ Stockholm	„	„	8 28	„	0 21 A.M. of the 20th.
„ Vienna	„	„	8 21	„	0 14 A.M. of the 20th.

MERCURY is in the constellation Pisces till the 21st; in Aquarius from the 21st to the 28th; and in Pisces again after the 28th.

He sets on the 1st, at 7h. 22m.; on the 7th, at 6h. 57m.; on the 10th, at 6h. 35m.; and on the 14th, at 5h. 57m.; these times follow that of the Sun setting by 1h. 43m.; 1h. 8m.; 0h. 41m.; and 0h. 4m. respectively. He rises on the 15th, at 5h. 48m.; on the 22d, at 5h. 21; and on the 31st, at 4h. 59m.; and these times precede those of the Sun rising by 27m., 39m., and 40m. respectively. Therefore, the period of time between the 1st and 10th is favourable for observing the Planet after sunset: and the period of time after the 20th is less favourable for observing him before sunrise. Till the 13th he will set near the W. point of the horizon, and at the latter part of the month he will rise near the E. point of the horizon. He is stationary at the beginning, moving westward at the middle, and stationary again among the stars at the end of the month. He is in inferior conjunction with the Sun on the 13th, in the morning. On the 17th, this Planet and Saturn are near together. (See their Right Ascensions below.)

VENUS will be in the constellation of Capricornus till the 16th, and in that of Aquarius from the 17th to the end of the month, and rises near the S.E. by E., on the 1st, at 5h. 29m., A.M.; on the 15th, at 5h. 19m., A.M.; and, on the 31st, at 4h. 57m. A.M.; she souths on the same days respectively, at 9h. 52m. A.M., at 10h. 5m., and at 10h. 17m. A.M., at the altitude of 20° on the 1st; 24° on the 15th; and 30° on the last day. She is near the Moon on the 2nd.

MARS will be in the constellation of Taurus throughout the month.

He is an evening star, and sets near the N.W. by N., till the 15th, and midway between N.W. by N. and the N.W., after the 16th; at 1h. 34m. A.M., on the 1st; at 1h. 19m. on the 15th; and at 1h. 4m., on the last day. He souths at an altitude of about 62° during the month; on the 1st, at 5h. 25m. P.M.; on the 15th, at 5h. 2m. P.M.; and on the last day at 4h. 39m. P.M. He is near the Moon on the 11th, and about the middle of the month he is situated a few degrees N. of Aldebaran.

JUPITER will be in the constellation Gemini throughout the month.

He is visible through the greater part of the night: he rises somewhat before noon, and sets at the N.W. by W. on the 1st, at 4h. 25m. A.M.; on the 15th, at 3h. 31m. A.M.; and on the 31st, at 2h. 32m. A.M.

He souths at an altitude of 61° every day; on the 1st, at 8h. 7m, P.M.; on the 15th, at 7h. 12m. P.M; and on the 31st, at 6h. 13m. P.M. He is stationary among the stars, being at the same distances from Castor and Pollux as at the end of February till towards the end of the month, at which time his motion is Eastward among them. He is near the Moon on the 13th.

SATURN will be in the constellation Pisces. He sets on the 1st, at 5h, 54m. P.M., being 15 minutes only after the Sun has set; on the 4th, both the Sun and this Planet set at the same time; and from this time to the end of the month, he sets before the Sun. His times of rising precede those of the Sun rising by a few minutes only, so that this month is unfavourable for observing this Planet. He souths on the 15th day, at 11h. 41m. A.M. He is near the Moon on the 5th. His ring has become very small.

Days of the Month.	Length of Day, or number of hours between Sunrise and Sunset.	Number of hours and minutes the day has increased since the Shortest Day.	Time of Day-break, or beginning of Twilight.	Time of Twilight ending.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	10 51	3 6	4 55	7 32
6	11 10	3 25	4 43	7 40
11	11 31	3 46	4 32	7 50
16	11 53	4 8	4 21	7 58
21	12 13	4 28	4 7	8 9
26	12 33	4 48	3 54	8 19
31	12 53	5 8	3 41	8 30

JUPITER'S SATELLITES.

Eclipses of 1st Sat. Emersion.	Eclipses of 2nd Sat. Emersion.
D. H. M.	D. H. M.
1 8 55 P. M.	5 10 0 P. M.
8 10 50 P. M.	13 0 36 A. M.
	3rd. Sat.
16 0 46 A. M.	15 8 20 P. M.
17 7 15 P. M.	22 9 1 P. M.
24 9 10 P. M.	23 0 29 A. M.
31 11 5 P. M.	30 1 2 A. M.

OCCULTATIONS OF STARS BY THE MOON.

Names of the Stars.	Magnitude.	Times of disappearance and re-appearance of the Star.	At the dark or bright limb of the Moon.
		D. H. M.	
111 Tauri	6	12 1 8 A. M.	Dark
Lambda Geminorum	4½	14 1 49 A. M.	Dark
		14 2 20 A. M.	Bright
Omicron Leonis	4	16 6 2 P. M.	Dark
		16 7 12 P. M.	Bright
m Virginis	5½	21 10 16 P. M.	Bright
		21 11 10 P. M.	Dark

TIMES OF CHANGES OF THE MOON,

And when she is at her greatest distance (Apogee), or at her least distance (Perigee), from the Earth in each Lunation.

NEW MOON	..	5D.	1H.	17M.	P.M.
FIRST QUARTER	..	12	4	41	A.M.
FULL MOON	..	19	9	11	P.M.
LAST QUARTER	..	28	1	49	A.M.
PERIGEE	..	7	1		A.M.
APOGEE	..	22	2		P.M.

RIGHT ASCENSIONS AND DECLINATIONS OF THE PLANETS.

Days of the Month.	MERCURY. Right Ascension	MERCURY. Declination North.	VENUS. Right Ascension	VENUS. Declination South.	MARS. Right Ascension	MARS. Declination North.	JUPITER. Right Ascension	JUPITER. Declination North.	SATURN. Right Ascension	SATURN. Declination South.	URANUS. Right Ascension	URANUS. Declination North.
	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	° ′
1	23h. 48m	1° 27′	20h. 29m	18° 55′	4h. 2m	22° 25′	6h. 46m	23° 19′	23h. 8m	7° 35′	1h. 1m	5° 48′
6	23 46	2 11	20 54	17 37	4 14	22 55	6 46	23 20	23 10	7 21	1 2	5 54
11	23 33	1 0	21 18	16 7	4 26	23 23	6 46	23 20	23 12	7 7	1 3	6 0
16	23 17	1 23	21 43	14 26	4 38	23 48	6 47	23 20	23 14	6 53	1 4	6 7
21	23 5	3 50	22 6	12 34	4 50	24 9	6 47	23 19	23 17	6 39	1 5	6 13
26	23 3	5 31	22 30	10 34	5 2	24 27	6 49	23 18	23 19	6 25	1 6	6 19

COUNTRY SCENES.—MARCH.

Daffodils that come before the swallow dares, and take
The winds of March with beauty; violets, dim,
But sweeter than the lids of Juno's eyes
Or Cytherea's breath.

SHAKSPER.

MARCH is the first month that treads upon the flowery border of Spring; it is the beginning of that sunny season which again brings back the birds to our green old English woods, and calls forth the sweet buds from their hiding-places in wayside banks and upland leas, hedge-girded lanes and broad sweeps of meadow land; where the lambs are already trampling upon the daisies, while high above the lark "at Heaven's gate sings." What a burst of music will there, ere long, be in the groves and copses! What a variety of "silver-throated singers" are already on their way to join the great Spring-band, whose melody will awaken the echoes of our flower-haunted woods! For now we may exclaim with Solomon, "The Winter is past—the rain is over and gone—the flowers appear on the earth: the time of the singing of birds is come, and the voice of the turtle is heard in our land."

How cheering to hear neighbour greet neighbour, over the little garden-fence, as they exclaim, "Oh! what a lovely Spring-day this is!" To walk forth and hear the gentle murmur of the bee, and to see it settling among the few early flowers which have already opened! To notice the green leaves growing longer and broader every day! and, while the village clock is chiming six, to see the red round sun rising up above the green-shouldered hill! The very streams seem as if they had broken forth into song, and were in haste to tell every flower that is asleep upon their banks, it is time to awaken—that birds are building in the bushes they have hurried past—and the small fry chasing each other around the smooth pebbles they have murmured over.

The dry winds of March come strong and thirsty, and drink up the dregs which Winter has left in the cup. But for the brisk breezes which accompany this month, many of the seeds and roots that have remained in the earth would decay and rot; and the buds, if not hardened by the nipping blast, would blow before they had retained a firm and deep hold upon the stem. If the weather is mild, the elder, in favourable situations, will by the end of the month be covered with leaves, and wear quite a green and summer-like livery; and under the shaded hedge-row the golden celandine will be found in flower, beside that modest nun, the pale-faced primrose, the smell of which is so faint, though sweet, that it is, perhaps, the most delicate fragrance of all the flowers. Under their canopy of broad rounded leaves the violets are also discovered, betraying themselves by their own pleasant smell, which every vagrant breeze seems to delight in exposing—as if the wind had but little more to do than blow aside the old withered leaves, and carry away the healthy perfume. Although these flowers generally blow not until April, yet they may often be found at the close of a mild March month. The anemone, too, that bows its beautiful silver-grey bell to every breeze, and the leaf of which is of the most exquisite form, now carpets the woodland; and no further off from London than the wood above Dulwich, it may be found in countless thousands. Equally near to the great Metropolis of England, the wild blue-bell waves and grows; and children may be seen, about the lanes near Camberwell, returning with handfuls of these early flowers, which they have travelled no far-

ther than the end of Lordship-lane to gather—but little more than an hour's journey, for a good walker, from the busy stir of Cheapside.

Now the forests ring with the heavy blows of the woodcutter's axe, and the bark-peelers are busy at work; and from the chips, the bark, the saw-dust, and the rising sap, there comes streaming upon the air the most healthy and cheering aroma that floats over the earth. It neither resembles a bed of flowers nor a hay-field, nor can it ever be inhaled anywhere but in the woods where such healthy labour is carried on. There is something very primitive and picturesque in this forest labour—we can imagine no employment more ancient—from the time when the first early settlers, the old Cymry of Britain, landed upon our island, and called it "The Country of the Sea Cliffs," hewed down the trees, and built themselves rude huts in the gloomy old woods, which the wolf, the wild boar, the maned bison, and the antlered stag, had hitherto inhabited;—even from that remote period may the occupation of the woodman be dated. We watch him at his work, and see the giant oak, that will ere long bear the thunder of the British cannon to some foreign shore, fall prostrate with an awful crash—loud enough to startle every Dryad, that

> Haunted spring and vale, edg'd with poplar pale,
> With flower inwoven, tresses torn,
> In twilight shades of tangled thickets mourn.

Nor is it possible for a healthy man to inhale this delightful aroma, or watch these hardy foresters at their work, without feeling almost as strong a temptation as they do, to taste the contents of their baskets, and drink from the huge stone bottles which they are ever lifting up, with bare, brawny arms, to their lips; for in such scenes as these, wholesome and homely hunger is to be found.

While rambling through the woods in a fine sunny day, at this season of the year, the snake may often be seen, basking on some dry warm bank, having quitted its Winter quarters, and come out from among the dead leaves, or the roots of the tree under which it had so long slept. It will, however, generally be found in the neighbourhood of a water-course; and woe be to the mice, birds, or lizards that first fall in its way, after so long a fast! The snake is an expert swimmer, carrying its head beautifully erect, as it glides rapidly through the water, easy as an eel. The skin which it casts off may sometimes be found turned inside out, among the thorns of a furze-bush, or in the entangling brambles of the underwood. The viper, which is the only venomous reptile that is found in our English forests, is not so common as the snake; and, when met with, is always in a hurry to escape. it is a question open to much doubt, whether any one ever yet died through the bite of a viper:—if a small portion of ammonia is swallowed, and the wound rubbed over with oil, there is but little to be dreaded from the fangs of this reptile.

Amid all the pleasant out-of-door pictures which the hand of Spring produces, not one excels that of a daisied field, in which is seen the snow-white lambs at play. There is such a Spring-sound about their bleating!—it is much more plaintive and innocent than the deep baa they give utterance to in the height of Summer. How amusing to watch some little long-legged woolly fellow, that has lost his dam! How like a child he acts, that has missed its mother, running here and there, with a low plaintive cry, and not even hearing, for the noise he himself makes, the distant answer of the old sheep, who is calling to him in the best way she can to come to her! The instinct, or reason of these "silly sheep," as we are too apt to call them, is wonderful; and I cannot resist quoting an instance in proof of it, as it comes from such high authority as the "Magazine of Natural History:"—"I observed a young lamb," says the writer, "entangled among briers. It had, seemingly, struggled for liberty until it was quite exhausted. Its mother was present, endeavouring with her head and feet to disentangle it. After having attempted in vain, for a long time, to effect this purpose, she left it, and ran away baaing with all her might. We fancied there was something peculiarly doleful in her voice. Thus she proceeded across three large fields, and through four strong hedges, until she came to a flock of sheep. From not having been able to follow her, I could not watch her motions when with them. However, she left them in about five minutes, accompanied by a large ram that had two powerful horns. They returned speedily to the poor lamb, and as soon as they reached it, the ram immediately set about liberating it, which he did in a few minutes, by dragging away the briers with his horns." A stronger proof of sheep possessing reason was never adduced than this: it must have been something more than mere instinct that urged the poor dam to force her way through four strong hedges. But the most wonderful of all consists in communicating her distress to the ram, and bringing him back with her. What human mother could have done more, after having endeavoured, but in vain, by her own exertions, to rescue her child from danger?

Bloomfield, after giving a beautiful picture of young lambs trying their speed with each other, down the slope and up the hillock, describes them as stopping to gather breath for a few moments, yet so eager to pursue their play, that—

> A bird, a leaf, will set them off again;
> Or if a gale with strength unusual blow,
> Scattering the wild-brier roses into snow,
> Their little limbs increasing efforts try."

There are few places in England that wear a more delightful appearance than the meadows near Nottingham at this season of the year, many acres of which are covered with the lilac crocus; and there are, I believe, but few spots in our island, where this early spring flower is found wild in such profusion. And it is a pleasant sight to see the little children "todlin" from the meadows, with their wicker baskets filled with crocuses and daisies, or to watch their actions while gathering them—how one will throw itself full-length among the flowers, and stretching out its little hands, attempt at once to grasp all that are within its reach; while another, equally happy, with its long hair blown back, sits apart, singing to itself, and strewing the lilac petals about its feet in very wantonness. In a wood, near this neighbourhood, primroses were found in flower on New Year's Day, by one of those humble poets, who goes "crooning to himsel" by rural hedgerows and greenwood sides; and the beautiful thought awakened by the discovery of these early daughters of Spring, huddled together in the lap of Winter, must be our apology for introducing the following eight lines, written on the occasion by Samuel Plumb, of Carlton:—

> Old Winter came with fierce destructive sweep,
> And shook the woods, and turned the green leaves sere,
> When, as if wearied in his wild career,
> He paused awhile, and couchant seemed to sleep:
> Forth from a southern covert, warm and deep,
> Came Spring, and looked upon his front austere,
> And lightly stept about like one in fear;
> And where she trod, the flowers began to peep.

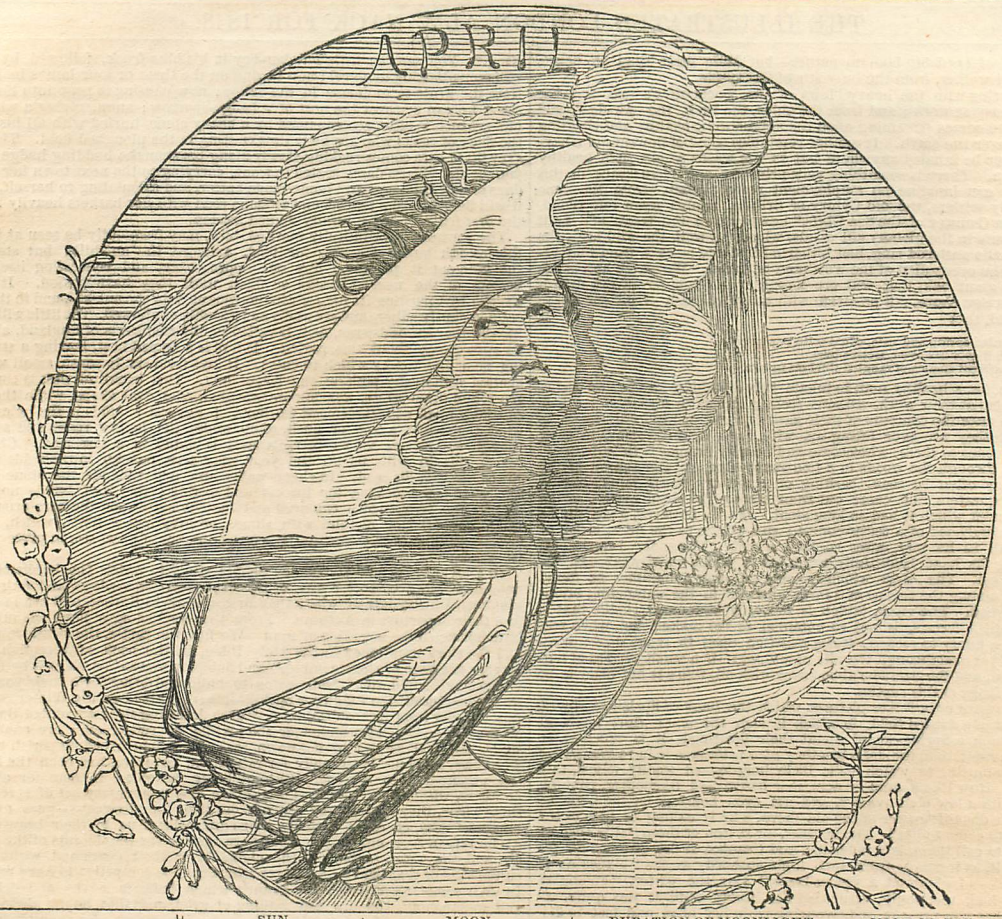
The poet concludes his beautiful sonnet, by stating that he took up the flowers and gave them to a fond and sorrowful mother, who planted them over the grave of a beloved child.

What a different appearance the lanes and highways now present to that which we pictured in January. You see the ploughboy seated sideways on the well-fed horse, the harness jingling at every step, as with the whip drooping idly over his shoulder, and his napless hat placed jauntily aside, he whistles and sings, alternately, some rustic lay, about the "Jolly Ploughboy, who wouldn't be a King." You see the little butcher-boy in his blue frock, followed by his dog, a villianous-looking mongrel; now urging on the three or four lambs he has driven from the white farm house in the valley; now pausing to peep into the hedge to see if he can discover the nest of a hedge-sparrow; anon, giving a whoop and a hallo, which is often accompanied by a heavy stone, hurled with all his might, at the flock of rooks who are busy breakfasting in the ploughed field. The carrier's grey tilted cart comes rocking slowly along between the budding hedge rows, and you see the village dame seated in front, carrying to the next town her little produce of new-laid eggs and home-made butter, and calculating to herself, how long it will be before she travels on the same road with her baskets heavily laden with the first fruits of her carefully tended garden.

The wryneck, a beautifully marked bird, may frequently be seen at the end of this month busily foraging for food, amongst the ant-hills, but starting off, the moment it perceives any one approaching, and concealing itself in the bottom of the nearest hedge or ditch until they have passed. It procures its food by thrusting its long glutinous tongue into the ant-hill, and to this the insects instantly adhere and are easily and greedily swallowed. The little willow-wren, hay-bird, or ground-wren, as it is called in different parts of England, also makes its appearance about this period. It builds a domed nest, leaving a small opening near the top by which to enter. It lays from six to seven small white eggs spotted with dusky pink at the larger end. This beautiful nest is composed of moss and dried grass, wearing outwardly a neat oval shape, while the inside is carefully lined with the softest feathers. It generally builds in the hole of a bank or at the foot of a tree or bush, often under the hollow roots, and sometimes, though we believe very rarely, its nest is found in a low bush. Chaffinches, which remain with us all the year, may now be seen in the fields where the sower has cast his seed. In sheep-walks and dry uplands the stone-curlew is busily engaged looking for insects and worms; this bird builds no nest, but lays its two light-brown coloured and blotchy eggs upon the bare ground, generally in fields that abound with stones, or grey mossy flints, which, bearing a close resemblance in colour to its young ones, are of great use in protecting them from danger.

To a lover of nature it is an agreeable study to watch the habits of birds, to note down, like Gilbert White, of Selborne, their incomings and outgoings, beginning with the date of when they first appear in Spring, and are last seen before their departure in Autumn. From the earliest ages have the migration of birds attracted the attention of man. We find the turtle, the swallow, the crane, and the stork mentioned in the Holy Bible, in the book of Jeremiah, as "observing the time of their coming," and Solomon marks the seasons by the return of the singing of birds. Some come to build and bring forth their young—they then depart until the following Spring—others visit us in the Winter, and as the fine weather approaches disappear, "each knowing their appointed time." The swift seldom stays with us longer than while its young ones are enabled to fly well—the swallow has been known to leave a late brood to perish in the nest when they have not been ready for migration, so strong has been the impulse in the parent-bird to depart. Without being beholden to man for either food or home, without any preparation, saving the momentary act of spreading out their wings, they set out, and return from their long journeys—pass over mountains and seas, cheer us by their songs and delight us by their beauty, yet ask for no return from our hands. They are at once the inhabitants of the earth, the air, and the water, having all the elements at their command, without the incumbrance of that heavy machinery which man is compelled to have recourse to. In their songs we discover the sounds which indicate sorrow and delight, love and melancholy, the low sad wailing of grief, and that happy gladness of the heart which seems ready to burst for very joyousness—for such tones can the fanciful mind gather from their varied lays—such emotions do these "little angels of the trees" awaken in susceptible hearts. For our part, we should almost as soon think of shooting at a little child as it sat singing to itself, and playing with the lapful of flowers it had gathered, as we should at a sweet song-bird perched upon a spray, and filling the wide green vallies with its silver music. Listen to what an old poet, who was contemporary with rare Ben Jonson, has said of the delight he felt in listening to the lays of these little choristers. He was wandering beside a river, and fancied that the first bird he heard was chiding the ripples for the murmuring sound they made, which seemed to drown the echo of his own sweet song, when

> There seemed another in his song to tell,
> That what the fair stream said he liked well;
> And going further heard another too
> All varying still in what the others do;
> A little thence, a fourth, with little pain
> Conned all their lessons, and then sung again;
> So numberless the songsters are that sing
> In the sweet groves of the too careless spring,
> That I no sooner could the hearing lose
> Of one of them, but straight another rose,
> And perching deftly on a quaking spray
> Nigh tired herself, to make her hearer stay.
> —*Browne's Britannia's Pastorals.*



M D	W D	ANNIVERSARIES, OCCURRENCES, FESTIVALS, &c.	SUN. Rises.	SUN. Sets.	SUN. Declination North.	MOON. Rises. Morning.	MOON. Souths. Morning.	MOON. Sets. Afternoon	DURATION OF MOONLIGHT. Before Sunrise. O'Clock. 2h. 3h. 4h.	Moon's Age.	DURATION OF MOONLIGHT. After Sunset O'Clock. 8h. 9h. 10h.	HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE. Morning.	HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE. Afternoon	Equation of Time. Add.	Day of the Year
			H. M.	H. M.	Deg. Min.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.				H. M	H. M.	M. S.	
1	S	All Fools day	5 36	6 33	4 42	4 23	9 50	3 29		27		No Tide.	0 5	3 52	92
2	S	4th Sun. in Lent	5 34	6 35	5 5	4 51	10 44	4 58		28		0 31	0 55	3 33	93
3	M	Richard, Bishop of Chichester	5 32	6 37	5 28	5 29	11 40	6 9		29		1 18	1 40	3 16	94
4	Tu	*St. Ambrose*	5 29	6 38	5 51	5 55	Afternoon	7 32		0		2 0	2 25	2 58	95
5	W	Sirius souths 5h. 41m. P.M.	5 27	6 39	6 14	6 28	1 34	8 53		1		2 45	3 10	2 40	96
6	Th	Old Lady Day	5 25	6 41	6 37	7 5	2 32	10 9		2		3 30	3 50	2 23	97
7	F	Castor souths 6h. 20m. P.M.	5 23	6 42	6 59	7 48	3 31	11 19		3		4 15	4 40	2 6	98
8	S	Procyon souths 6h. 23m. P.M.	5 22	6 44	7 22	8 39	4 29	Morning.		4		5 0	5 20	1 49	99
9	S	5th Sun. in Lent	5 20	6 46	7 44	9 33	5 25	0 21		5		5 45	6 10	1 32	100
10	M	Pollux souths 6h. 18m. P.M.	5 18	6 47	8 6	10 34	6 19	1 13		6		6 35	7 5	1 15	101
11	Tu	Regulus souths 8h. 40m P.M.	5 16	6 49	8 28	11 36	7 10	1 58		7		7 35	8 10	0 59	102
12	W	β Leonis souths 10h. 16m. P.M.	5 13	6 50	8 50	Afternoon	7 58	2 34		8		8 50	9 35	0 43	103
13	Th	Spica Virginis souths 11h. 48m. P.M.	5 10	6 52	9 12	1 46	8 44	3 5		9		10 15	10 55	0 27	104
14	F	Camb. Term ends	5 7	6 54	9 33	2 51	9 28	3 33		10		11 30	At Midnight.	0 12	105
15	S	Esster Term begins. Oxford Term ends	5 5	6 55	9 55	3 53	10 11	3 56		11		No Tide.	0 30	Subtract.	106
16	S	Palm Sunday, or	5 3	6 57	10 16	4 56	10 54	4 19		12		0 50	1 10	0 18	107
17	M	Passion Sunday—the first day of Passion Week	5 1	6 58	10 37	5 59	11 37	4 44		13		1 30	1 50	0 32	108
18	Tu		4 59	7 0	10 58	7 1	Morning	5 7		14		2 5	2 20	0 46	109
19	W	*St. Alphage.*	4 57	7 2	11 19	8 3	0 20	5 34		15		2 40	2 50	0 59	110
20	Th	*Maundy Thursday*	4 55	7 3	11 40	9 3	1 4	6 0		16		3 10	3 25	1 13	111
21	F	*Good Friday.* This	4 53	7 5	12 0	10 0	1 50	6 32		17		3 40	3 55	1 25	112
22	S	day has always been held as a day of solemn fast by Christians	4 51	7 6	12 20	10 55	2 37	7 1		18		4 10	4 30	1 38	113
23	S	Easter Sunday	4 49	7 8	12 40	11 45	3 25	7 54		19		4 40	5 0	1 42	114
24	M	Easter Monday	4 47	7 10	13 0	Morning.	4 14	8 4		20		5 15	5 35	2 1	115
25	Tu	Easter Tuesday.	4 45	7 11	13 19	0 31	5 4	9 40		21		5 55	6 15	2 11	116
26	W	[*St Mark*, Duchess Glou. b. Princess Alice M. M. born	4 43	7 13	13 39	1 12	5 55	10 4		22		6 45	7 10	2 29	117
27	Th	Arcturus souths 11h. 48m. P.M.	4 41	7 14	13 58	1 48	6 46	11 51		23		7 40	8 15	2 31	118
28	F	Length of day 14h. 37m.	4 39	7 16	14 17	2 20	7 38	Afternoon		24		9 0	9 35	2 41	119
29	S	Length of night 9h. 47m.	4 37	7 18	14 35	2 51	8 30	2 21		25		10 15	10 55	2 49	120
30	S	Low Sunday	4 35	7 20	14 54	3 21	9 23	3 29		26		11 25	11 55	2 58	121

APRIL.

THE SUN is in the sign Aries till the 19th, on which day, at 11h. 28m. P.M., he enters the sign Taurus (the Bull).

On the 1st, he is 95,020,000 miles from the Earth. He rises on the 1st, 5° S. of E. by N., and sets 5° S. of W. by N.; on the 8th, he rises E. by N., and sets W. by N.; and on the 28th, he rises E.N.E., and sets W.N.W.

He souths on the 1st, at 3m. 52s. after noon; on the 14th, at 12s. after noon; on the 15th, at 8s. before noon; and on the last day, at 2m. 58s. before noon; at an altitude of 43° on the 1st; of 48° on the 15th; and of 53° on the last day.

On the 3rd he is eclipsed, but the eclipse is not visible in England.

The MOON rises between 4h. A.M. and noon, from the 1st to the 11th; between noon and midnight, from the 13th to the 23rd; and after noon, from the 25th. She sets between 3h. P.M. and midnight, from the 1st to the 7th; and between midnight and noon, between the 9th and the 27th.

She is in Aquarius on the 1st; in Pisces on the 2nd; Cetus on the 3rd; Pisces on the 4th; Cetus and Aries on the 5th and 6th; Taurus on the 7th and 8th; Gemini on the 9th and 10th; Cancer on the 11th and 12th; Leo on the 13th, 14th, and 15th; Virgo on the 16th, 17th, and 18th; Libra on the 19th and 20th; Ophiuchus on the 21st, 22nd, and 23rd; near Sagittarius and Aquila on the 24th and 25th; Capricornus on the 26th; Aquarius on the 27th and 28th; Aquarius and Pisces on the 29th; and Cetus on the 30th.

On the 2nd she is on the Equator; attains her greatest elevation on the 9th, at which time she is at 56° altitude, when due south; is on the Equator again on the 16th, moving S.; and is at her lowest point on the 23rd, passing the meridian at 20° above the horizon; and she is a third time on the Equator on the last day.

She is new on the 3rd; and an eclipse of the Sun takes place, but invisible here; she is full on the 18th, but without an eclipse.

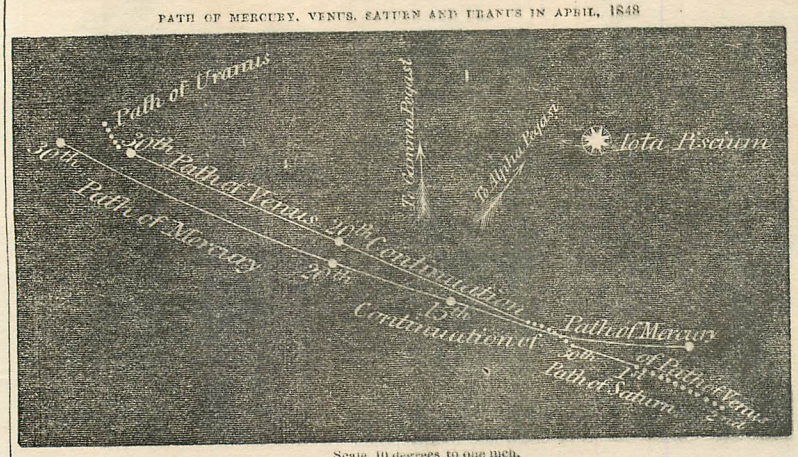
She is near Venus on the 1st; Mercury and Saturn on the 2nd; Uranus on the 4th; Mars on the 8th; Jupiter on the 10th; and Saturn on the 29th.

MERCURY, from the 1st to the 17th, is in the constellation of Pisces; between the 17th and the 27th, in that of Cetus; and in Pisces again, after the 27th.

He rises nearly due E. throughout the month; on the 1st, at 4h. 57m.; on the 15th, at 4h. 35m.; and on the 30th, at 4h. 12m.; and these times are respectively 39m., 30m., and 23m., before the times of the Sun rising. The month is not favourable for observing him. He is moving Eastward among the stars; and is at his greatest W. elongation on the 9th.

The Planets Mercury, Venus, and Saturn are near together on the 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th; and the two former continue together all the month, and on the 28th are near Uranus. These Planets may be seen rising near the East, shortly before Sunrise; and their relative positions and motions are shown in the annexed cut.

PATH OF MERCURY, VENUS, SATURN AND URANUS IN APRIL, 1848



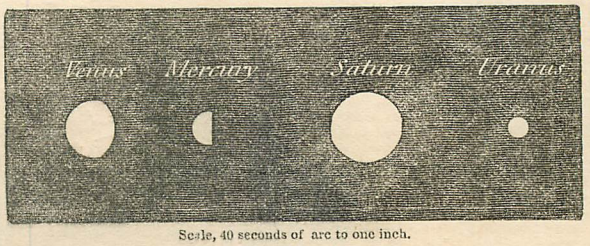
Scale, 10 degrees to one inch.

VENUS will be in the constellation Aquarius on the 1st and 2nd; in that of Pisces, from the 3rd to the 18th; and in Pisces and Cetus, alternately, from the 18th to the end of the month.

She is a morning star, and rises nearly East, at 4h. 55m., on the 1st; at 4h. 30m., on the 15th; and at 4h. 2m., on the 30th. She souths on the 1st, at 10h. 18m. A.M.; on the 15th, at 10h. 26m. A.M.; and on the 30th, at 10h. 35m. A.M., at the altitude of 31° on the 1st; of 37° on the 15th; and of 43° on the last day. She is near the Moon on the 1st, and Mercury on the 7th; and Mercury and Venus continue near each other during the remainder of the month. (See Mercury, above.)

The telescopic appearance of the Planets, whose paths are represented above, during this month, are exhibited in the following engraving.

TELESCOPIC APPEARANCE OF PLANETS IN APRIL 1848.



Scale, 40 seconds of arc to one inch.

MARS will be in the constellation of Taurus till the 15th, and in that of Gemini from the 16th to the end of the month.

He is an evening star, and sets midway between the N.W. by N. and the N.W., on the 1st, at 1h. 5m. A.M.; on the 15th, at 0h. 47m. A.M.; and on the 30th, at 0h. 26m. A.M. He souths on the 1st, at 4h. 38m. P.M., at an altitude of 63°; on the 15th, at 4h. 18m., at an altitude of 65½°; and about this time he attains his greatest North declination during the year (See below); and, therefore, this meridian altitude is the greatest during the year. He souths on the 30th, at 3h. 58m. P.M., at the altitude of 63°. He is near the Moon on the 8th, and he is crossing the Milky Way during the month.

JUPITER will be in the constellation Gemini throughout the month.

He is an evening star, and sets at the N.W. by W. on the 1st, at 2h. 28m. A.M.; on the 15th, at 1h. 39m. A.M.; and on the 30th, at 0h. 47m. A.M.; he rises at about the middle of the month, at about 9h. A.M.

He souths at an altitude of about 61° every day; on the 1st, at 6h. 10m. P.M.; on the 15th, at 5h. 20m. P.M.; and on the 30th, at 4h. 30m. P.M.

The motion of the planet among the stars is slowly Eastward, and he is moving towards Castor and Pollux.

He is near the Moon on the 10th. The Planet Mars is situated some distance to the right of Jupiter.

SATURN will be in the constellation Pisces. He is visible for a short time before the Sun rises. He rises midway between the E. and E. by S. on every day; on the 1st, at 5h. 10m A.M.; on the 15th, at 4h. 18m. A.M.; and on the 30th, at 3h. 21m. A.M. He souths on the 15th day at 11h. 53m. A.M.; and sets at about 3h. P.M. He is near the Moon on the 2nd. During this month the ring of Saturn becomes invisible, and continues so till the end of the year, with a very slight exception about the beginning of September. The intersection of the plane of the ring, and of the Ecliptic, is in 170° and 350° of longitude, and consequently the ring lessens when Saturn is near either of these points. In this year the longitude of Saturn is 350° on the 20th of July. On the 22nd of April the plane of the ring of Saturn will pass through the centre of the Earth, or, in other words, we are looking at the edge of the ring only, and it is invisible to us. (See the ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK for the year 1846, in the month of October.)

Uranus during this month rises, souths, and sets, very nearly at the same times as the Sun, and therefore he cannot be seen.

THE MOON.—In consequence of the rotation of the Moon on her axis, the changes in her appearance are very rapid; in the course of a few hours, brilliant points, or islands of light in the dark part of the Moon, become extended chains of mountains, or ranges of lofty hills. These changes are perpetually progressing, and it is highly improbable that any two persons, unless in company, would obtain exactly the same view of any particular region of the Moon. Her best views may be obtained when she is between five and twelve days old.

Days of the Month.	Length of Day, or number of hours between Sunrise and Sunset.	Number of hours and minutes the day has increased since the Shortest Day.	Time of Daybreak, or beginning of Twilight.	Time of Twilight ending.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	12 57	5 12	3 38	8 32
6	13 16	5 31	3 23	8 43
11	13 33	5 48	3 8	8 55
16	13 54	6 9	2 53	9 8
21	14 12	6 27	2 37	9 22
26	14 30	6 45	2 21	9 35
30	14 45	7 0	2 7	9 50

JUPITER'S SATELLITES.

Eclipses of 1st Sat. Emersion.	Eclipses of 3rd Sat. Emersion.
D. H. M.	D. H. M.
16 9 25 P.M.	27 8 23 P.M.
23 11 21 P.M.	4th Sat.
2nd Sat.	4 9 55 P.M.
6 9 42 P.M.	
14 0 18 A.M.	

OCCULTATIONS OF STARS BY THE MOON.

Names of the Stars.	Magnitude.	Times of disappearance and re-appearance of the Star.	At the dark or bright limb of the Moon.
		D. H. M.	
z Leonis	6	13 10 17 P.M.	Dark
		13 11 10 P.M.	Bright
Theta Libræ	4½	21 0 10 A.M.	Bright
		21 1 20 A.M.	Dark
Rho 1 Sagittarii	5	25 1 38 A.M.	Bright
		25 2 40 A.M.	Dark

TIMES OF CHANGES OF THE MOON,

And when she is at her greatest distance (Apogee), or at her least distance (Perigee), from the Earth in each Lunation

NEW MOON	3D. 11H. 1M	P.M.
FIRST QUARTER ..	10 2 50	P.M.
FULL MOON	18 2 31	P.M.
LAST QUARTER	26 2 20	P.M.
PERIGEE	4 10	A.M.
APOGEE	18 7	P.M.

RIGHT ASCENSIONS AND DECLINATIONS OF THE PLANETS.

Days of the Month.	MERCURY Right Ascension	MERCURY Declination South / North	VENUS. Right Ascension	VENUS. Declination South / North	MARS. Right Ascension	MARS. Declination North.	JUPITER. Right Ascension	JUPITER. Declination North.	SATURN. Right Ascension	SATURN. Declination South.	URANUS. Right Ascension	URANUS. Declination North.
1	23h. 10m	6° 10′	22h. 58m	8° 0′	5h. 18m	24° 44′	6h. 51m	23° 16′	23h. 22m	6° 9′	1h. 7m	6° 27′
6	22 24	5 41	23 20	5 45	5 30	24 54	6 52	23 14	23 24	5 57	1 8	6 34
11	23 42	4 23	23 43	3 26	5 43	25 0	6 55	23 11	23 26	5 44	1 9	6 40
16	0 4	2 24	0 6	1 5	5 56	25 9	6 57	23 8	23 28	5 31	1 10	6 47
21	0 29	0 9N	0 28	1 18N	6 9	25 0	7 0	23 5	23 30	5 20	1 11	6 53
26	0 57	3 13	0 51	3 41	6 22	24 55	7 3	23 1	23 32	5 8	1 12	7 0

COUNTRY SCENES.—APRIL.

Cuckoo—cuckoo—ah, well I know thy note,
That far-off sound the backward years doth bring
Like Memory's lock'd-up bark, once more afloat,
It carries me away to life's glad spring—
To home with all its green boughs rustling.—*Summer Morning*

Upon the daisied green of April Spring hath at last planted her sunny feet, and many a sweet flower has stepped forth to form a couch for her fair form to recline upon. The leaves have grown longer to shelter her from the silver-footed showers, and many a bird that had made its home in a foreign land, has returned to welcome her with its song. Her eyes are blue as her own April skies; her cheeks dyed with the delicate crimson of apple-blossoms; her white and blue-veined neck, beautiful as a bed of lilies-of-the-valley, intersected with blowing violets, while her silken hair streams out like her own acacias, that throw their gold and green upon the breeze. Around her brow is twined a wreath of May-blossoms—pearly buds, but yet unblown. High above her head the sky-lark soars; in the lowly brake the linnet warbles; from the tall tree tops a hundred birds are singing; and she comes with music above, below, and around her. The primrose-coloured sky, the insects that hum and wanton in the air, the flowers that rise above the bladed grass, the bursting buds that are daily peeping out among the trees, all proclaim that Spring is come again.

But high above all, is heard one voice, that which the little child with its hand over its innocent forehead, to shade off the sunshine, endeavours to mock; and every hill, and wood, and vale, and river, rings out, loud and clear, like the tone of a silver bell, the piercing note of the Cuckoo. The school-boy loiters on his way, and forgets his hard task, while he tries to imitate her voice; and grey-headed old men, bow-bent with age, uplift their wrinkled hands to their dull ears and listen to her song. Even the superstitious old grandam thrusts her hand into her huge, patched pocket, when first she hears that sound, and presses the silver coin between her fingers that she may have good luck all the rest of the year. Let us not seek to stir a leaf in that dim grove, which is hung with these old twilight superstitions.

Now is the time for the angler to be up and out by the breezy river-sides, where the tall green willows are ever swaying to and fro, and the shadows of the trees quiver and twinkle in the water, while the sunshine streams down through the network of half-expanded leaves, and chequers the ripples below, with ever-moving shadows of dusky purple and molten gold. Far out, beyond the rapid eddies, may ever be heard the fish rising and falling with a solemn plunge, and forming circles upon the water that lengthen and broaden, until the remote ripples of the expanded ring break upon the reedy shore. What numbers of calm nooks that lie like sleeping mirrors, may be found on a clear April morning between the bending embankments, at the corners of jetties, on the little table-land with

its solitary tree, which, but for its narrow neck, fieldward, would be an island, and by the deep, precipitious sides of which, the largest of the finny tribe love to shelter. Dark, cloudy pools, which the perch, the carp, and the roach frequent; haunts of the chub and barbel, and broadsided bream, whose very names call up pictures of bridges, and mill-pools, and sluices, and grey old flood-gates, opening under gloomy arches, where the long-jawed and strong-bodied pike loves to lie in wait for its prey. Of all out-of-door sports, angling is the pleasantest; if weary, there is the pleasant bank to sit down upon; the clear river to look over; the fresh breeze ever blowing about one's face; the arrowy flight of the water-loving swallow to watch; in short, all the lazy luxuries to be found together that throw such a charm around open-air amusements. Fly-fishing, it is true, leaves the angler but little time to dream; but where the old-fashioned, well-weighted float stood perpendicular, for nearly the whole hour together—where no bite came to drag it down, nor any current to carry it away, but still, calm, and motionless it stood, excepting when the breeze just stirred the slender line—there was nothing left but to gaze upon the sunny sky, the calm water, and the out-stretched landscape: to think of Izaak Walton, the milkmaid, the draught of red cow's milk, his shelter under the honeysuckle hedge while it rained, his breakfast of powdered beef and radish, the fish he ate that was fried in cowslips, the room he slept in, that smelt so sweetly of lavender, and the flowers, which he said were too pleasant to look upon, excepting on holidays. No other amusement left while fishing in such a spot, but to call before the eye the image of that happy-hearted old angler, or to hum a verse of that joyous old song which he composed, entitled "The Angler's Wish," beginning with—

I in these flowery meads would be,
These crystal streams should solace me;
To whose harmonious bubbling noise,
I with my angle would rejoice.

By the end of this month, many of the trees will be in leaf; the elm will have put on its green and graceful garment, and the oak be covered with its new foliage, whose bright red hue looks not unlike the decaying tints of Autumn. The beech, which has been called the loveliest of all forest-trees, begins to show its sprays tinged with brownish purple, and the chestnut to open its fan-like sheath; while in almost every garden the dim green leaves of the lilac are outspread, and on the ends of the boughs we can see the forms of the up-coned flowers; while over all, the emerald softness of the lime throws its shadow of tenderest green. But of all my forest favourites, for grace and beauty, foremost stands the lady-like birch; although it possesses not the massy grandeur of the oak, nor the tall stately majesty of the elm, there is something so delicate in its slender sprays, in the brown and silver of its stem, and, above all, in the neatness of its foliage, that I marvel our artists do not place it oftener in their quiet pastoral landscapes. Now, the hedges are covered by the milk-white blossoms of the blackthorn, and the fruit trees in orchards and gardens are laden with loads of beautiful blossoms—the apple trees looking as if Herrick's Parliament of Roses and Lilies had assembled upon the boughs. Over the cottage porches we also see the dark leaves of the honeysuckle trailing. Whichever way we turn the eye, we behold the Earth attiring herself in beauty, and from head to foot robing herself with leaves and flowers. 'Tis as if Nature called upon man to quit his walled cities and visit her sequestered haunts—to come where the buds blow and the bees murmur, and the birds are never weary of pouring forth their music; to where Imagination listens—

Attentive, in his airy mood,
To every murmur of the wood;
The bee in yonder flowery nook,
The chidings of the headlong brook,
The green leaf shivering in the gale,
The warbling hills, the lowing vale,
The distant woodman's echoing stroke,
The thunder of the falling oak.—MILTON.

Delightful is it now to wander forth, like Solomon of old, "into the fields, or to lodge in the villages, to see the fruits of the valley, and to go forth into the gardens to gather lilies;" and, like the wise King of Israel, whose words we have here quoted, to make ourselves acquainted with all the green and living wonders of Spring. What a bleating is there now amongst the sheep along the uplands! What a delicious aroma do we inhale during a woodland walk, where the crisped leaves of the hazel overhang the pathway, and the banks, "painted with delight," are gaudy with the pale gold of the primrose and the deep-dyed azure of the blue-bell! Pleasant is it to wander amid lanes that lead nowhere, except into fields, or to the entrance of some dreamy old wood, beyond which green hills arise, whose boundary seems the sky. Past little sheets of water, which seem only made for the yellow flags and bulrushes to grow in, and which Nature with her own hand has dug there, for the birds that inhabit the woods to drink of, when they are athirst; and in these sequestered haunts you sometimes startle the black water-hen; or, if it be later in the season, you see her floating about at the head of her dusky and downy young ones, or you hear the deep plash of the water-rat, which you have frightened from his banquet, as he was swimming round and round the broken branch that dips into the pool, and nibbling a leaf here and there, just at it pleased his dainty fancy.

Now white and copper butterflies make their appearance; the emperor moth may also be seen, and the dull, low, jarring note of the mole cricket heard. The saw fly, the dread and terror of all gooseberry growers, awakens from its Winter sleep, and commences its work of destruction. Many are the beautiful names given to the butterflies and moths in the Midland Counties; such as the tortoise-shell, the primrose-coloured, the green-veined; and, amongst moths, the winter-beauty, the cross-wing, the oak-beauty, orange under-wing, garden-carpet, brindled-beauty, red-chestnut, angle-shaded, the triple-spot, the fox-moth, and numberless others, whose very names suggest pleasant thoughts, now begin to flutter about in the sunny days and warm evenings that come in with the close of April. The wood-ant makes its appearance this month: it is the largest of our British ants, and is readily distinguished from the others by the rich brown with which it is marked in the middle. Their nests are frequently found in the woods around London; and, though at first you would fancy the rounded nest was only a heap of loose litter, yet, on a closer examination, you will see it is regularly formed, and admirably adapted for carrying off the rain, and on a fine day the roof will be found all alive with busy workers. Every avenue which leads to the nest is securely closed at night, and opened again on the following morning, excepting on rainy days, when they remain within their covered habitations, and never stir abroad. If the avenues are only partially opened in the morning, it is a sure sign that there will be rain in the course of the day, for there is scarcely a more unerring indicator of the weather than may be found in watching the motions of the wood-ant.

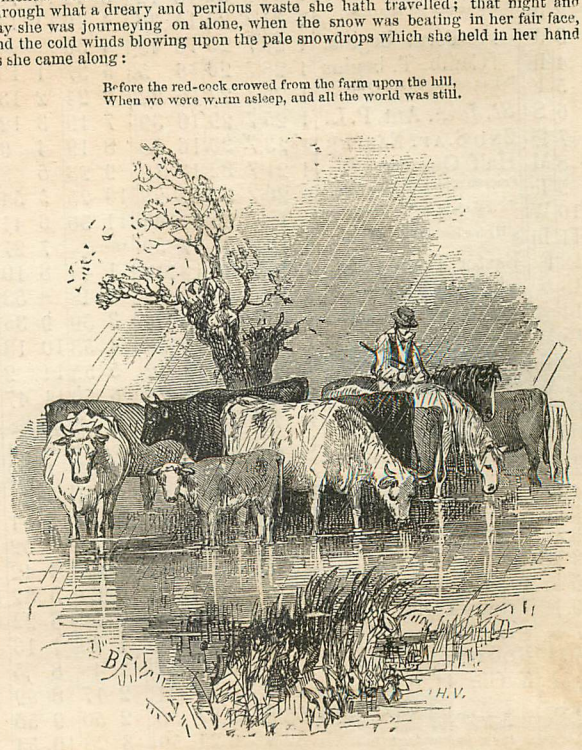
The "household-loving swallow" has again returned, and, with the first dawn of day, we hear its cheerful twitter upon the eaves; and, however early we may set out to angle, there it is, darting through the arches of the bridge, and skimming over the water, as if its whole life was one continued holiday. Still, it is one of the most industrious of birds. By daylight it begins to build its nest, and often before the indolent slug-a-bed has arisen, it has done its day's work, for it rarely erects more than half an inch of its nest at a time; then leaves it all day, to harden and set, before commencing again on the following morning, for, if too much of the work was executed at once, the very weight of the material it uses would cause it to fall. To prevent this, the swallow never builds up more than a layer or two at a time, and, when this is thoroughly hardened, works again upon it on the morrow. It is a pleasing sight to watch a swallow at work; to see it plastering away with its little chin, moving its head rapidly while it labours, and clinging firmly to the wall, as it works with its feet, and the pressure of its tail. Excepting when feeding its young, it labours but for three or four hours a day; the rest of its time is spent in playing with its companions, and seeking for food, which appears to form part of its amusement. These birds have often been observed in a dry season to wet their plumage, and shake themselves over the dust, which was not moist enough for the purposes of building, until they have got it into such a plastic state that it will readily adhere—such an action surely evinces a reasoning power. "One swallow does not make a Summer" is an old adage, and to see two or three skimming about, is no proof of the general arrival, and frequently a week or more will elapse, and it will be drawing towards the close of April before they are seen in large numbers. It is the opinion of most naturalists, that the old swallows pair before they arrive in this country, and that such are the earliest builders—the young and inexperienced, who commence housekeeping for the first time, are often the latest in rearing their broods. There are some people who do all they can to prevent swallows from building. I number none such amongst those whom I am proud to call my friends.

To one who, like myself, has for years found pleasure in studying the works of Nature, it affords great delight to witness the number of excellent works which are every year increasing on this inexhaustible subject, no department of which seems to arrest more attention than the habits of Birds. They are indeed the ancient builders, and in their plans may be traced the grand outline of many an art, which man has only improved and enlarged upon. They are the original masons and miners, who hew their way into rocks, and make their homes in caverns, burrow in embankments, and in every way seem equal to all we know of the habits of the early inhabitants of the earth. In them we find the early carpenters, who saw, and measure, and fit, make joints, rear up rafters and beams, and throw over all a vaulted roof. They are the primitive plasterers, who mix up cement, and spread it out smoothly over the rough work they have prepared to receive it, giving to the whole a level, hard, and even surface, which the builder of a palace can scarcely excel. The hatter and the clothier but felts and weaves after their example. The basket-maker only twines into new forms the smoother and longer osiers which he avails himself of; for the brittle materials which they cross and intertwine together, would become a sightless and useless mass in his hands. Hurdis, a country parson, who lived at Bishopstone, in Sussex, about half a century ago, where he had his own press, and wrote and printed most of his truly beautiful poems, has, in his "Village Curate," left us the following exquisite passage on the building of birds:—

Mark it well, within, without;
No tool had he that wrought; no knife to cut,
No nail to fix, no bodkin to insert;
No glue to join; his little beak was all,
And yet how neatly finished! What nice hand,
With every implement and means of art,
And twenty years' apprenticeship to boot,
Could make me such another?

To watch the habits of these "little nuns," that haunt our old cathedral-like forests, is one among the many delights which come with the return of Spring—the season which of all others seems to bring with it the greatest pleasure. From the desolate and barren boundary-line of Winter, Spring advances, starting up from a bed of snow, and cold, and darkness. Summer has but to awaken, and she finds herself in a land already covered with flowers, and overhung with green leaves. Her coming startles us not; she seems to approach almost noiselessly. Nor is the rustling Autumn makes among the leaves more audible. It is Spring that, from the cold grey granite of a primeval looking world, starts up, and begins to clothe the naked waste with verdure; that arrests both eye and ear; and somehow we seem to love her better than any of the other Seasons, for we know through what a dreary and perilous waste she hath travelled; that night and day she was journeying on alone, when the snow was beating in her fair face, and the cold winds blowing upon the pale snowdrops which she held in her hand as she came along:

Before the red-cock crowed from the farm upon the hill,
When we were warm asleep, and all the world was still.



M D	W D	ANNIVERSARIES, OCCURRENCES, FESTIVALS, &c.	SUN. Rises. H. M.	Sets. H. M.	Declination North. Deg. Min.	MOON. Rises. Morning. H. M.	Souths. Morning H. M.	Sets. Afternoon H. M.	DURATION OF MOONLIGHT. Before Sunrise. O'Clock. 1h. 2h. 3h.	Moon's Age.	After Sunset. O'Clock. 9h. 10h. 11h.	HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE. Morning. H. M.	Afternoon H. M.	EQUATION OF TIME. Subtract. M. S.	Day of the Year
1	M	*Philip. James*	4 33	7 22	15 12	3 49	10 18	5 1		28		No Tide.	0 25	3 5	122
2	Tu	Castor souths 4h. 42m. P.M.	4 31	7 24	15 30	4 19	11 14	6 22		29		0 48	1 15	3 12	123
3	W	Ox. Term begins.	4 29	7 25	15 48	4 56	Afternoon	7 41		0		1 35	2 0	3 19	124
4	Th	[Camb. T. begins	4 28	7 26	16 5	5 37	1 13	8 57		1		2 25	2 45	3 25	125
5	F	Pollux souths 4h. 37m. P.M.	4 26	7 27	16 22	6 24	2 13	10 5		2		3 10	3 35	3 30	126
6	S	*St. John.* Ant. P.L.	4 25	7 29	16 39	7 19	3 12	11 4		3		3 55	4 20	3 35	127
7	S	2ND S. AFT EASTER	4 23	7 30	16 56	8 19	4 9	11 53		4		4 40	5 5	3 39	128
8	M	Half Quarter	4 21	7 32	17 12	9 23	5 3	Morning.		5		5 30	5 50	3 43	129
9	Tu	Procyon souths 4h. 26m. P.M.	4 20	7 33	17 28	10 25	5 54	0 33		6		6 20	6 45	3 46	130
10	W	No real night in Scotland	4 18	7 35	17 44	11 36	6 41	1 7		7		7 15	7 45	3 49	131
11	Th	α Hydræ souths 6h. 1m. P.M.	4 16	7 37	17 59	Afternoon	7 27	1 35		8		8 20	9 0	3 51	132
12	F	Easter Term ends	4 15	7 38	18 14	1 44	8 10	2 2		9		9 35	10 10	3 52	133
13	S	*Old May Day*	4 13	7 40	18 29	2 48	8 53	2 26		10		10 45	11 15	3 53	134
14	S	3RD S. AFT EASTER	4 12	7 42	18 44	3 50	9 35	2 48		11		11 50	No Tide.	3 54	135
15	M	[The ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS was first published on May 14th 1842	4 11	7 43	18 58	4 53	10 18	3 11		12		0 10	0 35	3 54	136
16	Tu		4 10	7 45	19 12	5 55	11 2	3 36		13		0 55	1 15	3 53	137
17	W	Regulus souths 6h. 18m. P.M.	4 8	7 46	19 25	6 56	11 47	4 2		14		1 35	1 55	3 52	138
18	Th	β Leonis souths 7h. 55m. P.M.	4 7	7 47	19 38	7 58	Morning.	4 33		15		2 10	2 25	3 50	139
19	F	*St. Dunstan*	4 5	7 49	19 51	8 51	0 34	5 10		16		2 45	3 0	3 47	140
20	S	Spica Virginis souths 9h. 22m. P.M.	4 3	7 50	20 4	9 43	1 22	5 51		17		3 15	3 30	3 44	141
21	S	4TH S. AFT EASTER	4 2	7 52	20 16	10 31	2 11	6 39		18		3 50	4 5	3 41	142
22	M	Arcturus souths 10h. 5m. P.M.	4 0	7 53	20 28	11 14	3 1	7 33		19		4 25	4 40	3 37	143
23	Tu	α Coronæ Borealis souths 11h. 21m. P.M.	3 59	7 55	20 40	11 51	3 52	8 35		20		5 0	5 20	3 32	144
24	W	Qn. Vic. born 1819	3 58	7 57	20 51	Morning.	4 42	9 40		21		5 40	6 5	3 27	145
25	Th	Pr. Helena b. 1846	3 57	7 58	21 2	0 24	5 32	10 49		22		6 30	6 55	3 22	146
26	F	Trinity Term begins	3 56	7 59	21 12	0 52	6 22	Afternoon		23		7 20	7 55	3 15	147
27	S	*Ven. Bede*	3 55	8 0	21 22	1 20	7 13	1 17		24		8 30	9 10	3 9	148
28	S	ROGATION SUN.	3 54	8 1	21 32	1 48	8 5	2 34		25		9 40	10 15	3 2	149
29	M	K. Cha. II. restored in 1660. Called Royal Oak Day in remembrance of Charles II's concealment in the Boscopel oak, 1651	3 53	8 2	21 41	2 17	8 59	3 54		26		10 50	11 20	2 54	150
30	Tu		3 52	8 2	21 50	2 50	9 55	5 13		27		11 50	No Tide.	2 46	151
31			3 52	8 3	21 59	3 28	10 54	6 31		28		0 20	0 45	2 3	152

MAY.

THE SUN is in the sign Taurus till the 21st, on which day, at 0h. 12m. A.M., he enters Gemini (the Twins). On the 1st, he is 95,800,000 miles from the Earth. He rises on the 1st at E.N.E., and sets W.N.W.; on the 26th, he rises at N.E. by N., and sets at the N.W. by N. points of the horizon.

He souths on the 1st, at 3m. 5s. before noon; on the 15th, at 3m. 54s. before noon; and on the 31st, at 2m. 37s. before noon (common clock time); at an altitude of 53° on the 1st, of 57° on the 15th, and of 60° on the last day.

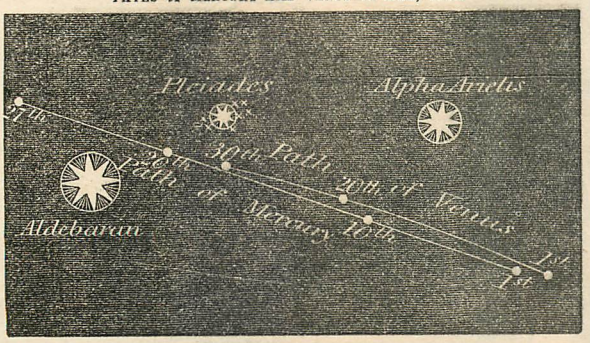
The MOON rises between 3h. A.M. and noon between the 1st and the 10th; between noon and midnight from the 12th to the 23rd; and after midnight from the 25th. She sets between 5h. P.M. and midnight from the 1st to the 7th; between midnight and noon from the 9th to the 25th; and after noon from the 27th. She is in Pisces on the 1st; near Aries and Cetus on the 2nd and 3rd; in Taurus on the 4th and 5th; passes from Taurus to Gemini on the 6th; in Gemini on the 7th; Cancer on the 8th and 9th; Leo on the 10th, 11th, and 12th; Virgo on the 13th, 14th, and 15th; Libra on the 16th and 17th; in Ophiuchus on the 18th, 19th, and 20th; near the boundaries of Sagittarius and Aquila on the 21st and 22nd; in Capricornus on the 23rd; in Aquarius on the 24th, 25th, and 26th; in Pisces on the 27th; Cetus on the 28th; Pisces on the 29th; Aries on the 30th; and Taurus on the 31st.

On the 1st, she is situated 4° N. of the Equator, and attains her greatest elevation on the 6th, being 56° above the horizon when she souths; she is on the Equator on the 13th, and on the 21st, is 19° above the horizon when she souths; is on the Equator on the 27th; and, on the last day, is situated 17° N. of the Equator, being 55° above the horizon, when she souths. She is new on the 3rd, and full on the 18th, but without an eclipse at both times.

She is near Mercury, Venus, and Uranus on the 1st; Mars and Jupiter on the 7th; Saturn on the 27th; and Venus on the 31st.

MERCURY is in the constellation of Pisces till the 3rd; in that of Cetus on the 4th and 5th; in that of Aries from the 6th to the 16th; and in Taurus from the 17th. He rises near the E. by N. on the 1st, at 4h. 11m.; and on the 15th, at 4h. 1m.; and these times are 22m. and 10m. respectively before the Sun rises. He sets on the 21st, at 8h. 8m., being 16m. after the Sun has set; on the 24th at 8h. 34m.; on the 27th, at 8h. 58m.; and on the 31st, at 9h. 26m.: these last three times are 37m., 58m., and 1h. 23m. after sunset. Therefore, from the 27th, the Planet is favourably situated for observation after sunset. The Planet sets near the W.N.W. He is moving eastward among the stars, and he is in superior conjunction with the Sun on the 19th. He is near the Moon on the 1st. He is near Venus at the beginning of the month, as is shown in the annexed diagram.

PATHS OF MERCURY AMD VENUS IN MAY, 1848.



Scale, 20 degrees to one inch.

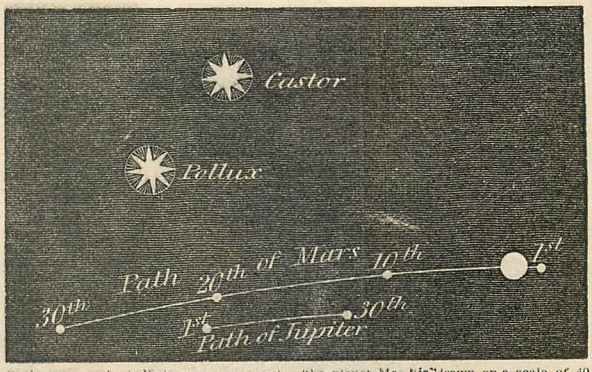
VENUS will be in the constellation of Pisces till the 7th; in that of Aries from the 7th to the 27th, on which day she will pass into Taurus.

She is a morning star all the month, and rises near the E. by N. at the beginning, and near E.N.E. at the end; on the 1st, at 4h. 1m.; on the 15th, at 3h. 36m.; and on the last day, at 3h. 16m. A.M. She souths at 10h. 35m. on the 1st; at 10h. 44m. on the 15th; and at 10h. 59m. A.M. on the 31st; at the altitude of 44° on the 1st; of 51° on the 15th; and of 57° on the last day. She is near the Moon on the 1st; and also on this day she is near Mercury and Uranus, and the Moon passes her again on the 31st.

MARS will be in the constellation of Gemini till the 29th, and in that of Cancer on the 30th and 31st.

He is an evening star and sets near the N.W. by N. on the 1st, at 0h. 25m. A.M.; on the 15th 11h. 58m. P.M.; and on the 31st at 11h. 24m. P.M. He souths at an altitude 63° on the 1st, and 61° on the last day; at 3h. 57m. P.M. on the 1st; at 3h. 38m. on the 15th; and at 3h. 16m. on the 31st. He is near the Moon on the 7th, and hei s near Jupiter all the month, being W. of him till the 16th, near him on the 17th, and moving eastward from him from the 18th to the end of the month. Mars being the higher of the two Planets all the month. These Planets are both situated near to Castor and Pollux, during this month; and their relative positions and motions are represented in the annexed cut.

PATHS OF MARS AND JUPITER IN MAY, 1848.



Scale, seven-and-a-half degrees to one inch; the planet Mars is drawn on a scale of 40 seconds of arc to an inch

JUPITER will be in the constellation Gemini throughout the month.

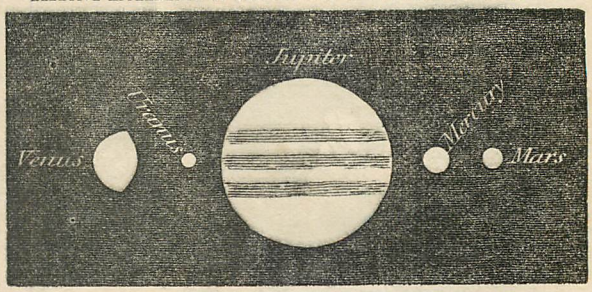
He is an evening star, and sets near the N.W. by W. on the 1st at 0h. 43m. A.M.; on the 15th, at 11h. 52m. P.M.; and on the 31st, at 10h. 59m. P.M. About the middle of the month he rises at 8h. A.M., and passes the meridian at 3h. 40m. P.M., at an altitude of 61°.

His motion among the stars is slowly eastward.

He is near the Moon on the 7th. At the beginning of the month he is some distance to the left of Mars; on the 18th, the two Planets are near together: the Planet Mars being higher than Jupiter; and after this time Jupiter will be to the right of Mars, by intervals, becoming greater and greater day by day. (See the preceding diagram.)

The telescopic appearances of the Planets, whose paths are exhibited in the preceding engravings in this month, are as follows:—

RELATIVE APPEARANCE OF THE PLANETS IN THE MONTH OF MAY, 1848.



Scale, 40 seconds of arc to one inch.

By comparison of these appearances with those shown in January, their change of appearance will be immediately seen; and they are such that they all appear to be much smaller than in January.

SATURN will be in the constellation Pisces. He is a morning star, and rises midway between the E. and the E. by S., on the 1st day, at 3 h. 18m. A.M.; on the 15th day, at 2h. 25m. A.M.; and on the last day, at 1h. 24m. A.M. He souths at 8h. 5m. A.M., on the 15th day. He is near the Moon on the 27th.

Days of the Month.	Length of Day, or number of hours between Sun-rise and Sunset.	Number of hours and minutes the day has increased since the Shortest Day.	Time of Day-break, or beginning of Twilight.	Time of Twilight ending.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	14 49	7 4	2 4	9 53
6	15 4	7 19	1 45	10 9
11	15 21	7 36	1 25	10 29
16	15 35	7 50	1 1	10 53
21	15 50	8 5	0 29	11 34
26	16 3	8 18	No real Night, but	
31	16 11	8 26	constant Twilight.	

JUPITER'S SATELLITES.

Eclipses of 1st. Sat. Emersion.	Eclipses of 3rd Sat. Immersion.
D. H. M.	D. H. M.
9 9 41 P. M.	4 9 1 P. M.
2nd. Sat.	
8 9 22 P. M.	

OCCULTATIONS OF STARS BY THE MOON.

Names of the Stars.	Magnitude.	Times of disappearance and re-appearance of the Stars.	At the dark or bright limb of the Moon.
		D. H. M.	
k Geminorum	5	7 10 31 P. M.	Dark
		7 11 5 P. M.	Bright
d Leonis	5	12 0 12 A. M.	Dark
		12 0 44 A. M.	Bright
Lambda Capricorni	5½	25 1 38 A. M.	Bright
		25 2 45 A. M.	Dark

TIMES OF CHANGES OF THE MOON,

And when she is at her greatest distance (Apogee), or her least distance (Perigee), from the Earth in each Lunation.

NEW MOON ..	3D. 7H. 15M.	A.M.
FIRST QUARTER ..	10 2 57	A.M.
FULL MOON ..	18 6 42	A.M.
LAST QUARTER ..	25 11 47	P.M.
PERIGEE	2 9	P.M.
APOGEE	15 Midnight	
PERIGEE	31 6	A.M.

RIGHT ASCENSIONS AND DECLINATIONS OF THE PLANETS.

Days of the Month.	MERCURY. Right Ascension	MERCURY. Declination North.	VENUS. Right Ascension	VENUS. Declination North.	MARS. Right Ascension	MARS. Declination North.	JUPITER. Right Ascension	JUPITER. Declination North.	SATURN. Right Ascension	SATURN. Declination South.	URANUS. Right Ascension	URANUS. Declination North.
	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	° ′
1	1h. 27m.	6° 40′	1h. 13m	6° 2′	6h. 35m	24° 45′	7h. 6m	22° 56′	23h. 33m	4° 58′	1h. 13m	7° 6′
6	2 1	10 26	1 36	8 21	6 48	24 31	7 9	22 51	23 35	4 48	1 14	7 12
11	2 38	14 20	1 59	10 35	7 1	24 12	7 13	22 46	23 37	4 38	1 15	7 18
16	3 19	18 8	2 22	12 43	7 14	23 50	7 16	22 39	23 38	4 30	1 16	7 23
21	3	21 27	2 46	12 44	7 27	23 24	7 20	22 32	23 40	4 22	1 17	7 29
26	49	23 54	3 10	16 36	7 40	22 54	7 24	22 25	23 41	4 15	1 18	7 34

COUNTRY SCENES.—MAY.

There's not a budding boy or girl this day,
But is got up and gone to bring in May.
A deal of youth ere this has come
Back, and with whitethorn's laden home.

HERRICK.

BEAUTIFUL as May will ever be, it was a much merrier month in the olden time than it is now. Our forefathers, though brave as lions, were still children at heart: they loved all ancient customs that contributed to happiness, and considered that time well spent, which drew them closer and endeared them more to each other: they had their mustering grounds, where Wealth and Poverty often congregated on the same equal footing. May was one of the chief months in which this happy assemblage took place. The Lord of the Soil gave the tallest tree upon his estate for the May-pole; and the lowliest labourer that lived under him was for one day in the year happy, and danced around it, and loved all the more the kind master, who had gladly granted him his May-day holiday, and who, with his fair wife and lovely daughter, came down from the old ivy-covered hall to look at the rustic sport. It was a holy and kindly feeling that first established this reverence to Nature, this worship to the sovereign Month of *Flowers. If, as is said, it* first originated amongst the Pagans, it, nevertheless, revealed glimpses of the Great Divinity, then but dimly seen; for, distant as the approach may be, those who feel a love for the things created, will at last carry their adoration to the Creator.

Our ancestors rose with the first dawning of day, to fetch home boughs from the woods, with which they decorated the fronts of their houses, formed into green arbours, and twined into their May-day garlands. Both Spenser and Herrick, two of our old poets, have left us descriptions of this ancient custom, which is mentioned by older writers who lived long before their names were known; and we could quote pages of beautiful passages from many ancient works, illustrative of old May-day customs—

But they are dead and gone, lady,
They are dead and gone;
And at their head a grass-green turf
And at their feet a stone.—

we have but glanced at them as belonging to the things that have passed away.

If May brought not another blossom excepting those which she hangs out upon our thousands of miles of hawthorn hedges, we should still hail her as Queen of the Year. Oh! is it not a pleasant thought to know that even "looped and windowed raggedness," the poorest beggar that ever wandered in want by the wayside, now inhales a fragrance worthy of the gardens of Heaven—that around the homeliest cottage, whose thatched roof covers contented Poverty, there now spreads an aroma such as never floated into the marble halls of city palaces, such as the roses of Summer never shed. I have before, while given the rein to my fancy, described how these beautiful blossoms were first formed, in my "Poetical Lan-

guage of Flowers," from which I again copy the following lines, showing—

HOW MAY WAS FIRST MADE.

As Spring upon a silver cloud,
Lay looking on the world below,
Watching the breezes as they hovred
The buds and blossoms to and fro,
She saw the fields with hawthorns walled;
Said Spring, "New buds I will create."
She to a Flower-spirit called,
Who on the month of May did wait,
And bade her fetch a hawthorn spray,
That she might make the buds of May.

Said Spring, "The grass looks green and bright;
The hawthorn hedges, too, are green;
I'll sprinkle them with flowers of light,
Such stars as Earth hath never seen;
And all through England's girded vales,
Her steep hill-sides, and haunted streams,
Where woodlands dip into the dales,
Where'er the hawthorn stands and dreams;
Where thick-leaved trees make dark the day;
I'll light each nook with flowers of May.

Like pearly dew-drops, white and round,
The shut-up buds shall first appear,
And in them be such fragrance found
As breeze before did never bear;
Such as in Eden only dwelt,
When angels hovered round its bowers,
And long-haired Eve at morning knelt
In innocence, amid the flowers;
While the whole air was every way
Filled with a perfume sweet as May.

And oft shall groups of children come,
Threading their way through shady places,
From many a peaceful English home,
The sunshine falling on their faces;
Starting with merry voice the thrush.
As through green lanes they wander singing,
To gather the sweet hawthorn bush,
Which homeward in the evening bringing,
With smiling faces, they shall say,
"There's nothing half so sweet as May."

Spring shook the cloud on which she lay
And silvered o'er the hawthorn-spray,
Then showered down the buds of May.

Now the woods ring again with the loud chattering of the jay, and the merry shout of the woodpecker; and the golden furze-bushes are all alive with flocks of busy linnets. The golden-banded bees are out upon the broom-covered heath, and, where the clover-fields are in flower, they keep up a continuous murmuring, like a river that ever rolls singing to itself beneath its flowery banks.

"Tirra-lirra, tirra-lirra, jug, jug, jug!" List! that is the song of the nightingale. How delightful to wander forth on a sweet May evening, and listen to that enchanting lay, while the star of eve is planted like a gem upon the forehead of the sky. Although we can scarcely see what flowers are at our feet, or distinguish the May-buds, from which such a rich aroma arises, from the leaves, we know that the tawny-brown head of the little chorister is somewhere at hand, "in shadiest covert hid," and will never wander far from the spot, unless captured, until the Summer flowers begin to fade. It is believed that the nightingale sings sweetest in the neighbourhood where the spotted cowslips grow; and that never, until the time of his departure arrives, can he be allured from so sweet a spot. What rapid notes; how his music gushes forth, like a stream that is eager to empty itself; he sings as if Summer were far too short for him to reach the end of his song; as if, even with all his hurry, he should not have half time enough to say all that he intended, although he came before the pearl-flushed blossoms of the hawthorn had opened. See where the bright round moon heaves up above the distant hill! Oh, who would not leave the glitter and glare of the crowded city for such a scene as this? Saving for the song of the nightingale, how still the whole landscape seems; between the pauses that he makes to regain his breath, we can hear the lapping and rippling of the river; not a branch waves without the rustling sound becoming audible; and far off we catch the melancholy booming of the bittern—that strange, sad, and solitary sound, which, when heard at midnight, in the midst of lonely and desolate marshes, causes the stoutest heart for a moment to quail.

"Too-whoo, too-whoo!" Ancient haunter of ruins, lover of darkness, I know thy voice. Fitting abode for the owl is yonder "ivy-mantled tower," on which the moon-light is now falling; for the bower which beauty once adorned is now desolate; the floor of the banqueting-hall is now haunted by the toad, and among the rank weeds which overgrow the court-yard the red fox ofttimes shelters. From those crumbling battlements the call of the warden will never more sound.

Next to the study of birds, the habits of bees ought to rank chief amongst that of insects; those "singing masons" that build "roofs of gold," who go out with "merry March," to rob the velvet buds. How naturally comes to the mind that beautiful description of Shakspere's, which everybody must be familiar with who reads his works. With what state the queen bee sets out, when she quits her hive; what pursuivants, heralds, outriders, attendants, who wear belts of gold, swell her train, and "go sounding" through the "flowery towns" she passes. What order rules her household, filled as it is with nurses who feed the young, and waiters who bring provisions to the builders, and busy scouts who are ever running to and fro, and carrying in food; kneaders of wax, and skilful architects, who work with mathematical accuracy, and display the greatest knowledge both in the saving of material and labour, though their work is completed in the most perfect manner. Thanks to the naturalists who have made the habits of these English "humming birds" their study, we are daily becoming more familiar with the "government" of bees.

Flowers are now abundant, the trees become more beautiful every day, and all the singing birds that visit us are now assembled in the fields and woods, and, as the old women in the country say, "it is almost a sin to stay in-doors, if we can get out;" for this is the month which our Saxon ancestors called "Milk Month;" and, from the very name, we know that beautiful English maidens rose early in the mornings of May, and went out into the very fields in which our country maids still sing, to milk their cows, just as the village girls do in our own day. An old grey-headed man once told me that he had heard his grandfather say, the hills which rise above Gainsborough, in Lincolnshire, were in ancient times called the Milk Hills; but they never retained that name after they were enclosed; and I have often thought that they bore the same name when my native county formed a part of the Saxon kingdom of Mercia; for I deeply love these old associations; for I knew that Alfred, when young, had marched over those very hills, when he joined his brother and the King of Mercia and they crossed the Trent to attack the Danes, who occupied Nottingham. May, and milk-month, and the old green milk-hills, were always in my mind associated with Alfred, and the Danes, and the destruction of Croyland Abbey, and no end of "old world histories." Nor can England furnish many prettier little pastoral pictures than a comely village girl milking a beautiful red-and-white cow under a shady tree, with a reedy pond at hand, half darkened by shadowy foliage, and, in the background,

A green English home—a land of ancient Peace."

It is not all poetry that such a scene conjures up. No; there is mingled with it visions of sweet butter and new cheese; yellow cream, in which a spoon will almost stand upright; cheesecakes, curds-and-whey, syllabubs, and endless good things, which convince a sensible man that Taste is not confined alone to the fine arts. Fain would I present my readers with Sir Thomas Overbury's description of a "Fair and Happy Milkmaid," if want of space did not prevent me. As it is, I hope they will bear it in mind, and if they have never read it, remember that it is one of the most beautiful poetical-prose paintings in the English language. Those who have seen my "Beauties of the Country" are already acquainted with the extract. The following is all I have room for:—"She knows a fair look is but a dumb orator to commend virtue, therefore minds it not; though she is not arrayed in the spoils of the silk-worm, she is decked in innocence—a far better wearing; she rises with the cock, and at night makes the bell her curfew. Her breath is her own, which scents all the year long of June, like a new-made hay-cock. She makes her hand hard with labour, and her heart soft with pity." So he runs on, piling one beautiful conceit upon another unto the end of the sketch.

The young corn has now risen high above the furrows, and looks like slips of green silk waving in the wind. Wild roses droop their pearl-flushed cups beneath the weight of morning dew. Along the wayside hedges, the chesnut begins to show its cones of flowers; while the laburnums stand like foresters, in their rich liveries of "green and gold." The oaks put on their new attire, but slowly, as if to show that their hardy limbs have less need to don their new clothing than their more effeminate brothers of the wood, but condescending at last to act like the rest, if it only be to shelter the birds, and keep the woodbine and wild flowers that grow around their knotted knees from withering.

What pictures now float before us—what glimpses of rural objects has that old knotted oak called up! The hawk which we once saw poised almost motionless above it—the hare we startled from the fern that grew at its feet—the gipsy camp, a few yards distant, which we first discovered by the smoke curling above its foliage—the ringdove we heard cooing, while lying idly in its cool shade—the brook that seemed to sing for a moment, and then to become silent again, just as the wind went and came among the green oak-leaves—surely, man was never intended to spend his days in walled cities, without beholding the beauty with which the hand of God has clothed the earth, to instruct and delight him.

Even a life of toil and suffering is sweetened by the remembrance of scenes like these, for they are pleasures that pass not away, but are ever stepping unaware upon us, throwing sudden bursts of "sunshine upon the shady place," and cheering sorrow in its solitude. By my own hearth I can traverse hundreds of miles of pleasant scenery, can call up an hundred landscapes of forest, hill, river, valley, and pastoral plain; of village, and tree, and stile; of winding highways and pleasant field-paths, even to the very figures that dot the scenery, and the parting boughs above my head, that let in little patches of clear blue sky; and during such rambles as these, England has seemed to be my own great freehold. If the selfish lord of the soil refused me admittance through his gate, I sought the nearest eminence that overlooked it, peeped at his deer, and his avenues, his sheets of water, where the white swans floated, and carried off in my heart images of pleasure that delighted me for days after, while he moved only before my "mind's eye," like the ill-formed scare-crow, that gave "disgust, but hurt not;" nor did I love Nature less, because he was placed there for a time, though I sometimes sat down beside his wall, and "taxed Heaven with unkindness;" but this feeling soon passed away, my wrath reached not through fourteen lines of a sonnet.

Are our rulers aware that the miscalled tea-gardens around this huge Metropolis, which contains two millions of human souls, are but little better than out-of-door gin-shops?—that every vendor of spirits, who can command an acre or two of land, a tree or two, a few benches, a licence, and a little "harsh-music," can, by law, half-poison, or make drunk, all who choose to call "Waiter," and have the wherewith to make themselves comfortably drunk? I believe not! Yet, what scenes I have witnessed in my rambles around these suburbs! as I have wandered an unknown wayfarer, with my stick in my hand, and sat down on the nearest bench, to my glass of ale and crust of bread and cheese; and I have sighed to think that, ere long, when the infamous Enclosure Act is in full force, these will be the only places where the future men and women of England can resort to. But then—happy thought!—our city-streets will be well-drained, and our close courts well ventilated; we shall be able to ruralize in cellars without fearing the fever; our garrets will be sweeter than gardens; we shall be delightfully situated in the neighbourhood of Wash-houses and Model Lodging-houses; and see May with all its flowers—in the flower-pots—exchanging vegetation for ventilation, the latter an improvement truly. Would it not be wiser to divide it—to let us have a little less of the "villanous compound," and a little more of May in the country? A knowledge of the beautiful can only be obtained by an acquaintance with nature. We may throw open the doors of our exhibitions, and hang the walls with pictures, but if we enclose the green, rural, and out-of-door world, we shut up the reality, and all the glimpses that can be got of those cool verdurous old English nooks will be limited to such as can be seen on the canvass. To alter the language of Cowper, we may then exclaim, "Man made the town, and the artist the country," at least so much of it, as, excepting the dusty highways, we shall be allowed to see. Such is the wisdom of our modern Legislators.

M D	W D	ANNIVERSARIES, OCCURRENCES, FESTIVALS, &c.	SUN. Rises.	SUN. Sets.	SUN. Declination North.	MOON. Rises. Morning.	MOON. Souths. Morning.	MOON. Sets. Afternoon	DURATION OF MOONLIGHT. Before Sunrise. O'Clock. 1h. 2h. 3h.	Moon's Age.	DURATION OF MOONLIGHT. After Sunset O'Clock. 9h. 10h. 11h.	HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE. Morning.	HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE. Afternoon	Equation of Time. Subtract.	Day of the Year.
			H. M.	H. M.	Deg. Min.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.				H. M	H. M.	M. S.	
1	Th	*Ascen.* Holy Thurs-	3 52	8 5	22 7	4 11	11 54	7 44				1 15	1 35	2 28	153
2	F	[day. Nicomede	3 51	8 5	22 15	5 1	Afternoon	8 48				2 5	2 30	2 19	154
3	S	No real night	3 50	8 6	22 22	6 1	1 54	9 44				2 55	3 20	2 9	155
4	S	SUN. AFT. ASC. D.	3 49	8 7	22 29	7 4	2 51	10 30				3 40	4 5	1 59	156
5	M	*St. Boniface.* King	3 49	8 8	22 36	8 12	3 45	11 7				4 30	4 50	1 49	157
6	Tu	of Hanover born. *St. Boniface* was an Englishman,	3 48	8 8	22 42	9 19	4 35	11 40				5 15	5 35	1 38	158
7	W	and after being sent to	3 47	8 9	22 48	10 27	5 22	Morning.				6 0	6 25	1 27	159
8	Th	preach the Gospel in Friesland, was made primate of	3 47	8 10	22 53	11 34	6 7	0 5				6 50	7 15	1 16	160
9	F	Germany. He is the Apostle of the Germans. He suf-	3 46	8 11	22 59	Afternoon	6 51	0 30				7 45	8 10	1 4	161
10	S	Oxford Term ends	3 46	8 12	23 3	1 40	7 33	0 54				8 45	9 20	0 53	162
11	S	PENTECOST. W. S.	3 46	8 13	23 7	2 42	8 16	1 17				9 50	10 20	0 41	163
12	M	Whit Monday	3 46	8 13	23 11	3 44	8 59	1 40				10 55	11 20	0 29	164
13	Tu	Whit Tuesday	3 45	8 14	23 15	4 46	9 44	2 6				11 55	No Tide.	0 16	165
14	W	Ember Week	3 45	8 14	23 18	5 47	10 30	2 35				0 20	0 40	Add.	166
15	Th	Regulus sets at 11h. 33m.	3 45	8 15	23 20	6 45	11 18	3 8				1 0	1 20	0 9	167
16	F	Trinity Term ends	3 45	8 15	23 23	7 39	Morn'ng.	3 49				1 45	2 0	0 21	168
17	S	*St. Alban*	3 45	8 16	23 24	8 30	0 7	4 34				2 20	2 40	0 34	169
18	S	TRINITY SUNDAY	3 45	8 17	23 26	9 15	0 58	5 28				2 55	3 15	0 47	170
19	M	Arcturus souths 8h. 16m. P.M.	3 45	8 17	23 27	9 53	1 49	6 27				3 35	3 50	1 0	171
20	Tu	Queen Vic. acces.	3 45	8 17	23 27	10 29	2 39	7 31				4 10	4 25	1 13	172
21	W	Queen Vic proc. Longest day	3 45	8 17	23 27	10 59	3 30	8 40				4 45	5 5	1 26	173
22	Th	*Corpus Christi*	3 46	8 18	23 27	11 28	4 20	9 51				5 30	5 50	1 39	174
23	F	α Corona Borealis souths 9h. 20m P.M.	3 46	8 18	23 26	11 53	5 10	11 4				6 15	6 40	1 51	175
24	S	Nat. *St. John*	3 46	8 18	23 25	Morning.	6 0	Afternoon				7 5	7 35	2 4	176
25	S	1st S. aft Trinity	3 47	8 18	23 24	0 22	6 52	1 35				8 5	8 35	2 17	177
26	M	α Serpentis souths 9h. 16m P.M.	3 47	8 18	23 22	0 51	7 45	2 53				9 15	9 45	2 30	178
27	Tu	Antares souths 9h. 55m. P.M.	3 47	8 18	23 20	1 24	8 40	4 8				10 20	10 55	2 42	179
28	W	Qu. Vic. cro. 1838	3 48	8 18	23 17	2 3	9 38	5 23				11 25	11 55	2 55	180
29	Th	*St. Peter's day.* St.	3 49	8 17	23 14	2 48	10 37	6 31				No Tide.	0 30	3 7	181
30	F	Peter was the oldest of the Apos.; he was cruc. A.D. 65	3 49	8 17	23 10	3 41	11 37	7 31				0 57	1 25	3 19	182

JUNE.

THE SUN is in the sign *Gemini* till the 21st, on which day, at 8h. 13m. A.M., he enters the sign Cancer (the Crab), and Summer commences.

On the 1st day, he is 96,400,000 miles from the Earth. He rises on the 1st, near 2° N. of the N.E. by N., and sets 2° N. of the N.W. by N.; on the 21st, he is at his greatest North declination, and rises and sets 4° N. of the above points of the horizon. He souths on the 1st, at 2m. 28s. before noon; on the 14th, at 4 seconds before noon: and, on the last day, at 3m. 18s. after noon (common clock time); at an altitude of 60½°, on the 1st; of 62° nearly, on the 22nd; and of 61½° on the last day.

The MOON rises between 4h. A.M. and noon, from the 1st to the 8th; between noon and midnight, from the 10th to the 23rd; and after noon from the 25th. She sets between 7h. P.M. and midnight from the 1st to the 6th; between midnight and noon, from the 8th to the 23rd; and after noon from the 25th.

She is in the constellation Taurus on the 1st and 2nd; Gemini on the 3rd and 4th; Cancer on the 5th; Leo on the 6th, 7th, and 8th; Virgo from the 9th to the 12th; Libra on the 13th and 14th; Ophiuchus on the 15th and 16th; she is moving on the boundaries of Sagittarius and Aquila during the 17th and 18th; in Capricornus on the 19th; in Aquarius on the 20th, 21st, and 22nd; in Pisces on the 23rd; in Cetus on the 24th; in Pisces on the 25th; skirting Aries and Cetus on the 26th and 27th; in Taurus on the 28th and 29th; and in Gemini on the 30th.

On the 2nd, attains her greatest altitude, being 56° high when she souths; is on the Equator on the 9th; at her lowest point on the 17th, being 20° above the horizon when she souths; is on the Equator again on the 24th; and, on the last day, is situated 18° N. of the Equator.

She is new on the 1st; full on the 16th; and new again on the 30th; but without an eclipse at such times.

She is near Mercury on the 2nd; Jupiter and Mars on the 4th; Saturn on the 23rd; Uranus on the 25th; and Venus on the 30th.

PATHS OF MERCURY AND JUPITER, JUNE, 1848.

Scale, 15 degrees to one inch.

MERCURY is in the constellation of Taurus on the 1st and 2nd; in that of Gemini, from the 3rd to the 21st; and on the latter day passes into Cancer.

He sets near the W.N.W. throughout the month: on the 1st, at 9h. 31m.; on the 5th, at 9h. 49m.; on the 8th, at 9h. 58m.; on the 11th, at 10h. 3m.; on the 14th, at 10h. 5m.; on the 17th, at 10h. 2m.; on the 20th, at 9h. 57m.; on the 23rd, at 9h. 50m.; on the 26th, at 9h. 30m.; on the 29th, at 9h. 28m.; and on the 30th, at 9h. 23m. These times are, 1h. 26m., on the 1st; 1h. 41m., on the 5th; 1h. 48m., on the 8th; 1h. 50m., on the 11th; 1h. 51m., on the 14th; 1h. 46m., on the 17th; 1h. 40m., on the 20th; 1h. 32m., on the 23rd; 1h. 12m., on the 26th; 1h. 11m., on the 29th; and 1h. 6m., on the 30th. Throughout the whole of this month, the Planet is most favourably situated for observing him. He is moving Eastwa among the stars, quickly at the beginning and slowly at the end of the month. From the middle of the month to the end, he is very near Jupiter, particularly during the evening of the 20th. The relative positions of these Planets throughout the month, with respect to themselves and to the fixed stars, are shown in the following engraving. He is at his greatest East elongation on the 22nd.

VENUS will be in the constellation of Taurus till the 27th; and in that of Gemini after that time.

She is a morning star during this month, and rises near the E.N.E., on the 1st, at 3h. 15m.; on the 15th, at 3h. 9m.; and on the 30th, at 3h. 18m. She souths on the 1st, at 11h. 0m.; on the 15th, at 11h. 16m.; and on the 30th, at 11h. 36m. A.M., at the altitude of 57° on the 1st; of 61° on the 15th; and of 62° at the end of the month. During this month, this planet attains her greatest North declination (See below); and, consequently, she attains her greatest meridian altitude during the year. She is near the Moon on the 30th.

MARS will be in the constellation of Cancer throughout the month.

He is an evening star, and sets near N. W. by N. at the beginning, and midway between N.W. by N. and W.N.W. at the end of the month; on the 1st day, at 11h. 22m. P.M.; on the 15th, at 10h. 50m. P.M.; and on the 30th, at 10h. 13m. P.M. He souths on the 1st, at 3h. 15m. P.M.; and on the last day at 2h. 34m. P.M. He is near the Moon on the 4th, and he is moving eastward from Jupiter during the month, through a barren region in the heavens.

JUPITER will be in the constellation Gemini till the 26th, and in that of Cancer from the 27th.

He is an evening star, and sets near the N.W. by W. on the 1st, at 10h. 56m. P.M.; on the 18th, at 10h. 16m. P.M.; and on the 30th, at 9h. 20m. P.M.

About the middle of the month he rises at 6h. A.M., and souths at 2h. P.M., at an altitude of 60°. His motion among the stars is eastward; he is near the Moon on the 4th; he is still near Castor and Pollux; and from the middle of the month he is also near Mercury; these four objects being near together, particularly on the 20th day.

SATURN will be in the constellation Pisces. He is a morning star, and rises midway between the E. and E. by S.; on the 1st day, at 1h. 21m. A.M.; on the 15th, at 0h. 27m. A.M.; and on the 30th, at 11h. 25m. P.M. He souths on the 15th, at 6h. 10m. A.M., and sets at about noon. He is near the Moon on the 23rd. The ring is invisible during this month.

URANUS rises near the E. by N. on the 1st, at 1h. 56m. A.M., and on the last day, at 0h. 4m. A.M. He souths on the 15th, at 7h. 45m., at an altitude of 45°.

The various phenomena connected with the appearance of Saturn's ring will be better understood by referring to the following Engraving, where the circle *a*, *b*, *c*, *d*, represents the orbit of the Earth round the Sun, in the centre, and A, B, C, D, E, F, and G, that of the orbit of Saturn, the latter being at a distance from the Sun nine and a-half times greater than that of the former.

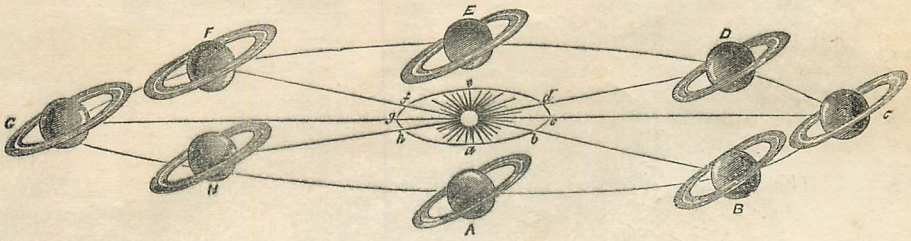
When Saturn is in the position at A, the Earth and the Sun are both in the plane of the ring, or, in other words, its edge is turned towards us, and it will be invisible. It was in this situation in the year 1833.

As the Planet moves in his orbit from the position A to that of B, the ring gradually opens, and we see its northern side; and at the position C, the ring is the most open, its face being turned more directly towards us. It was in this position in the year 1838.

As the Planet advances towards the position at D, the ring gradually closes, and it contracts more and more till it again disappears at E., in which position the Sun shines on one side of it, and we are looking at the other. It is in this position at present (1848).

As the Planet still farther advances in his orbit from the position E to that of F, it continues invisible till the Sun and the Earth are again on the same side of

DIAGRAM ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE DIFFERENT APPEARANCES OF SATURN'S RING.



(*Continued in July.*)

Days of the Month.	Length of Day, or number of hours between Sunrise and Sunset.	Number of hours and minutes the day has increased since the Shortest Day.	Time of Daybreak, or beginning of Twilight.	Time of Twilight ending.
	H. M.	H. M.		
1	16 13	8 28		
6	16 21	8 35		
11	16 27	8 42	No real night, but constant twilight.	
16	16 30	8 45		
21	16 32	8 47		
26	16 31	0 1		
30	16 28	0 4		

JUPITER'S SATELLITES.

Are not visible, Jupiter being too near to the Sun.

OCCULTATIONS OF STARS BY THE MOON.

Names of the Stars.	Magnitude.	Times of disappearance and re-appearance of the Star.	At the dark or bright limb of the Moon.
		D. H. M.	
10 Sextantis	6	6 11 13 P.M.	Dark
		At re-appearance, the Moon will have set.	Bright
Omicron 2 Libræ	6	13 9 57 P.M.	Dark
		13 11 9 P.M.	Bright
s Ophiuchi	6	15 9 20 P.M.	Dark
		15 10 10 P.M.	Bright

TIMES OF CHANGES OF THE MOON,

And when she is at her greatest distance (Apogee), or at her least distance (Perigee), from the Earth in each Lunation.

NEW MOON	1D.	2H.	40M.	P.M.
FIRST QUARTER ..	8	5	16	P.M.
FULL MOON	16	8	58	P.M.
LAST QUARTER	24	6	27	A.M.
NEW MOON	30	10	19	P.M.
APOGEE	12	11		A.M.
PERIGEE	28	7		A.M.

RIGHT ASCENSIONS AND DECLINATIONS OF THE PLANETS.

Days of the Month.	MERCURY.		VENUS.		MARS.		JUPITER.		SATURN.		URANUS.	
	Right Ascension	Declination North.	Right Ascension	Declination North.	Right Ascension	Declination North.	Right Ascension	Declination North.	Right Ascension	Declination South.	Right Ascension	Declination North.
1	5h. 42m	25° 23′	3h. 40m	18° 37′	7h. 56m	22° 13′	7h. 29m	22° 15′	23h. 42m	4° 8′	1h. 19m	7° 39′
6	6 22	25 28	4 5	20 5	8 8	21 35	7 33	22 6	23 43	4 3	1 20	7 44
11	6 57	24 43	4 31	21 19	8 21	20 53	7 38	21 57	23 44	3 58	1 20	7 48
16	7 27	23 24	4 57	22 18	8 34	20 8	7 42	21 47	23 45	3 55	1 21	7 52
21	7 50	21 43	5 23	23 2	8 46	19 20	7 46	21 36	23 45	3 53	1 21	7 55
26	8 7	19 54	5 50	23 29	8 59	18 28	7 51	21 25	23 46	3 52	1 22	7 58

A hidden brook in the leafy month of June,
That to the sleeping woods all night singeth a quiet tune. COLERIDGE

JUNE is the month of roses, the season when England's own national flower blows broad and beautiful along her brown old winding highways, and in her thousands of beautiful gardens, outrivalling the dye that stains the lovely cheeks of her own island maidens. The rose has ever been held as the queen of flowers; it has been called the ornament of the earth—the blush of beauty, and the breath of love. In ancient days the bride was crowned with it, and it was twined around the brows of the honoured guests who sat at the banquets, and was made the emblem of friendship and love. Poets have drawn from it their most beautiful imagery, and Shakspeare has compared a beautiful woman that is cut off in the bloom of life, to a rose that dies as soon as it has grown to perfection. Now the honeysuckle, streaked with white and red, flaunts its sweet flowers in the hedgerows, and the golden marsh-flag throws its sunny shadow upon the streams and pools which it ornaments, overtopping its chaste companion the blue forget-me-not—that little flower

Whose very name is Love's own poetry
Born of the heart, and of the eye begot,
Nursed amid smiles and sighs by Constancy,
And ever saying, "Love, Forget-me-not."

The red poppy also begins to bloom, and the large white and yellow lilies to display their flowers, and the Canterbury-bell is hung with its beautifully urn-shaped azure cups. The white water-lily, the fairest lady of the lake, now rears her head above the piled velvet of her leaves, and looks down into the clear water, in which is mirrored the image of her beauty. In the forest the fern already throws out the dark green shadow of its overhanging leaves, and Summer is everywhere festooning her lofty halls with leaves and flowers.

Towards the end of this month that pleasant rural occupation, hay-making, commences. The eye is first drawn towards the scene by the sharp rasping sound the mower makes as he whets his scythe, and while we pause and look on, we see at every sweep of his sinewy arms the field-flowers, the pride of Spring, laid prostrate; swathe upon swathe is turned over, and through the fallen and bladed grass peep the golden buttercup, and the spotted cowslip, the rounded crimson of the clover, and the snow-white rim of the daisy, and long before the evening Sun has sunk down into the west, their beauty has perished for ever. Onward goes the destroyer like death, with his scythe in his hand, hewing down all he approaches without distinction, and leaving them ridge upon ridge to be piled into windrows until the field is at last filled with rounded hillocks, graves under which the flowers of Spring lie dead and buried; but still throwing a rich perfume upon the air, which tells how fair and sweet were those pretty daughters of the earth and sky that sleep beneath. Pleasant is the creaking sound of the hay-waggons, as the wheels roll smoothly along the new-mown fields, down grassy lanes which are seldom traversed excepting in harvest time, across the river-ford, in which both wain and horses are mirrored, and where the driver and the steeds keep pace, step for step, as they "move double" with those below, on their way to

where the half-piled rick is seen on the opposite bank; and ever from where the grass still stands uncut, comes the loud crake of the landrail, still heard at the same distance, however near we may draw, for the bird seems to glide as noiselessly through the verdure as an eel does along the water.

Sometimes during our rambles beside the river in this pleasant month, we may catch a glimpse of the otter in pursuit of its prey, now stemming the rapid current, and breaking the foam-bells amid the eddies, as he swims to and fro, then darting down in the direction of the stream with the rapidity of an arrow, or again disappearing in the twinkling of an eye, and, ere one can number twenty, rising up at an immense distance from the spot where it went down, and bearing a large fish in its jaws, as it cleaves its way towards the shore; when beginning at the head, it quickly eats its way down to the tail of the fish, until the whole is devoured. The attitude of the otter in water is really beautiful; its short legs and web-footed feet, its long flattened body, and broad tail by which it can steer itself in any direction it pleases in a moment, together with its broad flat head, are all admirably adapted for swimming, and enable it to turn aside and float as rapidly under the water as when on the surface—frequently, while under the river, it will drive a shoal of fish towards the shore, narrowing the circle every time it swims round them, until, finding they cannot escape, they throw themselves out of the water, and become an easy prey to their pursuer. Sometimes, beside a quiet stream, you come unaware upon the little water-shrew, as it oars itself gently along, its black glossy back shining like velvet, looking, after it has dived for a moment, as if it was covered all over with beautiful white pearls, then in an instant as smooth, and dry, and glittering, as if its silken coat had never touched the stream. When alarmed, it either rushes into its little nest, or plunges to the bottom of the water for safety, although, if you watch narrowly, it will not be long before you see its little sharp snout and long whiskers peeping out above the surface; for it is compelled to re-appear quickly, and draw in a fresh supply of air. In beautiful contrast to its deep glossy back, its under parts are of the cleanest and clearest white; and while it swims, its smooth silky sides seem to broaden out, and its tail to shift suddenly as it turns about in its rapid motions, in pursuit of the insects that feed upon the aquatic plants, so that it is almost impossible for the eye to catch the rapid changes of its tiny rudder-like tail, as it amuses itself by swimming round and round the floating leaves that are suspended from the drooping spray. The dancing motion of the foliage caused by the rippling of the eddies, and the elegant attitude of the little swimmer, as he is borne away a moment by the current, then makes head against it in an instant, then keeps gliding in and out between the leaves of the drooping branch, form as pleasing a picture as the dreaming eye of a poet, or patiently-watching naturalist would wish to alight upon.

The blossoms are already falling from the trees, and the milk-white buds of the fragrant hawthorn seem as if rusting away, and in the waysides and gardens the flowers of Summer begin to blow, in the places of those which are disappearing with the Spring. Nor must we pass over the beauty of the grasses which are now in flower, many of them drooping and rising in the richest forms of silken tracery, plumed and pendent, here running out into the form of a beautiful branch, there resembling the most graceful foliage; and when brought home and examined apart from the gaudier-looking flowers, many will be astonished at the silken beads of the graceful quaking-grass, and the floating plumage of the downy-feather grass, and many another which for delicacy of tint, and beauty of form, are worthy of being placed beside the fairest flowers that grace our garden borders.

At the close of this month the "green-robed senators of mighty woods" are clothed in all the beauty of their Summer array, and those who wish to know what the gloom and silence of a full-leaved forest is, should penetrate its shades before the end of July, when the whole scene is shadowed with its deepest Summer verdure. They will then see in what graceful forms the dark masses of foliage hang, what beautiful effects of light and shade are to be found amongst the trees—here an impenetrable wall of branches, dark as the grave; there, the whole side of a long range of trees, fluttering in a sunlight of golden green, and descending into hues of bronzy brown, until all below fades into the deep purple hue of twilight; excepting where, bald and bare, the silver light streams down from a white and fleecy cloud, and falling upon the trunk of some giant tree covered over with hoary lichen, gives to the mighty mass a dazzling and silvery hue. For this is

> Nature's ancient cathedral, where
> The lute-voiced birds—burst of the summer band—
> Green-hooded nuns, 'mid the blossoms sing—
> Their leafy temple gloomy, tall and grand,
> Pillared with oaks, and roofed with Heaven's own hand.
> Hark how the anthem rolls through arches dun,
> "Morning again is come to light the land."
> The great world's Comforter, the mighty Sun,
> Hath yoked his restless steeds the golden race to run.

The pale gold of the woodbine, and the pearly blossoms of the trailing bramble, mingled with the drooping crimson of the fox-glove, and the dazzling sunshine of the gorse, throw their beautiful masses of colour upon the green of the underwood, and lie in bright relief beneath the vaulted gloom of the overhanging branches—and sometimes you hear the lowing of cattle amid the deep umbrage, or the jingling of sheep-bells in the remote distance; sounds that come like a cheerful voice amid the silence and solitude of the forest; and sometimes you find yourself standing

> Under an oak, whose antique root peeps out
> Upon the brook that brawls along the wood.

And in such a spot, with a volume of Chaucer or Spenser, Shakspere or Milton, or any other, out of a hundred names that tremble upon the point of our pen, the hours will glide happily away, and the intellectual wanderer pine for no other companionship.

The whole face of the country now wears a most beautiful appearance; here the corn is already beginning to show its ears, there the meadows are mown and cleared away—further on, the grass still stands in all its rich luxuriance of flowers. The tall bugle is in full bloom—and all the orchises, from those that resemble the bee to the butterfly, are in blossom, looking as if they were weighed down by the crowded insects from whence they derive their names.

Both in Summer and Winter, all who have narrowly observed the changes of the seasons, must have been struck by the abundant moisture found under trees. Pace only a common footpath, dry, high, gravelly or sandy, on a frosty morning after the sun has shone for an hour or so, and wherever a tree overhangs your walk, there, the ground is saturated with wet, while all beside is comparatively dry. So it is in June—in foggy weather, beneath the trees the road is a perfect puddle, when all the land around is dry as a desert, especially if it is covered with ivy. In hilly countries too, we find ponds, which are not overhung with foliage, empty and dry, while others which are shaded with branches, that are filled with water, and nearly everywhere is this the case, unless the pools draw their supplies from springs. Those who travel in the night are well acquainted with the quantity of moisture which descends in the form of dew or fog, and that scarcely leaves a trace of its "whereabout," excepting on the trees and plants, an hour after the sunrise.

Moist and damp places naturally call up the figures of frogs and toads, "nasty things," as pretty mouths are in the habit of puckering up and calling them. I will not argue that they are the most agreeable-looking objects, nor very likely to be made pets of, though this has been done before now, and by ladies too. All I wish to prove is, that they are perfectly harmless, and inoffensive. They are beautiful leapers and expert swimmers, and I am sure I have seen frogs so exquisitely marked, that the finest lady in the land would have coveted a dress that was variegated with such rich black and yellow greens, as I have seen the frog wear. Nor is there a more useful creature in a garden than a toad—he is unequalled as a destroyer of worms and insects, and may be rendered so tame that he will take his food out of the hand of his keeper; as to its being poisonous that is a foolish idea, long since exploded. Watch a toad when it is about to seize upon an insect, and its method of attack will astonish you—the insect is, perhaps, motionless, when it first arrests the eye of the reptile—the toad sees it, and becomes motionless, also, its head drawn back and its eye fixed and bright as a star. The insect moves, and is gone, how you know not, so rapid is the action, that, however narrowly you might watch, you could not see the toad strike it with its tongue—a touch, a motion quicker than human sight, and the prey disappears. Few animals have more persecutors than the poor frog; little or big it is either the prey of bird, beast, or fish, as if it was only created to be devoured. Surely it ought to meet with mercy at our hands, for, according to the theory of the author of "Vestiges of Creation," it is more nearly allied to us than "we wot of," and Æsop it will be remembered made it long ago an eloquent pleader against persecution. For my own part, I have always made it a rule during my walks, either to step aside, or wait until either the poor beetle or frog have got out of my way, or else to lift them amongst the grass, where I thought they would be safe, but never to kill either the one or the other wilfully upon its own freehold. The toads are such venerable old hermits, too; living, nobody can tell how long, in the hollows of trees, and blocks of stone, and deep down in dark coal pits; and, like the fly in amber, sadly puzzling our poor ingenuity to tell how ever they came there at all.

In a work which has just fallen into my hands, entitled "Illustrations of Instinct deduced from the Habits of British Animals," there are some striking instances almost proving that animals are gifted with a reasoning power, which, though inferior to that of man, clearly shows that they at least form a link in that great intellectual chain which extends from the created to the Creator. I have not sufficient space to do more than recommend this interesting book to all lovers of Nature. The following extract will go far to prove that, what to the human eye may appear useless or unnecessary, will be found to answer a wiser end than that of mere ornament; and I am sure my readers will look upon the gaudy plumage of the peacock with other thoughts than that it is nothing more than a "luxuriance of Nature," after reading the following brief extract:—

"The tail of the peacock is of a plain and humble description, and seems to be of no other use besides aiding in the erection of the long feathers of the loins; while the latter are supplied at their insertion with an arrangement of voluntary muscles, which contribute to their elevation, and to the other motions of which they are capable. If surprised by a foe, the peacock presently erects its gorgeous feathers; and the enemy at once beholds starting up before him a creature which his terror cannot fail to magnify into the bulk implied by the circumference of a glittering circle of the most dazzling hues, his attention at the same time being distracted by a hundred glaring eyes meeting his gaze in every direction. A hiss from the head in the centre, which in shape and colours resembles that of a serpent, and a rustle from the trembling quills, are attended by an advance of the most conspicuous portion of this bulk; which is in itself an action of retreat, being caused by a receding motion of the body of the bird. That must be a bold animal which does not pause at the sight of such an object; and a short interval is sufficient to ensure the safety of the bird: but if, after all, the enemy should be bold enough to risk an assault, it is most likely that its eagerness or rage would be spent on the glittering appendages, in which case the creature is divested only of that which a little time will again supply. A like explanation may be offered of the use of the long and curious appendages of the head and neck of various kinds of humming-birds, which however feeble, are a pugnacious race."

M D	W D	ANNIVERSARIES, OCCURRENCES, FESTIVALS, &c.	SUN. Rises.	SUN. Sets.	SUN. Declination South.	MOON. Rises. Morning.	MOON. Souths. Afternoon	MOON. Sets. Afternoon	Moon's Age.	HIGH WATER at London Bridge. Morning	HIGH WATER at London Bridge. Afternoon	Equation of Time. Add.	Day of the Year.
			H. M.	H. M.	Deg. Min.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.	M. S.	
1	S	Regulus sets at 10h. 31m. P.M.	3 50	8 17	23 6	4 44	0 35	8 21	1	1 52	2 19	3 30	183
2	S	2ND S. AFT. TRIN.	3 50	8 17	23 2	5 49	1 31	9 3	2	2 45	3 10	3 42	184
3	M	Dog Days begin	3 51	8 16	22 57	6 58	2 24	9 38	3	3 30	3 50	3 53	185
4	Tu	*Trans. St. Martin.*	3 52	8 15	22 52	8 8	3 14	10 7	4	4 15	4 35	4 4	186
5	W	Oxford Act. and Camb. commences	3 53	8 14	22 46	9 16	4 1	10 34	5	4 55	5 15	4 15	187
6	Th	Old Mids. Day	3 54	8 14	22 40	10 22	4 46	10 59	6	5 35	6 0	4 25	188
7	F	Camb. Term ends	3 55	8 13	22 34	11 27	5 29	11 22	7	6 20	6 40	4 35	189
8	S	Oxford Term ends	3 56	8 13	22 27	Afternoon	6 12	11 45	8	7 5	7 30	4 44	190
9	S	3RD S. AFT. TRIN.	3 57	8 12	22 20	1 32	6 55	Morning	9	7 55	8 20	4 53	191
10	M	Spica Virginis sets 11h. 15m. P.M.	3 58	8 12	22 13	2 34	7 39	0 10	10	8 55	9 23	5 2	192
11	Tu	*Old St. Peter*	3 59	8 11	22 5	3 35	8 25	0 38	11	9 55	10 25	5 10	193
12	W	Antares souths 8h. 57m. P.M.	4 0	8 11	21 56	4 35	9 12	1 9	12	11 0	11 30	5 17	194
13	Th	Alpha Lyræ souths 11h. 4m. P.M.	4 1	8 10	21 48	5 31	10 1	1 46	13	No Tide.	At Noon.	5 25	195
14	F	Length of day, 16h. 7m.	4 2	8 9	21 38	6 23	10 51	2 28	14	0 25	0 50	5 31	196
15	S	*St. Swithin*	4 3	8 9	21 29	7 12	11 43	3 19	15	1 15	1 35	5 38	197
16	S	4TH S. AFT. TRIN.	4 4	8 8	21 20	7 54	Morning	4 17	●	1 55	2 15	5 43	198
17	M	—a memorable day in the Turkish Calendar, being the beginning of the Hegira, or Mohammedan Era.	4 5	8 7	21 9	8 31	0 34	5 20	17	2 35	2 55	5 48	199
18	Tu		4 6	8 6	20 58	9 3	1 26	6 28	18	3 15	3 35	5 53	200
19	W	Prs. Aug. Camb. b.	4 7	8 5	20 48	9 31	2 17	7 40	19	8 52	4 10	5 57	201
20	Th	*Margaret*	4 8	8 3	20 37	9 59	3 8	8 55	20	4 30	4 50	6 1	202
21	F	Gamma Aquilæ souths 11h. 38m. P.M.	4 9	8 2	20 25	10 26	3 58	10 8	21	5 10	5 35	6 4	203
22	S	*Magdalene*	4 11	8 0	20 13	10 56	4 49	11 23	22	5 55	6 20	6 6	204
23	S	5TH S. AFT. TRIN.	4 12	7 59	20 1	11 26	5 41	Afternoon	☾	6 45	7 10	6 8	205
24	M	[Camb. b. 1797	4 13	7 57	19 49	Morning	6 35	1 54	24	7 40	8 10	6 10	206
25	Tu	*St James.* Duch.	4 15	7 56	19 36	0 2	7 30	3 8	25	8 45	9 20	6 11	207
26	W	*St Anne*	4 16	7 54	19 23	0 44	8 27	4 16	26	9 55	10 30	6 11	208
27	Th	Revolution in Paris, 1830, lasted three days	4 18	7 53	19 9	1 32	9 24	5 18	27	11 10	11 50	6 11	209
28	F		4 19	7 51	18 55	2 28	10 22	6 12	28	No Tide	0 20	6 10	210
29	S	Beta Aquilæ souths 11h 27m. P.M.	4 21	7 50	18 41	3 31	11 18	6 58	29	0 50	1 20	6 8	211
30	S	6TH S. AFT. TRIN.	4 23	7 48	18 27	4 39	Afternoon	7 38	○	1 45	2 10	6 6	212
31	M	Alpha Aquilæ souths 11h. 4m. P.M.	4 24	7 46	18 12	5 45	1 4	8 10	1	2 35	2 55	6 4	213

DURATION OF MOONLIGHT. Before Sunrise. O'Clock. 1h. 2h. 3h. After Sunset. O'Clock. 9h. 10h. 11h.

JULY.

The Sun is in the sign Cancer till the 22nd; on which day at 7h. 8m. P.M., he enters the sign Leo (the Lion).

On the 1st, he is 96,595,000 miles from the Earth, being at his greatest distance on this day during the year.

On the 1st, he rises 3° N. of the N.E. by N., and sets 3° N. of N.W. by N.; on the 20th, he rises N.E. by N., and sets N.W. by N.

He souths on the 1st, at 3m. 30s.; on the 15th, at 5m. 38s; and on the last, at 6m. 4s. after noon (common clock time); at an altitude of 61° on the 1st; of 59⅔° on the 15th; and of 56½° on the last day.

The Moon rises between 4h. A.M. and noon, from the 1st to the 7th; between noon and midnight, from the 8th to the 24th; and between midnight and 6h. A.M., from the 25th to the 31st. She sets between 8h. P.M. and midnight, from the 1st to the 8th; between midnight and noon, from the 9th to the 23rd; and between noon and 9h. P.M., from the 23rd to the 31st.

She is in the constellation of Gemini on the 1st: in Cancer, on the 2nd; Leo on the 4th, 5th, and 6th; in Virgo from the 6th to the 9th; Libra on the 10th, and 11th; Ophiuchus on the 12th and 13th; on the boundaries of Sagittarius and Aquila on the 14th, 15th, and 16th; in Capricornus on the 17th; in Aquarius on the 18th and 19th; in Pisces on the 20th; Cetus on the 21st; Pisces on the 22nd; Cetus on the 23rd and 24th; Taurus on the 25th, 26th, and 27th; Gemini on the 28th, and 29th; Cancer on the 30th; and Leo on the 31st.

On the 1st she is 55° high, when she souths; is on the Equator on the 7th; at her lowest point on the 14th, being 20° high when she souths; is on the Equator again on the 21st; and on the 27th attains her greatest altitude, being 19° above the horizon when she souths.

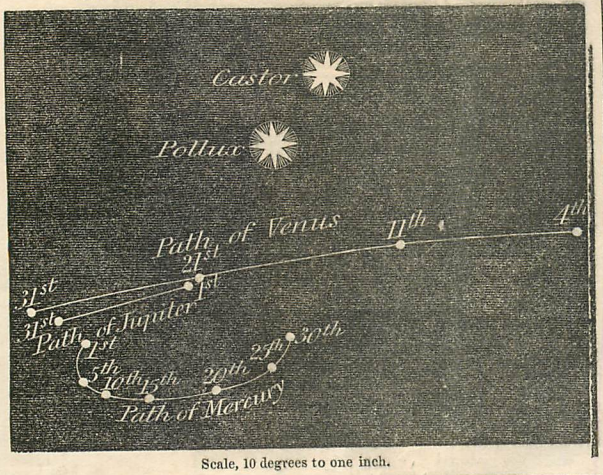
She is Full on the 16th, and New on the 30th, but without an eclipse at both times.

She is near Jupiter and Mercury on the 2nd; Mars on the 3rd; Saturn on the 21st; Mercury on the 29th; and Jupiter and Venus on the 30th.

Mercury is in the constellation of Cancer till the 22nd, and in that of Gemini after that time.

He sets on the 1st at 9h. 19m. P.M.; on the 5th at 9h. 0m. P.M.; and these times are 1h. 2m. and 0h. 44m. after the Sun has set; and, therefore, to this time he is favourably situated for observing him; and he sets at the W.N.W. point of the horizon. Between the 11th and the 23rd, he both sets and rises nearly at the same time as the Sun rises and sets. On the 26th he rises at 3h. 44m., and on the 31st at 3h. 17m.; and these times are 32m. and 1h. 7m. before the time of Sun rising respectively; therefore, towards the end of the month, he is again favourably situated for observing before sunrise. He is stationary at the beginning; moving westward about the middle; and stationary again among the stars at the end of the month. He is in inferior conjunction with the Sun on the 19th; and near Jupiter and the Moon on the 2nd. His motion among the stars, and his relative position to Venus and to Jupiter, are shown in the annexed diagram.

PATHS OF MERCURY, VENUS, AND JUPITER, IN JULY, 1848.



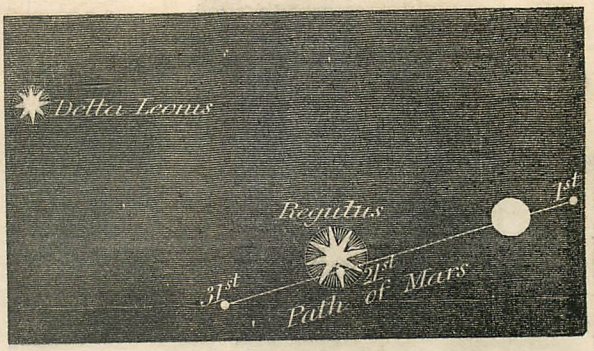
Scale, 10 degrees to one inch.

Venus will be in the constellation of Gemini till the 17th, and in that of Cancer from the 17th to the end of the month.

She is a morning star till the middle of the month, and an evening star after that time; but during the month she will be in the neighbourhood of the Sun, so as to be visible only for a short time in twilight. She rises on the 1st at 3h. 20m. A.M.; on the 15th, at 3h. 49m. A.M., near the E.N.E.; and, on the last day, she sets at 8h. 1m. P.M. near the W.N.W. She souths on the 1st, at 11h. 38m. A.M.; on the 17th, she passes the Meridian at the same time as the Sun; and on the last day at 0h. 17m. P.M.; at the altitude of 62°, on the 1st; of 61°, on the 15th; and of 57° on the last day. She is near the Moon on the 30th; and on the 20th, she is in superior conjunction with the Sun. On the 24th day, the two Planets, Jupiter and Venus, are very near together. (See the preceding diagram.)

Mars will be in the constellation Leo throughout the month. He is an evening star, and sets midway between the N.W. by N. and the W.N.W. at the beginning; near the W.N.W. at the middle; and midway between the W. by N. and the W.N.W. at the end of the month; at 10h. 9m. P.M. on the 1st; at 9h. 33m. P.M. on the 15th; and at 8h. 47m. P.M. on the 31st. He souths on the 1st, at 2h. 32m. P.M.; and, on the last day at 1h. 46m. P.M. He is near the Moon on the 3rd; and, on the 21st, he is very near Regulus. His path among the stars during this month is shown in the annexed Engraving; his appearance is nearly that of a circle, and he appears small, as is also exhibited in the same Engraving.

PATH OF MARS IN THE MONTH OF JULY, 1848.



Scale, 10 degrees to one inch.

Jupiter will be in the constellation Cancer throughout the month.

He is visible during the evening twilight, near the N.W. by W. point of the horizon, till about the middle of the month; and from this time to the end, he rises, souths, and sets, very nearly at the same times as the Sun rises, souths, and sets, and, consequently, he is not visible. His motion among the stars is Eastward. He is near the Moon on the 30th, and near Venus on the 24th. (See the preceding diagram.)

Saturn will be in the constellation Pisces. He is visible from before midnight till nearly Sunrise. He rises at the same place as in last month; on the 1st, at 11h. 21m. P.M.; and on the 11th, at 10h. 28m. P.M.; and on the 30th, at 9h. 27m. p.m. He souths at 4h. 14m. A.M., on the 15th; and sets at about 10h. A.M. He is stationary among the stars at the beginning, and he moves very slowly Westward among them at the end of the month. He is near the Moon on the 20th. His ring is still invisible: the Sun illumines the side of the ring opposite to that on which the Earth is situated during this month.

Uranus rises near E. by N., at about midnight on the 1st; at 11h. 6m. on the 15th; and at 10h. 3m. on the 31st. He souths on the 15th, at 5h. 50m. A.M., at an altitude of 45°.

(Continued from June, relative to Saturn's Ring.)

the ring, which they will be in January, 1848, at which time the southern side of the ring will begin to be visible, and the same phenomena will be repeated, with respect to it, till it arrives at the position G, where the southern side of the ring is the most open. It will be in this position in 1855. The ring, after this time, will contract, and disappear, as before, at A.

Days of the Month.	Length of Day, or number of hours between sunrise and sunset.	Number of Hours and Minutes the Day has decreased since the Longest Day.	Time of Day-break, or beginning of Twilight.	Time of Twilight Ending.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	16 27	0 5	No real Night, but constant Twilight.	
6	16 20	0 12		
11	16 12	0 20		
16	16 4	0 28		
21	15 53	0 39		
26	15 38	0 54	1 1	11 13
31	15 22	1 10	1 26	10 45

JUPITER'S SATELLITES.

Are not visible, Jupiter being too near to the Sun.

OCCULTATION OF STARS BY THE MOON.

Names of the Stars.	Magnitude.	Times of disappearance and re appearance of the Star.	At the dark or bright limb of the Moon.
		D. H. M.	
Theta Libræ	4½	11 8 57 P.M.	Dark
		11 9 30 ,,	Bright
Rho 2 Sagittarii	5½	15 7 58 ,,	Nearly full
		15 9 10 ,,	Moon
A. S. C. 2270	6	15 11 49 ,,	Nearly full
		16 0 41 A.M.	Moon
85 Ceti	6	24 1 29 ,,	Bright
		24 2 4 ,,	
Aldebaran	1	26 1 3 ,,	Dark

TIMES OF CHANGES OF THE MOON,

And when she is at her greatest distance (Apogee) or at her least distance (Perigee) from the Earth in each Lunation.

First Quarter ..	8D.	9H.	30M.	A.M.
Full Moon ..	16	9	21	A.M.
Last Quarter ..	23	11	28	A.M.
New Moon ..	30	7	25	A.M.
Apogee	10	3		A.M.
Perigee	25	5		A.M.

RIGHT ASCENSIONS AND DECLINATIONS OF THE PLANETS.

Days of the Month.	Mercury. Right Ascension	Mercury. Declination North.	Venus. Right Ascension	Venus. Declination North.	Mars. Right Ascension	Mars. Declination North.	Jupiter. Right Ascension	Jupiter. Declination North.	Saturn. Right Ascension	Saturn. Declination South.	Uranus. Right Ascension	Uranus. Declination North.
1	8h. 17m	18° 11′	6h. 16m	23° 39′	9h. 11m	17° 33′	7h. 55m	21° 13′	23h. 46m	3° 52′	1h. 22m	8° 0′
6	8 19	16 47	6 43	23 32	9 23	16 36	8 0	21 0	23 46	3 52	1 23	8 2
11	8 13	15 54	7 10	23 7	9 35	15 36	8 5	20 47	23 46	3 54	1 23	8 4
16	8 1	15 41	7 37	22 25	9 48	14 33	8 9	20 34	23 46	3 57	1 23	8 5
21	7 47	16 9	8 3	21 26	10 0	13 28	8 14	20 20	23 46	4 0	1 23	8 6
26	7 37	17 7	8 29	20 12	10 11	12 21	8 19	20 6	23 45	4 5	1 23	8 6

COUNTRY SCENES.—JULY.

Joined to the prattle of the purling rills
Were heard the lowing herds along the vale,
And flocks, loud bleating from the distant hills,
Or stock-doves' plain amid the forest deep;
And still a coil the grasshopper did keep.—*Castle of Indolence.*

To our ears, excepting the songs of the birds, one of the sweetest or summer sounds has been the bleating of sheep, and the distant jingling of their bells, mellowed by the distance, and softened by an intervening river, or a green pastoral valley that went winding round the foot of the hill, on which the flock was grazing. Sometimes, loitering along a stream, we came to a cool spot, where the over-hanging trees threw down their pleasant shadows; and in the water, and along the banks, were sheep moving every way, for it was the great sheep-washing day, and nearly all the villagers were assembled. From within and without the wattled-fence, along the brook, and by the neighbouring barns, you hear the dreamy bleating of the sheep, as they call to, or answer each other—while the lambs keep up a continuous "baa," plaintive and piteous, and are quite at a loss to discover their dams among the dripping and noisy flock that are congregated on the opposite bank. There you see the swarthy and sun-tanned sons of the soil, standing mid-way in water, their sleeves turned up, and their bare sinewy arms half buried in the woolly fleece of the sheep they have clutched, and which, by main strength, they souse head over ears; and no sooner is the sheep released from the hands of the first washer, and swimming towards the shore, than it is caught by a second—has another hug and a souse—is passed to a third, and then the ablution is complete. It then lands among its drenched companions, and they seem to condole with each other, and to ask, in their way, "What is this for?"

Nor is such a scene without its harmless merriment. You see some sturdy little fellow grappling with a great overgrown sheep, which he manages to get to the edge of the water, when overhead they go together, to the great amusement of the bystanders—it being almost difficult to decide which has the silliest look of the two, the sheep or Jack. The peasants on the bank, the white flock contrasting with the green trees above, and the velvet sward below, the bright water, in which the whole picture is mirrored, the village-spire seen beyond the trees, a

grey thatched cottage here and there breaking through the openings of the foliage —all make up one of those quiet English pictures, which we ever, through the "mind's eye," recal with pleasure, when we are miles away from the spot.

Sometimes, we come unaware upon a beautiful village, that stands partly within the entrance of a wood, for so thickly are the outskirts covered with trees that it is difficult to tell where the wood begins in such an embowered and park-like landscape. In such a scene as this, sheep-washing forms so sweet a picture that we envy the power of an Inskipp or a Collins, and sigh because we cannot carry a sketch of it away with us. The cottage-roofs and chimnies are covered with rich liver-worts, fungi, and lichen, of every gorgeous hue, that harmonize beautifully with the stems of the surrounding trees; yet are just rendered distinct enough, by a white-washed or red brick wall, the sunlight that falls upon a diamond-paned window, or the smoke circling up, grey or blue, amid the green, to tell us that many a peaceful English home is nestled amid that "land of ancient trees." In such a spot, you fondly dream that old customs are still kept up—sheep-shearing feasts and harvest-homes, such as we read of in the Holy Bible, and such as David himself witnessed on the sunny slopes of Palestine.

It is now high Summer everywhere; in the deep woods and beneath the shady hedge-rows, in dell and dingle, where a twilight reigns at noon-day, her warm breath has penetrated, and her growing showers fallen. Wherever a root lay buried, or a tiny branch was hidden, there she has been, and hung them over with leaves and flowers; for it mattered not to her whether the eye of man fell upon her beautiful workmanship. There the red fox-gloves hang out their speckled bells; while, overhead, the woodbine throws its trailing banners of floating green, and pale and ruddy gold. By the water-course, we inhale the fragrance of the meadow-sweet, that mingled aroma of hawthorn buds and new-mown hay—for such is the perfume with which this Queen of the Meadows enriches the passing breeze. Then, over all, comes that drowsy overpowering fragrance from a bean-field in full blossom, the very smell of which conjures up images of the fields of Enna and Proserpine among the flowers, which, affrighted, she let fall. On the banks and the hedges, the gracefully-formed convolvulus climbs and twines; and, in the fields, up the tender grasses, the same beautiful flower rears its pinky head, as it enwreathes the stems, and throws out its delicate scent. The briony, too, throws round everything it comes near its glossy trails, winding quite a contrary way to the convolvulus, as one turns towards the sun, and the other from it. Wherever the eye alights, the ground is covered with flowers, many of them entirely different from what we saw enamelling the banks and waysides at Spring, and looking as if Summer was at a loss which to wear upon her brow, amid such a profusion of beautiful wreaths;—sometimes growing in spots where

> The silence there by such a chain is bound,
> That even the busy woodpecker makes stiller by her sound
> The inviolable quietness—

little nooks, where, above our heads, the grey clouds sail away to the far-off hills, as if they were hurrying off to other worlds beyond the horizon, and had only deigned to look down for a moment upon the lovely valley, in which we were idly resting, while looking at the flowers; spots which seem shut out from the world, as if the silence were never disturbed by anything louder than the murmuring of the stream, the rustling of the leaves, or the faint low whispering of the russet-coloured grasses—where green things only grow and wave. For now but few birds are heard, though all are not yet silent—the nightingale has ceased to sing; the cuckoo has left us; and, excepting in the cool morning hours, or when the evening shadows begin to lengthen, we hear not that woodland burst which went sounding through the flower-opening April, and the hawthorn-breathing May; for in the burning noons of July—

> No warbling tongue
> Then talked unto the echo of the groves,
> Only the curled streams soft chidings kept,
> And little gusts, that from the green leaves swept
> Dry Summer's dust, in fearful whispering stirred,
> As loth to waken any warbling bird.

Only the grasshopper—that sweet prophet of the summer"—as old Anacreon called it—keeps up "a coil" among the green leaves that shelter it when

> All the birds are faint with the hot sun,
> And hide in cooling trees.

Often while looking for summer flowers in the hedge-bottoms and among the ditches you will discover the little hedgehog foraging for insects or snails, and if he find he has not time enough to escape he will roll himself up in a ball with his round bristly coat, like a person who is resolved to stand his ground and meet the worst, whatever that may be, until finding, as he thinks, the danger over, he will again uncoil himself and resume his task, searching for frogs, toads, or even mice; for it is only in such shady places that you will meet with him in the day-time, as his favourite feeding time is in the night. What naturalists assert about its sleeping throughout the whole day is not true, as I, myself, captured one while feeding under an old hedge in Thonock-lane, near Gainsborough, one summer afternoon, tied it up in a handkerchief, brought it home, and kept it a long time on bread and milk, vegetables, or whatever came to hand, for scarcely anything came amiss to it. It is true that it sleeps throughout the winter, but, unlike the dormouse, it is not liable to be wakened by an occasional fine day, neither does it lay up any store of food; but, rolled up into a perfect ball which you might throw many yards without the animal once uncoiling itself, it sleeps securely through frost, snow, wind, or rain, in its little nest, beneath the hollow root of a tree, or some old rabbit burrow in a hole of the bank.

The early garden fruits are now in great perfection—the glossy black currant that hangs like rounded beads beneath its covering of fragrant leaves; the huge gooseberries that scarcely can contain themselves for very ripeness within their glittering green, or red and hairy husks; red and white currants that hang like coral and pearl pendent and gracefully from their broad-leaved boughs; and strawberries that hide under every leaf they can find to shelter them, are all ripe, and ready for the luscious banqueting table of Summer.

Now one of those rural pictures which artists in almost all ages have tried their hands upon, may frequently be seen where a clump of trees overhangs a pond, a stream, or some quiet shadowy pool which the sunbeams can scarcely penetrate. In such a spot may a group of cattle of various colours frequently be seen, standing almost motionless, excepting for the lashing of their tails to and fro, to drive away the swarm of buzzing insects, which are incessantly hovering around and alighting upon the horned herd.

> They stand
> Each in his place, save when some wearied beast
> The pressure of the crowd no longer brooks,
> Or, in mere vagrant mood, her station quits,
> Restless.

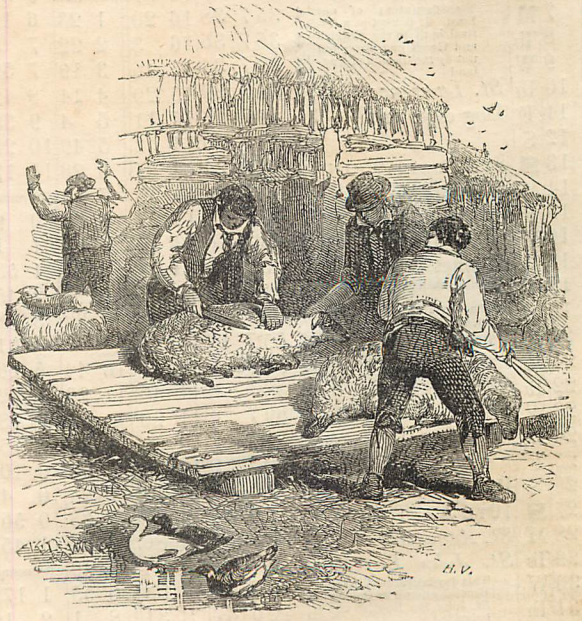
The rye now wears a ripe and yellow look, and the horned barley makes a rustling sound, as its long plumy ears are blown together by the breeze. A white and quivering light plays over the pendulous oats, and the green upon the wheat becomes whiter and paler every day—all silently proclaiming that the time of harvest is near at hand. The little mole-hills are purple and fragrant with the aromatic odours of the wild thyme, and the rich heath, the Summer livery of treeless hills and mountains, now looks like a crimson carpet which Nature has spread out for the honey-gathering bees to walk upon. All these, which are stretched out in countless millions before the eyes, scarcely do more from their very profusion than arrest the passing glance for a moment. Yet let us take any one, no matter how common, and examine it minutely, and we shall be struck by the grace and beauty of its form. Even the wayside elder, that throws its flowers over almost every stagnant ditch and dusty hedge, whose cream-like bunches of flowers we just glance at, and then pass on, if examined separately, will be found beautifully constructed: draw off a separate blossom, place it upon the palm of the hand, and you will see a marble-looking tripod, standing upon its ivory feet, and presenting an exquisite concave, a five-starred cup of pearl, as chaste in shape as ever emanated from the hand of a Grecian sculptor—a beautiful form which the hand of man has not yet imitated, and such as strikes but the eye of the poet, as he lies idly dreaming upon the grass, picking up, in his indolent mood, the nearest buds which the breeze blows within his reach. Nor is there a more beautifully-marked flower in the garden, than the pencilled geranium that grows wild, or any flower that wears a more delicate golden hue than the yellow, wild, wayside snap-dragon.

In green lanes and quiet shady places the blue speedwell is still seen lingering, as if loth to shake off its azure flowers; as if it still stood listening to the lisping of the young birds which were beginning to climb and flutter among the green hedgerows. The centuary, with its pink-starred flowers, now also puts forth its elegant bloom; and the tall wood betony heaves up its rich rose-hued blossoms above the scarlet cup of the time-keeping pimpernel, which opens its lowly but dazzling flowers at its feet.

When the streams are low through the summer droughts, many curious insects may be seen in the water, which would escape the eye when the runnels are swollen with the rains of Winter and Spring. Some of these form curious habitations of stones, shells, hollow seeds, straws, even mud and small particles of wood, which they cement together, forming a vaulted roof, or pent-house, over their heads, and with their buildings on their backs they move about in the little world for which Nature has adapted them, accomplish the ends for which they were created, and then die. Amongst these, stand foremost the caddis-worms, which compose the little cube-like cells they inhabit, out of stones, with all kinds of irregular angles, and such as would baffle the skill of any human architect to fasten together. Yet, all this is done by the little caddis-worm. The smooth side of every stone is placed in the interior, and the whole mass secured together by a cement which the water has not the power to dissolve. Even the portion of the body of the worm which is exposed, is hard and firm, while that part which the cell covers is soft; for so has Nature defended this curious insect. To an unpractised eye, the whole of this wonderful structure would present only the appearance of a piece of reed or straw, which the water had discoloured, while the Naturalist would find in it the little insect, and the perfect habitation formed of many a loose particle as I have described; and which is so smooth and even at the bottom that the tiny architect can move about with its little house upon its back with ease.

The common stickle-back also forms a nest in which it deposits its eggs, and covers them up. The nest is formed of minute particles of straw, or wood, is not larger round than a shilling, while the ova, which scarcely exceeds the size of a poppy-seed, is of a bright yellow colour. Another of this species, called the fifteen-spined stickle-back, forms its nest, and deposits its ova in the sea-weeds, which are found suspended from the lower parts of rocks, and which the fish binds together by a white slender thread that resembles silk; and, wet or dry, it stands the action of the wind and sea, and keeps the eggs secure within, either when left dry or while tossed about by the violence of the waves. These eggs have frequently been taken, placed in water, and kept until the small fry have come forth.

The seed that falls upon the ground, again to spring forth in a new form—the rounded dew-drop that feeds the flower—the withered leaf, which the Autumnal rain decays, and forms into a rich nourishment for the buds of the following Spring, though disregarded by us, are all accomplishing their silent mission, and turning round that mighty wheel "on which the seasons roll."



M D	W D	ANNIVERSARIES, OCCURRENCES, FESTIVALS, &c.	SUN. Rises	SUN. Sets	SUN. Declination South.	MOON. Rises. Morning.	MOON. Souths. Afternoon	MOON. Sets Afternoon	Moon's Age.	High Water At London Bridge. Morning.	High Water At London Bridge. Afternoon	Equation of Time Add.	Day of the Year.
			H. M.	H. M.	Deg. Min.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.		M.	M.	M. S.	
1	Tu	Lammas Day. It	4 26	7 45	17 57	6 59	1 52	8 35	2	3 15	3 35	6 9	214
2	W	was customary on this day	4 27	7 43	17 41	8 6	2 39	9 1	3	3 55	4 15	5 56	215
3	Th	to offer at the altars of cathedrals two young lambs,	4 28	7 42	17 26	9 11	3 23	9 24	4	4 30	4 50	5 52	216
4	F	from the wool of which the consecrated robe, sent by	4 30	7 40	17 10	10 16	4 7	9 49	5	5 10	5 25	5 47	217
5	S	the Pope to individuals, called the *pallium*, was	4 32	7 39	16 54	11 18	4 50	10 13	6	5 45	6 0	5 41	218
6	S	manufactured. 7TH S. AFT. TRIN.	4 33	7 37	16 37	Afternoon	5 34	10 40	7	6 20	6 40	5 35	219
7	M	Transfiguration of our	4 35	7 38	16 20	1 23	6 19	11 9	8	7 5	7 25	5 28	220
8	Tu	Lord. It is kept as a festival both in the Romish	4 36	7 36	16 3	2 22	7 5	11 44	9	7 50	8 20	5 20	221
9	W	and Greek churches; but	4 38	7 34	15 46	3 19	7 52	Morning	10	8 55	9 30	5 12	222
10	Th	not by the Church of England *St. Lawrence*	4 39	7 30	15 29	4 14	8 42	0 23	11	10 9	10 45	5 3	223
11	F	Dog days end	4 41	7 28	15 11	5 4	9 33	1 10	12	11 20	11 55	4 54	224
12	S		4 42	7 26	14 53	5 49	10 25	2 4	13	No Tide.	0 20	4 44	225
13	S	8TH S. AFT. TRIN.	4 44	7 24	14 34	6 28	11 17	3 5	14	0 50	1 10	4 34	226
14	M	Queen Dowager born. Old Lammas Day	4 45	7 22	14 16	7 3	Morning	4 12	●	1 33	1 55	4 23	227
15	Tu	Assump. V. Mary	4 47	7 20	13 57	7 34	0 9	5 23	16	2 15	2 35	4 11	228
16	W	[born, 1786	4 48	7 18	13 38	8 2	1 1	6 38	17	2 54	3 10	3 59	229
17	Th	Duchess of Kent,	4 50	7 16	13 19	8 31	1 53	7 54	18	3 35	3 50	3 46	230
18	F	Antares souths 6h. 31m. P.M.	4 51	7 14	13 0	9 1	2 45	9 11	19	4 10	4 30	3 33	231
19	S	Alpha Lyræ souths 8h. 33m. P.M.	4 53	7 12	12 40	9 32	3 38	10 27	20	4 55	5 15	3 20	232
20	S	9TH S. AFT. TRIN.	4 55	7 10	12 20	10 5	4 31	11 42	21	5 35	6 0	3 6	233
21	M	Gamma Aquilæ souths 9h. 37m. P.M.	4 56	7 8	12 1	10 44	5 26	Afternoon	☾	6 25	6 45	2 51	234
22	Tu	Alpha Aquilæ souths 9h. 37m. P.M.	4 58	7 6	11 40	11 29	6 22	2 7	23	7 15	7 45	2 36	235
23	W	Beta Aquilæ Souths 9h. 38m. P.M.	4 59	7 4	11 20	Morning	7 18	3 10	24	8 20	9 0	2 21	236
24	Th	*St. Bartholomew*	5 1	7 2	10 59	0 22	8 15	4 7	25	9 40	10 20	2 5	237
25	F	—In 1572, 40,000 Protestants murdered in France	5 3	7 0	10 39	1 21	9 10	4 54	26	11 0	11 40	1 49	238
26	S	P. Albert b. 1819.	5 4	6 58	10 18	2 24	10 4	5 34	27	No Tide.	0 15	1 33	239
27	S	10TH S. AFT. TRIN	5 6	6 56	9 57	3 33	10 56	6 8	28	0 44	1 10	1 16	240
28	M	*St. Augustine*	5 8	6 54	9 36	4 40	11 45	6 37	○	1 35	2 0	0 58	241
29	Tu	*St. John Baptist*	5 9	6 52	9 14	5 49	Afternoon	7 3	1	2 20	2 40	0 41	242
30	W	This day is observed in the Romish church as the day	5 10	6 49	8 53	6 55	1 17	7 28	2	2 55	3 15	0 23	243
31	Th	St. John the Baptist was beheaded	5 12	6 47	8 31	8 1	2 1	7 52	3	3 33	3 50	0 5	244

DURATION OF MOONLIGHT

Before Sunrise. O'Clock. 2h 3h. 4h. — After Sunset. O'Clock. 8h. 9h. 10h.

AUGUST.

THE SUN is in the sign Leo till the 23rd; on which day, at 1h. 38m. A.M., he enters the sign Virgo (the Virgin.) On the 1st, he is 96,390,000 miles from the Earth. On the 1st, he rises nearly midway between the E.N.E. and N.E. by N., and sets nearly midway between W.N.W. and N.W. by N.; on the 15th, at the E.N.E., and sets at the W.N.W.; and on the last day, he rises 2° N. of E. by N., and sets about 2° N. of W. by N.

He souths on the 1st day, at 6m. 0s.; on the 15th, at 0m. 11s.; and on the last day, at 5s. after noon (common clock time), at an altitude of 56½°, on the 1st; of 52½° on the 15th; and of 47° on the last day.

He is eclipsed on the 28th, but it is invisible in England.

The MOON rises between 7h. A.M. and noon from the 1st to the 5th; between noon and midnight from the 6th to the 22nd; and between midnight and 8h. A.M. from the 24th to the 31st. She sets between 8h. P.M. and midnight from the 1st to the 9th; between midnight and noon from the 9th to the 20th; and between noon and 8h. P.M. from the 21st to the end.

She is in the constellation of Leo on the 1st and 2nd; in Virgo on the 3rd, 4th, and 5th; Libra on the 6th and 7th; in Ophiuchus on the 8th, 9th, and 10th; near Sagittarius on the 11th and 12th; in Capricornus on the 13th; Aquarius on the 14th and 15th; in Pisces and Cetus alternately from the 16th and 20th; in Taurus from the 21st to the 23rd; in Gemini on the 24th and 25th; Cancer on the 26th; Leo on the 27th, 28th, and 29th; and in Virgo on the 30th and 31st

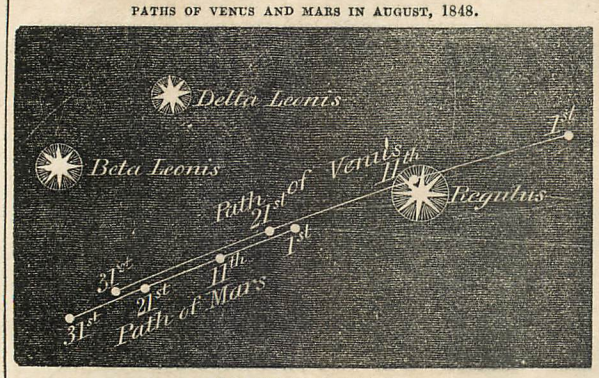
On the 3rd she is on the Equator; on the 11th at her lowest point, being 20° high when she souths; is on the Equator again on the 17th; attains her greatest altitude on the 24th, being 56° high when she souths; and on the 30th, at midnight, she is a third time on the Equator.

She is full on the 14th, and new on the 28th; an Eclipse of the Sun takes place at the latter time, but it is invisible in this country.

She is near Mars on the 1st; Mercury on the 15th; Saturn on the 17th; Uranus on the 19th: Jupiter on the 26th; Mercury on the 28th; Venus on the 29th; and Mars on the 30th.

On the 22nd she occults Aldebaran and several stars—see the 3rd of the following diagrams, which shows the parts of the Moon at which these several stars will disappear and reappear; the former occuring at the bright limb, and the latter at the dark limb of the Moon, as seen in an inverting telescope :—

PATHS OF VENUS AND MARS IN AUGUST, 1848.



Scale, 15 degrees to one inch.

		D. H. M.		D. H. M.
Gamma Tauri will disappear at the place marked	1 at 21 11 27 P.M.	and re-appear at the place marked	2 at 22	0 18 A.M.
Theta 1 Tauri	3 at 22 3 18 A.M.		7 at 22	4 26 A.M.
Theta 2 Tauri	4 at 22 3 23 A.M.		5 at 22	4 20 A.M.
A. S. C. 516	6 at 22 4 24 A.M.		8 at 22	5 35 A.M.
Aldebaran	9 at 22 7 30 A.M.		10 at 22	20 30 A.M.

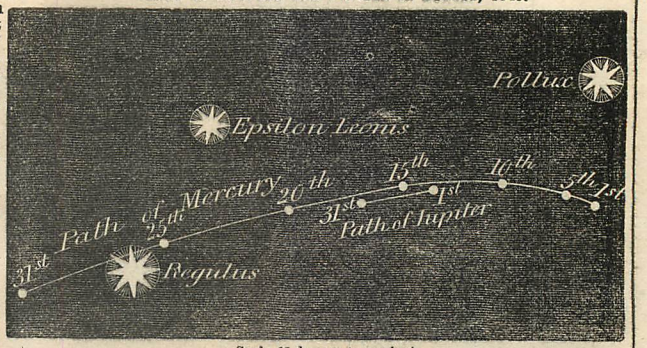
MERCURY is in the constellation of Gemini from the 1st to the 5th; in Cancer, on the 6th; and in Leo after the 6th.

He rises at 3h. 12m., on the 1st; at 3h. 0m. on the 10th; at 3h. 11m. on the 15th; and at 4h. 15m. on the 25th, and till this time he is visible in the mornings, before the Sun rises; on the 1st, 10th, 15th, and 25th, he rises 1h. 14m., 1h. 39m., 1h. 36m., and 0h. 48m., respectively, before Sunrise. The point of the horizon where he rises, is E.N.E. throughout the month. He is moving eastward among the stars. He is at his greatest elongation W. on the 8th. During the mornings of the 15th and 16th he is very near Jupiter, and they may be readily seen before Sunrise. On the 26th and 27th, he is very near Regulus. (See the first of the following engravings, showing his path and that of Jupiter this month; by reference to the first of the following engravings, it will be seen that, on the 13th, the Planet Venus occupied the same relative position, with respect to the stars, as this Planet does on the 26th and 27th days.)

VENUS will be in the constellation of Cancer till the 3rd; and in Leo from the 3rd till the end of the month.

She is an evening star during the month, and sets at 8h. 0m. on the 1st; at 7h. 42m. on the 15th; and at 7h. 16m. P.M. on the last day, nearly midway between the W. and the W. by N. points of the horizon. She souths on the 1st day, at 0h. 18m. P.M.; on the 15th, at 0h. 31m. P.M.; and on the last day, at 0h. 43m. P.M., at the altitude of 57° on the 1st; decreasing to 44° on the last day. She is near the Moon on the 29th. Mars and Venus are near together towards the end of the month, the latter being the more westerly of the two Planets. The paths of these Planets during the month are shown in the preceding drawing; that of Venus it will be seen is towards Regulus at the beginning of the month, till the 13th, on which day they are separated by a space less than one degree, and after this day the Planet, in her orbit, moves from Regulus, and towards Mars.

PATHS OF MERCURY AND JUPITER IN AUGUST, 1848.

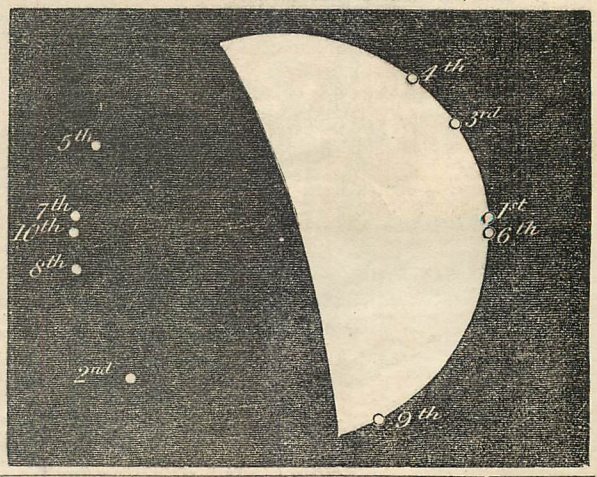


Scale, 15 degrees to one inch.

MARS will be in the constellation Leo till the 27th; and in that of Virgo from the 28th to the 31st.

He is an evening star: he is near the Moon on the 1st and 30th, and he is near Venus towards the end of the month. *(See the opposite Engraving)*

OCCULTATION OF STARS ON THE 22ND OF AUGUST, 1848.



Days of the Month.	Length of Day, or number of hours between Sunrise and Sunset.	Number of hours and minutes the day has increased since the Shortest Day.	Time of Daybreak, or beginning of Twilight.	Time of Twilight Ending.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	15 19	1 13	1 29	10 40
6	15 4	1 28	1 49	10 20
11	14 47	1 45	2 7	10 2
16	14 30	2 2	2 23	9 43
21	14 12	2 20	2 38	9 26
26	13 54	2 38	2 52	9 10
31	13 35	2 57	3 3	8 56

JUPITER'S SATELLITES.

Are not visible, Jupiter being too near to the Sun.

OCCULTATIONS OF STARS BY THE MOON.

Names of the Stars.	Magnitude:	Times of disappearance and reappearance of the Star.	At the dark or bright limb of the Moon.
		D. H. M.	
Gamma Tauri	3½	21 11 27 P. M.	Bright
		22 0 18 A. M.	Dark
Theta 1 Tauri	5	22 3 18 A. M.	Bright
		22 4 26 A. M.	Dark
Theta 2 Tauri	5½	22 3 23 A. M.	Bright
		22 4 20 A. M.	Dark

TIMES OF CHANGES OF THE MOON,

And when she is at her greatest distance (Apogee), or at her least distance (Perigee), from the Earth in each Lunation.

FIRST QUARTER ..	7D. 2H.	57M.	A.M.
FULL MOON	14	8 16	P.M.
LAST QUARTER	21	4 8	P.M.
NEW MOON	28	7 1	P.M.
APOGEE	6	10	P.M.
PERIGEE	19	6	A.M.

RIGHT ASCENSIONS AND DECLINATIONS OF THE PLANETS.

Days of the Month.	MERCURY.		VENUS.		MARS.		JUPITER.		SATURN.		URANUS.	
	Right Ascension	Declination North.	Right Ascension	Declination North.	Right Ascension	Declination North.	Right Ascension	Declination North.	Right Ascension	Declination South.	Right Ascension	Declination North.
1	7h. 36m	18° 28′	8h. 59m	18° 24′	10h. 26m	10° 58′	8h. 24m	19° 48′	23h. 44m	4° 12′	1h. 23m	8° 6′
6	7 48	19 21	9 24	16 40	10 38	9 46	8 29	19 32	23 44	4 18	1 23	8 5
11	8 10	19 37	9 48	14 44	10 49	8 33	8 33	19 17	23 43	4 25	1 23	8 4
16	8 42	18 53	10 12	12 39	11 1	7 19	8 38	19 1	23 42	4 33	1 23	8 2
21	9 20	17 3	10 36	10 25	11 13	6 3	8 42	18 45	23 40	4 41	1 23	8 0
26	9 59	14 12	10 59	8 3	11 25	4 46	8 46	18 29	23 39	4 50	1 22	7 58

COUNTRY SCENES.—AUGUST.

Thou shalt hear
Distant harvest carols clear,
Rustle of the reapèd corn;
Sweet birds antheming the morn;
Acorns ripe down-pattering,
While the Autumn breezes sing. KEATS

THE dark green leaves that garlanded the rosy Summer, now begin to show upon their edges the waning yellow of Autumn; and on the skirts of the forest we can trace those rich hues which are too crimson to live long; that rise like the flushed roses on the consumptive cheek of the lovely maiden, looking too beautiful ever to be allied to death. In the oak, the elm, the chestnut, and the fir, we see the gloomy green, the burnished bronze, the fading yellow, and the dull red, lighted up between with masses of foliage that glitter like gold, all mingled and blended together so richly and harmoniously, that, in the distance, we cannot tell where the dusky green begins, nor the rounded yellow fades away; for leaves of all hues are now fast falling; the most beautiful to form a couch for Summer to lie down and die upon, while others remain behind until they are withered and shrunken by the cold and hollow winds of Autumn, then fall and bury her after she is dead. But there is yet work to be done in the fields; the great harvest has to be reaped and garnered; and now the sun-tanned sickle-bearers sally forth into the fields to cut down the golden grain which the Summer sun has ripened.

Pleasant is it to climb the verdant slope of some gentle hill that goes down with an easy descent into the valley, as if it had paused on its way to make a smooth slope here; and, lower down, to leave a little upland, as if it had there rested awhile, before it threw out the broad valley at its feet, leaving steps by which the wanderer might climb in after years, and view by degrees the beauty of the workmanship of those invisible hands. Delightful is it to ascend these table-lands; one after the other, to pause upon each easily-gained height, to raise ourselves just above the first corn-field, where the busy reapers are already at work, their rural and picturesque costumes forming a beautiful contrast to the yellow-waving and wide-spread field—to watch them half buried a moment amid the drooping ears, then to see figure after figure slowly arise, and the ripe corn tied with twisted bands into rounded sheaves, until, at last, the heavy shocks are gathered, and, above, the stubbly and furrowed lands heave up at equal distances little stacks of eary corn, which, with their ten thousand of plumy heads, are still looking cheerfully up towards heaven; then to climb the next range, which commands a view, wide out across the valley, and to see

patches of green and yellow in alternate contrast, dotted with gleaners and reapers—men, women, and children—sprinkled over the landscape, where horses are moving, and waggons laden with corn, grind down the ridgy glebe, as they rock like ships upon a sea, over the uneven furrows, and, like them, seem to roll along without a sound; for neither the creaking of wheels, nor the tramping of hoofs, is heard from the green slope which we have ascended. Nearer at hand, yet still far out below our feet, we behold the thatched grange, peeping from its little nest of trees, and can see the long or rounded stacks slowly rising higher, as the waggons come full and glide away empty; for there are human figures busy upon the corn-ricks; and the end of the bough, which, but a few minutes before, seemed resting upon the sky, is shut out by the piled sheaves which rise up so slowly and silently, that we can just perceive them grow, by keeping the eye riveted upon the increasing pile.

Higher we climb to the topmost ridge, where the eye ranges over the whole outstretched scene, to where afar off the distant hills melt dimly into the sky; and the soft outline is lost in the silvery mist of the clouds. A spire and village, a lonely grange, that seems to have wandered away by itself into the fields, are all mapped out beneath our feet; and the long hedgerows that bound the green pastures seem but higher masses of taller grass, with here and there a bush arising above them, for so are the trees dwarfed by the vast distance from which we gaze; and where between the corn-fields the same dark boundaries run, they look like little banks of green rising in Spring along a yellow fallow, a sunlighted land, upon which no green thing hath as yet sprung up; amid which little cottages occasionally arise, whose sloping roofs seem almost to touch the verdureless ground, so deeply are they buried in that ocean of golden corn; and sometimes the head of a human figure peeps up, then is lost again, as if something dark was washed slowly along, above the dreamy and yellow waves. But we must descend, and thread our way through the narrow lanes, where the high hedgerows have taken toll of the laden waggons as they passed; and here and there hung their boughs with drooping ears—a feast for the few birds that yet linger behind, and occasionally cheer the fading green of their summer chambers with a song. Up comes the great rumbling waggon, filling up the whole road above and below, and we are glad to scramble up a bank, or shelter in a gateway that leads to some field, to let it pass; or we meet it at the turning of a village, see the reflection of the sheaves cast for a few moments upon the cool bright pond; it then passes on by the low grey churchyard wall, where death is ever slowly gathering in his harvest;—round the two yew-trees which stand like gloomy sentinels at the gate, under the tall coffin-looking elms that shut out the turning of the road, and then is lost to the sight.

Now the broad fern arrests the eye with its russet-coloured leaves; and in shady places we find rich groups of fungi and agarics, stained with the deepest orange, rich crimson, gold of the clearest hue, spotted and sprinkled and starred with silver, and clothed in gaudier colours than the richest flower that ever opened its fragrant petals to the sunshine. Others again lie like huge snow-balls among the grass, as if some tiny urchin had rolled them there on the previous winter, and the giant bulk, which far outgrew his strength, had not yet melted away.

The autumn-crocus, which our ancestors set so much store by, as it supplied them with the saffron they used in dyeing, is now in bloom; and, in moist shady places, the wild mint may be found, with its round and lilac-coloured flowers, which fill the air around with an overpowering fragrance, and are musical with the hum of hundreds of congregated bees. The lavender, also, puts forth its twilight blossoms, looking, when in flower, like a vast moorland covered with heather, over which the last sun-ray is fading before the night drops down; for so does the sombre purple blend with the pinky hues, that throw a shifting and uncertain light over a lavender-field in full bloom. By the dry banks where the little green grasshopper still chithers, the blue and graceful harebell now blows; its delicate and azure cups trembling at every dallying breeze that breathes, as if they were ever afraid of being torn away from the fragile stem. On the wayssides, we meet with the large ox-eyed daisy, that grows side by side with the gaudy poppy, and where, saving the wild tansy, no other green or flowery thing shoots up amid the arid and broken ground. Wherever we look, we see the tall, golden rod, baring its yellow flowers to the sunshine; and, below, the beautiful eye-bright, nestling like an insect among the grass, its white wings interlaced with streaks of green and gold. In the corn-fields we find the rich red-coloured pheasant's eye, which our great-grandmothers called rose-a-ruby, and considered one of the most beautiful of Summer's last flowers. By the sides of streams we find the arrow-head, gazing tranquilly at its own shadow in the water, as if, like Narcissus of old, it was never weary of looking upon its three-leaved white pearled flower, with its eye of purple and gold. Our old favourite, the pimpernel, is also still out, counting the hours, which the meadow sweet still lingers behind to cheer with its perfume as they pass. In the hedgerows we find the green and crimson berries of the woody nightshade, hanging in bright and gushing clusters among the purple flowers which are still in bloom; while the ruddy hawthorn-berries begin to appear, as if May had carried with her all her delicate pearls, and Autumn, in remembrance of her loveliness, had hung the bowers her beauty once adorned, with pendant rubies.

The nest of that smallest of all British animals may now occasionally be found securely attached about midway to two or three corn-stems; for so small and light, and graceful is this little animal, that it can run with ease up the rounded straw without shaking the heavy ear that surmounts it. Two of them, when full-grown, will scarcely weigh a quarter of an ounce; and the nest, which you might enclose and shut up in the palm of your hand, is almost as round and perfect as the ball which has been turned in a lathe; and though sometimes containing as many as eight or nine young ones, may be rolled across a table without discomposing a single blade of grass or leaf of which it is formed. How this tiny creature contrives to give nourishment to so many young ones, crowded, as they are, in so small a compass, was a puzzle to that clear-headed English naturalist, Gilbert White, and he came at last to the conclusion that she must make holes in different parts of the nest, and feed them one at a time. If kept in a cage it will feed upon corn, lap water like a dog, and amuse itself like a white mouse or a squirrel, by turning round a wheel. From the head to the tail it scarcely exceeds two inches in length. Among quadrupeds it may be classed as the least and most beautiful, as the humming-bird is amongst the feathered tribes.

Swallows, at the close of this month, begin to assemble by the sides of rivers, and prepare for their departure. There is a noise from morning until night amongst the willows. They are ever wheeling to and fro in search of food, then returning to the same spot, when the evening shadows begin to darken, to roost. They seem as if loth to go, yet are afraid to remain. There is an evident uneasiness amongst them, like tenants who have received notice to quit, and can no longer look upon the houses in which they have passed so many happy hours as their own. The sweet rivers and green meadows of Old England have still a charm for them, and fain would they, were it not for our bleak Winters, remain with us all the year. So have we interpreted their twitterings, as we have watched them for hours in our younger days, while idling happily along the banks—now throwing in the line where we saw the fish playing—then stooping down to gather some beautiful autumn flower; or listening to the sounds which were ever falling upon the ear, while we exclaimed—

> How sweet those rural sounds float by the hill.
> The grasshopper's shrill chirp rings o'er the ground,
> The tingling sheep-bells are but seldom still,
> The clapping gate closes with hollow bound;
> There's music in the church clock's measured sound.

"It is now," says the "Mirror of the Months," that debateable ground of the year which is situated upon the confines of Summer and Autumn; it is dressed in half the flowers of the one, and half the fruits of the other; it has a sky and temperature all its own, which vie in beauty with those of the Spring. May itself can offer nothing so sweet to the senses, so enchanting to the imagination, and so soothing to the heart, as that genial influence which arises from the sights, the sounds, and the associations connected with an August evening in the country, when the occupations and pleasures of the day are done. There is no delight equal to that felt by a true lover of Nature, when he looks forth upon her open face silently, at a season like the present, and drinks in that still beauty which seems to emanate from everything he sees, till his whole senses are steeped in a sweet forgetfulness. The whole face of Nature since last month has undergone an obvious change. Everything is still green: but it is not the fresh and tender green of Spring, nor the full and satisfying, though somewhat dull green of Summer; but many greens that blend all those belonging to the above-named seasons."

There is a peculiar beauty about the fields at the close of August, where the hay has been cleared off early, and the second crops of grass have sprung up. They look like a rich green velvet carpet, for there are now but few flowers to break up the sweep of the smooth emerald surface. On the trees, too, we behold a new crop of leaves, as tender and delicate in hue as those which first burst from the buds and trembled in the mild breezes of May. It seems as if the foliage of Summer and Spring were blended together, for the buds wear the same pale April green. At a first glance, the young leaves do not strike the eye: you imagine that the sunshine falls brighter upon these patches of foliage, until you see that it is impossible for the Sun-rays to light up the branches in such a direction; and it is then that you discover this new bursting of tender leaves—that you have found out "a new delight."

Nothing can exceed the beauty of the sky at this season of the year. The deep blue of boasted Italy cannot surpass the azure vault in which the silver clouds now seem to lie and dream, while the sunsets of Autumn are magnificent. And as we gaze we call up those visionary palaces which rise up in the pages of the Arabian Nights, and almost fancy that we see thrown open, the great ruby-pillared and golden gates of heaven. And the moonlight, though no longer cheered by the dulcet harmony of the nightingale, has a peculiar charm at this season; nor is there a grander object than the broad round harvest moon, heaving up bright and full above high green-shouldered hills, while

> All heaven and earth are still, though not in sleep,
> But breathless, as we grow when feeling most.

The ladybirds are now seen in hundreds; and this last summer, clouds of them came over from the coast of France, and were swept from off our piers into the sea. There is also a beautiful little blue butterfly now abroad, that goes flitting like a pea-blossom from flower to flower, and sometimes seems to mount the harebell as if only to rock itself for a few moments, and then again depart to alight upon the distant heather. Sometimes the woodlark rises in this "season of mist and mellow fruitfulness," singing like the lark in Spring, as it soars. Nor is the rich-toned blackbird, nor the speckled thrush, as yet silent; while the linnets and whinchats keep up their merry song, as if Summer, instead of departing, was only just making her appearance. But this chorus only breaks out when the weather is unusually fine, and the month of August in its infancy. Amongst moths, the spotted wood-leopard may now be seen; and the goat-moth, whose larva pierces the knotted ball of the giant oak, is now abroad: while the splendid tiger-moth expands its gorgeous wings; but these are only to be found in spots where

> the birch
> Displays its glossy stem amidst the gloom
> Of alders and jagged fern, and evermore
> Waves her light pensile foliage, as she woo'd
> The passing gale to whisper flatteries.

M D	W D	ANNIVERSARIES, OCCURRENCES, FESTIVALS, &c.	SUN. Rises.	Sets.	Declination North.	MOON. Rises. Morning	Souths. Afternoon	Sets. Afternoon	DURATION OF MOONLIGHT. Before Sunrise. O'Clock. 2h. 4h. 5h.	Moon's Age.	After Sunset. O'Clock. 7h. 8h. 10h.	HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE. Morning.	Afternoon	EQUATION OF TIME. Subtract	Day of the Year.
			H. M.	H. M.	Deg. Min.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.				H. M.	H. M.	M. S.	
1	F	*St. Giles'* [O.S.	5 15	6 44	8 9	9 5	2 45	8 16		4		4 5	4 20	0 14	245
2	S	Lond. burnt 1666,	5 16	6 42	7 47	10 8	3 29	8 42		5		4 35	4 55	0 33	246
3	S	11TH S. AFT. TRIN	5 17	6 40	7 25	11 10	4 13	9 10		6		5 10	5 25	0 52	247
4	M	Alpha Lyræ souths at 7h 36m. P.M.	5 18	6 38	7 3	Afternoon	4 58	9 41		7		5 45	6 0	1 12	248
5	Tu	*Old St. Barthol*	5 20	6 36	6 41	1 8	5 45	10 19		8		6 20	6 40	1 31	249
6	W	Gamma Aquilæ souths 8h 23m. P.M.	5 22	6 34	6 19	2 3	6 33	11 22		9		7 0	7 30	1 51	250
7	Th	*Eunurchus*	5 23	6 32	5 56	2 54	7 22	11 51		10		8 0	8 40	2 11	251
8	F	Nat. of B.V. Mary	5 25	6 30	5 34	3 40	8 13	Morning.		11		9 15	10 0	2 32	252
9	S	Alpha Aquilæ souths 8h. 26m. P.M.	5 27	6 28	5 11	4 22	9 4	0 49		12		10 35	11 15	2 52	253
10	S	12TH S. AFT. TRIN	5 28	6 25	4 48	4 58	9 56	1 52		13		11 50	No Tide.	3 13	254
11	M	Length of Day, 12h. 53m.	5 30	6 23	4 25	5 32	10 49	3 1		14		0 15	0 40	3 34	255
12	Tu	Length of Night, 11h. 10m.	5 31	6 21	4 2	6 2	11 42	4 14		15		1 5	1 30	3 55	256
13	W	Total Ecl. of Moon	5 33	6 19	3 39	6 32	Morning.	5 32		●		1 50	2 10	4 16	257
14	Th	Holy Cross	5 35	6 17	3 16	7 1	0 35	6 51		17		2 30	2 50	4 37	258
15	F	Beta Aquilæ souths 8h. 9m. P.M.	5 36	6 14	2 53	7 32	1 29	8 8		18		3 10	3 30	4 58	259
16	S	[*Lambert*	5 38	6 12	2 30	8 5	2 24	9 29		19		3 50	4 10	5 19	26
17	S	13TH S. AFT. TRIN	5 39	6 9	2 7	8 44	3 20	10 46		20		4 30	4 50	5 41	261
18	M	Geo. I. & II. landed	5 40	6 7	1 43	9 28	4 17	11 58		21		5 15	5 40	6 2	262
19	Tu	Fomalhaut souths 9h. 53m. P.M.	5 42	6 5	1 20	10 19	5 14	Afternoon		☾		6 0	6 25	6 23	263
20	W	Ember Week	5 44	6 2	0 57	11 15	6 11	2 3		23		6 55	7 25	6 44	264
21	Th	*St. Matthew*	5 46	6 0	0 33	Morning.	7 6	2 53		24		8 0	8 40	7 5	265
22	F	Aut. Quart. begins	5 48	5 58	0 10	0 17	8 0	3 35		25		9 25	10 10	7 26	266
23	S	Autumnal Equinox.	5 50	5 56	South.	1 22	8 51	4 9		26		10 50	11 30	7 47	267
24	S	14TH S. AFT. TRIN	5 51	5 54	0 37	2 29	9 40	4 39		27		No Tide	0 5	8 7	268
25	M	[Holyrood	5 53	5 52	1 0	3 37	10 27	5 06		28		0 30	0 55	8 28	269
26	Tu	*St. Cyprian.* Old	5 55	5 49	1 24	4 43	11 13	5 31		29		1 15	1 40	8 48	270
27	W	Length of Day, 11h. 50m.	5 57	5 47	1 47	5 49	11 57	5 55		○		1 55	2 15	9 08	271
28	Th	Length of Night, 12h. 14m.	5 59	5 45	2 10	6 53	Afternoon	6 20		1		2 30	2 50	9 28	272
29	F	Michaelmas Day	6 0	5 42	2 34	7 57	1 24	6 43		2		3 5	3 20	9 47	273
30	S	*St. Jerome.*	6 1	5 39	2 57	8 58	2 8	7 10		3		3 37	3 52	10 7	274

SEPTEMBER.

THE SUN is in the sign Virgo till the 22nd; on which day, at 10h. 18m. P.M., he enters the sign Libra (the Balance) and Autumn commences.

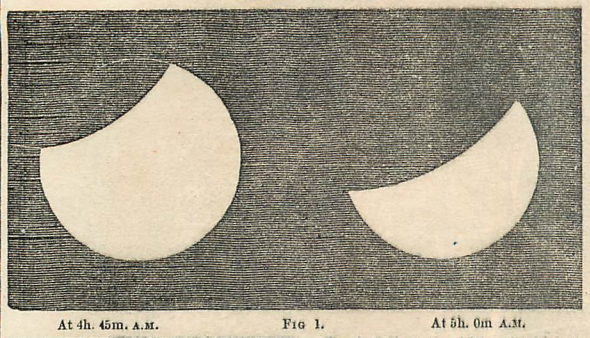
On the 1st he is 95,810,000 miles from the Earth. On the 1st he rises near E. by N., and sets near W. by N. On the 23rd he rises in the E., and sets W., and after this time he rises and sets south of these points.

He souths on the first, 14 seconds before noon. On the 15th, 4m. 58s.; and on the last day, 10m. 6s. before noon (common clock time), at an altitude of 46⅜°, on the 1st; of 38⅜°, on the 22nd; and 35¼°, on the last day. On the 22nd, at 10h. P.M., he is on the Equator. He is eclipsed on the 26th, but it is not visible in England.

The MOON rises before midnight from the 1st to the 3rd; between midnight and noon from the 5th to the 20th; and between noon and 9h. P.M., after the 22nd. She sets between 8h. P.M and midnight from the 1st to the 7th; between midnight and noon from the 8th to the 19th; and between noon and 7h. P.M. from the 19th to the 30th.

She is in the constellation of Virgo on the 1st; in Libra, on the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th; in Ophiuchus, on the 5th and 6th; near Sagittarius and Aquila, on the 7th and 8th; in Capricornus, on the 9th; in Aquarius, on the 10th, 11th, and 12th; in Pisces and Cetus, alternately, from the 13th to the 16th; in Taurus, on the 17th, 18th, and 19th; in Gemini, on the 20th, and part of the 21st, on which day she passes into Cancer; she is in Leo on the 23rd, 24th, and 25th; in Virgo, from the 26th to the 29th; and in Libra, on the 30th. On the 1st she is situated 6° S. of the Equator; on the 7th, she is at her lowest point, and is 19 deg. above the horizon, on southing; is on the Equator on the 14th; at her greatest altitude on the 20th, being 56 deg. above the horizon when she souths; is on the Equator on the 26th; and on the 30th, is situated 14° S. of the Equator.

APPEARANCE OF THE MOON DURING THE TOTAL ECLIPSE, SEPTEMBER 13, 1848, PRECEDING TOTALITY.



At 4h. 45m. A.M. FIG 1. At 5h. 0m A.M.

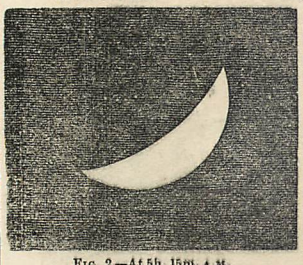


FIG. 2.—At 5h. 15m. A.M.

She is full on the 13th, at which time a total eclipse of the Moon takes place, a part of which is visible in England. (See below.) She is new on the 27th, and an Eclipse of the Sun takes place, but it is invisible at this part of the earth.

She is near Saturn on the 13th; Jupiter, on the 23rd; Mars, on the 27th; and Mercury and Venus, on the 28th.

The Eclipse of the Moon on the 13th day, begins at 4h. 31m., A.M., and the successive appearances of the Moon are exhibited in the annexed drawings.

At 5h. 30m. A.M., the Moon will be totally Eclipsed, and at 5h. 32m. A.M., she sets, so that no more of this Eclipse will be seen here.

MERCURY is in the constellation of Leo till the 7th; and in that of Virgo, after the 7th.

He sets on the 1st, at 6h. 55m.; on the 15th, at 6h. 36m.; and on the 30th, at 6h. 6m.; and these times are 11m, 22m., and 27m., respectively, after sunset; he is, therefore, not favourably situated for observation throughout this month. He is moving eastward among the stars. He is in superior conjunction with the Sun on the 2nd. On the 26th, he is very near Spica Virginis.

VENUS will be in the constellation of Leo, on the 1st; and in that of Virgo after that time.

She is an evening star, and sets at 7h. 13m., on the 1st; at 6h. 45m., on the 15th; and at 6h. 16m. P.M., on the last day, near the west point of the horizon. She souths on the 1st, at 0h. 43m. P.M.; on the 15th, at 0h. 51m. P.M.; and at 1h. 1m. P.M., on the last day, at the altitude of 44° on the 1st, decreasing to 29° on the last day. She is near Mercury and the Moon on the 28th. On the 7th, she is very near Mars; the two Planets continue near to each other during the first 20 days of this month. Their paths are shown in the annexed diagram, and it will be seen that Venus is very near Spica Virginis on the 26th.

PATHS OF VENUS AND MARS IN SEPTEMBER, 1848.

Scale, 15 degrees to one inch.

MARS will be in the constellation of Virgo throughout the month.

He is an evening star, and sets near the W. by N. at the beginning; near the W. at the middle; and near the W. by S. at the end of the month; at 7h. 16m. P.M., on the 1st; at 6h. 35m. P.M., on the 15th; and at 5h. 50m. P.M., on the 30th; these times follow those of the Sun setting on the same days by 32, 21, and 11 minutes, respectively. He souths at 0h. 56m. P.M., on the 1st; and at 0h. 10m., P.M., on the 30th. He is near the Moon on the 27th. He is near Venus all the month, particularly so on the 7th.

JUPITER will be in the constellation Cancer, till the 24th, and in that of Leo, from the 25th to the end of the month.

He is a morning star, and rises near the E.N.E., on the 1st, at 2h. 19m. A.M; on the 15th, at 1h. 49m. A.M.; and on the 30th, at 1h. 5m. A.M. He souths on the 15th, at 9h. 25m. A.M., and sets about 2h. P.M. His motion among the stars is eastward He is near the Moon on the 23rd. He has now moved considerably to the left of Castor and Pollux.

SATURN will be in the constellation Pisces. He is an evening star, and rises on the 1st, at 7h. 15m. P.M.; on the 14th, at 6h. 18m. P.M., exactly at the same time as the Sun sets; and on the last day he rises 22 minutes before the Sun sets. He souths at an altitude of 33° nearly on every day, and sets at the time of Sunrise. His motion among the stars is slowly westward. He is near the Moon on the 13th. On the 3rd the plane of the ring passes through the centre of the Sun, or in other words its thin edge is opposite to the Sun, and after this time the Sun and Earth are on the same side of the ring, and with powerful telescopes it may be seen; it continues so till the 12th, when the edge of the ring is again directed to the Earth, and we look at its thin edge only, and consequently it is again invisible. After this time to the end of the year, the Sun and Earth are on different sides of the ring, and in looking at Saturn we look at its dark side. The ring will be invisible from this time to the end of the year.

URANUS rises near E. by N., at 7h. 56m., P.M., on the 1st; and at 6h. 0m. P.M. on the last day. He souths at 1h. 43m. P.M. on the 15th.

SOLAR SPOTS.—At times spots appear upon the disc of the Sun, but these times of appearance are so uncertain that there is no certainty in obtaining a view of them. They first make their appearance on the eastern limb, and remain visible for several days. These spots have a black centre of several thousand miles in diameter, whilst the extent of the whole spot, including the surrounding penumbra, is such that its diameter is frequently from 30,000 to 50,000 miles.

Days of the Month.	Length of Day, or number of hours between Sunset and Sunrise.	Number of hours and minutes the day has decreased since the Longest Day.	Time of Daybreak, or beginning of Twilight.	Time of Twilight ending.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. H.
1	13 29	3 3	3 6	8 52
6	13 12	3 20	3 17	8 38
11	12 53	3 29	3 29	8 22
16	12 34	3 58	3 39	8 9
21	12 14	4 18	3 50	7 55
26	11 54	4 38	3 58	7 43
30	11 38	4 54	4 5	7 33

JUPITER'S SATELLITES.

Eclipses of 1st Sat. Immersion.	Eclipses of 2nd Sat. Immersion.
D. H. M.	D. H. M.
7 3 56 A.M.	10 3 34 A.M.
23 2 12 „	
The Planet is near the horizon at this time.	3rd Sat.
	25 4 45 A.M.

OCCULTATIONS OF STARS BY THE MOON.

Names of the Stars.	Magnitude.	Times of disappearance and re-appearance of the Stars.	At the dark or bright limb of the Moon.
		D. H. M.	
Tau. 1 Geminorum	6	10 1 37 A.M. At the time the Star emerges the Moon will have set.	Dark
A Aquari	6	10 9 11 P.M.	Dark
		10 10 16 „	Bright
Xi. 1 Ceti	5	16 2 12 A.M.	Bright
		16 3 2 „	Dark
48 Tauri	6	18 4 54 „	Bright
		18 5 31 „	Dark

TIMES OF CHANGES OF THE MOON,

And when she is at her greatest distance (Apogee), or at her least distance (Perigee), from the Earth in each Lunation.

FIRST QUARTER ..	5D.	8H. 43M.	P.M.
FULL MOON	13	6 18	A.M.
LAST QUARTER ..	19	9 58	P.M.
NEW MOON	27	9 35	A.M.
APOGEE	3	5	P.M.
PERIGEE	15	3	P.M.

RIGHT ASCENSIONS AND DECLINATIONS OF THE PLANETS.

Days of the Month.	MERCURY. Right Ascension	MERCURY. Declination North. South.	VENUS. Right Ascension	VENUS. Declination North. South.	MARS. Right Ascension	MARS. Declination North. South.	JUPITER. Right Ascension	JUPITER. Declination North.	SATURN. Right Ascension	SATURN. Declination South.	URANUS. Right Ascension	URANUS. Declination North.
1	10h. 43m	9° 57′	11h. 26m	5° 7′	11h. 39m	3° 12′	8h. 51m	18° 10′	23h. 38m	5° 1′	1h. 22m	7° 54′
6	11 18	6 5	11 49	2 35	11 51	1 54	8 56	17 54	23 36	5 10	1 21	7 51
11	11 51	2 9	12 12	0 2	12 2	0 34	9 0	17 37	23 35	5 20	1 20	7 47
											1 20	
16	12 21	1 43 S	12 34	2 32 S	12 14	0 45 S	9 4	17 22	23 33	5 29		7 44
21	12 50	5 26	12 57	5 5	12 26	2 5	9 7	17 6	23 32	5 38	1 19	7 40
26	13 17	8 56	13 20	7 36	12 38	3 25	9 11	16 51	23 31	5 47	1 18	7 35

COUNTRY SCENES.—SEPTEMBER.

With ruddy fruit the orchard now is hung;
The golden hop droops pendent in the breeze.
For Autumn from her ample hand hath thrown
Her richest treasures on the laden trees.—*Hawthorndale Revisited.*

AUTUMN, yet with her hand grasped in the feeble clasp of Summer, as if the latter was loth to depart, while there is still so much green hanging about the woods, and so much blue and sunshine about the sky and earth. But the leaves are rustling in the forest paths, the harvest-fields are silent, and the heavy fruit that bows down the branches, proclaim that the labour of Summer is ended—that her yellow-robed sister has come to gather in and garner the rich treasures she has left behind. Beautiful are the old English orchards during this month, with their gnarled and twisted branches, and moss-covered stems, standing upon a thick carpet of grass, that looks green all the year long—a verdant sward, spread purposely for the fruit to fall upon, when they have drunk in their fill of mellowness, and dyed their cheeks with the rosy hues of the sunshine. Pleasant is it to look upon these fine old deformed trees, whose shoulders are round and backs are bent, through the heavy loads which they have borne year after year, and who still seem to glory in their hale and hearty old age, and to boast of the weighty burthens which have sunk their grey old heads, yet still left such sunny streaks behind. What forgotten feasts have they supplied! What old-fashioned, heavy, oaken tables have they helped to furnish, sending forth, a century ago, high-piled dishes of rich, ruddy, and golden-rinded fruit to the happy guests, who now lie in the village churchyard, opposite the moss-covered orchard wall—yet so near, that Spring sometimes blows her blossoms upon their graves—perhaps on the narrow bed of the "grey forefather" who first planted that hoary stem. What sweet faces have looked up from beneath those aged boughs! What merry voices have sounded within that ancient enclosure! The gladsome shout of childhood—the silvery laugh of the modest maiden—the deep-chested chorus of the bluff old farmer—all met to gather into the dry and wide store-rooms, the weighty fruit that ever came of its own accord, and neither asked for man's attendance or labour.

Now rustic groups may be seen wandering far away to the woods and sunny lanes, to gather blackberries and nuts; and these are amongst the pleasantest of all Autumn excursions. What wild places do we sometimes stumble upon during these rambles! Some such we have now in our eyes, which we visited years ago, which we had to make our way to through narrow paths, hemmed in with

broad fern and prickly gorse bushes, many of which rose high as our heads—for they had never been cut down within the memory of man. And every now and then we come to the old hedgerows, covered with golden and silver-coloured moss, and dark through the clouds of sloes and bullaces that grew above, and the huge carved-like ebony blackberries that hung below. There are few such hedges to be found now; for many and many a year had they grown on, and no one had heeded them. The bramble had spread out before, and the sloe bushes behind; and the hawthorns and crab-trees had gone on deepening, Summer after Summer, until the hunter was compelled to draw his rein when he approached them; for they had at last formed such an impenetrable barrier, that neither

Dint of hoof, nor print of foot,
Did mark that wild luxurious soil—
No sign of travel or of toil.

What haunts were these for the Naturalist! Here he might rest concealed for hours, and watch the habits of beasts, birds, and insects—see them feed, build, and burrow—lead forth their young from spray to spray—and note a many things which are now slowly finding their way into books. Such spots called up the England of ancient days, when the skin-clad Briton, with his javelin in his hand, and his long hair blown back, pursued the chase through the wooded wilderness; ages before the Roman gallies had ploughed up the sand on our storm-beaten shores. They filled the mind with poetic images, such as seldom float before the eye in walled cities—such as only rise up where Nature still reigns in all her primitive grandeur. I rambled through them, and dreamed of the old Autumns which reigned over England a thousand years ago—pictured the forests which Harold marched through, when he met William of Normandy on the field of Hastings—and heard the tramp of the Saxons as they passed for the last time over those ancient fields.

'Twas a wild spot; for there old legends say,
In former days, a Druid's altar stood.
And huge, grey stones are stretched out every way
Among the moss-grown stems of that wild wood.

This is the month that partridge-shooting commences; and many an eager sportsman now hurries off to the empty corn-fields, to waken those echoes which, but a week or two ago, rang back the song of the reaper, with the roll of his murderous gun. Not, we trust, that all are tempted by the work of destruction alone; for we believe that numbers go with as keen an appetite for the beauties of nature as we ourselves possess. Yet there is something very spirit-stirring in this manly sport—in the attitude of the dog as he throws up his head, and makes a dead stop—in the pleasure with which he sets out to seek the bird after the shot is fired. After all, I prefer seeing the old birds at the head of their young ones, as they half fly and half run, about the close of Summer, hiding themselves among the corn or long grass, until the intruder has passed. I never looked upon the beautiful plumage, so richly diversified with brown, black, and ash-colour, without regret, when I saw all these mingled hues dabbled with blood; to me it was ever "a sorry sight."

Hop-picking is about one of the last, and the most beautiful of rural employments. There is something so green and clean about a hop-plantation, and such a soothing aroma arises from the smell of the bine, that it seems like the last sweet smell that Summer has left behind. Nor can anything be more graceful than the drooping vine-shaped leaves, and the golden cones, that have twined in all kinds of fantastic shapes around the tapering poles. What picturesque groups do we see at work! What a gipsy-like encampment has every little family formed! While picking, washing, cooking, and nursing all go on together in harmony at the same time. And a pretty picture did we once see of an innocent child, asleep in its little crib—while on its rounded face the shadows of the hop-leaves flickered and played in the trembling sunbeams—

Like the last smile of Autumn,
Beaming above the yellow woods.

I have often fancied that a herd of deer never appear more beautiful than when seen, amid the changing foliage of Autumn, either standing or lying down. They harmonise with the brown russet hue of the fern, above which their lofty antlers and graceful necks arise with a forest-like majesty—all in keeping with the rich and varied tints of the verdurous roof above their heads. How stately they seem to march between the broad avenues of trees; and how fine is the attitude when, with outstretched neck, one pauses to reach the red cluster of hawthorn berries which just sweep below the tips of his antlers. But, above all, how beautiful to see them crossing a sheet of water, that spreads out like a mirror in some ancient English park.

We now see riding leisurely upon the air the light and graceful downs of the dandelion and thistle, gliding noiselessly along, like transparent and winged insects, now alighting for a moment upon the leaves, then floating away high up in the clear air, until they become invisible to the eye. Spanning from branch to branch, we see the light, silken network of the spider bending in the breeze, while the little mechanist sits safely in the centre of his own mazy structure, his airy walls beaded with pearl—for such seem the rounded dew-drops that glitter on the star-like points of the closely intersected wheel on which he rests. We see the bee moving drowsily and listlessly along, like a weary traveller who almost despairs of reaching his next resting-place, so wide apart now lie the road-side flowers—those beautiful half-way houses which he met at every step, as he went singing merrily on his way through the land of Summer. Hope, who looked with a cheerful countenance upon the landscape of Spring, has departed; instead of watching each green and flowery object day by day as they budded and blossomed, we now see only the traces of slow and sure decay, the green fading bit by bit, until the leaves become like the skeleton wings of an insect, the wind blowing through those places which were before marked with azure, and crimson, and gold. The Sun himself seems growing older; he rises later from his bed in the morning, and returns to rest earlier in the evening, and seems not to have that strength which he possessed when he rose in the youthful vigour of Spring, and the bright and cheerful manhood of Summer; for his golden eyes seem clouded, and his breath thick and heavy, as he struggles through the surrounding fog. All these are marks of the seasons, telling us that the year is growing grey, and slowly tottering towards the darkness and grave-like silence of Winter.

But September brings with it one great rural holiday to those who keep Nature's carnival, and enjoy the changes of the seasons. To us, who dwelt in the neighbourhood of old woods, our Nutting-day was an excursion often talked of for weeks before it arrived. It was the pleasantest of all our gipsy feasts, for it was held in the centre of a wild wood, in one of Nature's own summer-houses, in a bower, not by art,

But by the trees' own inclination made.

A spot which, even to reach, we had to pass through one of Earth's Paradises; for never did more beautiful hills rise up above a pastoral country, than those we ascended on our way to the woods. No grim board ever disgraced those ancient oaks, warning the lover of nature not to trespass; for, excepting the underwood, and the wild fruits, there was nothing we could have carried off there, for the bole of the smallest tree would have been a load for half a dozen horses. Game we meddled not with, and this the old Squire well knew; we trampled nothing down but the entangling thicket, bramble, and sloe, and hazel, and wild rose, which generally took toll of our drapery as we passed, giving a scratch for a pressure, and a rent for a tug, which only increased our merriment the more. There was ever some lady's shawl to disentangle; some heavy and well-filled basket to extricate from the bushes; a long rent to pin up; a trailing brier to cut away, before we could pass further; a brook to leap, and a circle to take, which sometimes only led to more impenetrable shades; a stray companion to hunt up, whose "whereabout" was only known from the direction in which the voice came, for these petty perils were the very charms of Nutting. What stooping, and creeping, and pulling, and dragging, was there, where neither gig nor chaise could move a foot, unless the wild underwood and weeds had been cleared. Then what a beautiful glade we at last came to; one which the foot of man had seldom passed; which the richest carpet that was ever spread out never exceeded in softness—the very turf was elastic; it had been formed by the fallen leaves of many centuries. And the oak that stood in the centre! You marvelled how a single stem could bear such majestic branches; for Architecture, with all the skill and means of art, could never invent a pillar to support such a projecting weight, as that which sprang from the bole of a single tree. At the foot of this venerable monarch of the forest we piled our baskets and bottles, doffed all superfluous drapery, then sallied into the thicket with our hooked sticks, to drag down the hazel boughs, and strip them of their brown shellers, which fell from out the deep bordered cups, as the boughs were shaken. As we wish to make all true worshippers of Nature acquainted with Browne's "Britannicus Pastorals," we shall present them with another rural picture. The scene is "Nutting," and this exquisite word-painting was first produced about the close of the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

A wandering boy sets out to gather nuts,
A hooked pole he from a hazel cuts:
Now throws it here, then there, to take some hold,
But bootless and in vain; the rocky mold
Admits no cranny where his hazel hook
Might promise him a step; till, in a nook
Somewhat above his reach, he hath espied
A little oak; and having often tried
To catch a bough, with standing on his toe,
Or leaping up, yet not prevailing so,
He rolls a stone towards the little tree,
Then, getting on it, fastens warily
His pole into a bough, and at his drawing,
The early-rising crow with clamorous cawing,
Leaving the green bough, flies about the rock,
Whilst twenty twenty couples to him flock.
And now within his reach the thin leaves wave;
With one hand only then he holds his stave,
And with the other grasping, first the leaves,
A pretty bough he in his hand receives;
Then to his girdle making fast the hook,
His other hand another bough hath took;
His first a third, and that, another gives,
To bring him to the place.

We must not pass over the beauty of sea-side scenery at this season of the year, for we are children of the ocean; and, next to our matchless English landscapes, do we love the rocks that guard, and the waves that are ever washing around our lovely island. Pleasant is it now to stand upon some tall headland, and watch the ever-moving waves, as they roll through the shifting shadows of the clouds, purple, and green, and golden, onward and onward, until they are lost among the indistinct haziness of the distant sky. Then how solemnly falls upon the ear that never-ceasing murmur of the waves—that voice which for countless ages has never been silent, but day and night, for evermore, beats time with its melancholy music upon the pebbly-beach. Or to walk under the tall white cliffs, which have stood for undated centuries, above! above! when that wide sea was mastless, and neither the shadow of man nor ship had ever been mirrored upon its waves; for even then they stood, as they do now, reflecting back the bright autumnal sunshine. Like things of life, the tiny fishing-boats mount above the waves, diminishing in the distance until they appear mere specks—until you can only just discern the spots of light which indicate the white sails, and you can almost fancy that they are "Birds of calm brooding on the charmed wave." What great golden pathways seem at times to stretch over the deep—reaching to the very verge of the sky—smooth to appearance, yet, when trodden, rough and perilous, as that which the pilgrim traverses on his way to the shrine of his saint—on his journey towards Heaven. Who can imagine those terrible convulsions which severed England from the opposite coast of France; that stormy hour, when the sea rushed in between—when the mammoth and the mastadon stood moaning upon the severed cliffs; and no human eye beheld that mighty crash? Who that gazes upon the sea can for one moment doubt that such changes have taken place?

M D	W D	ANNIVERSARIES, OCCURRENCES, FESTIVALS, &c.	SUN. Rises. H. M.	SUN. Sets. H. M.	SUN. Declination South. Deg. Min.	MOON. Rises. Morning. H. M.	MOON. Souths. Afternoon H. M.	MOON. Sets. Afternoon H. M.	Moon's Age.	HIGH WATER at London Bridge. Morning. H. M.	HIGH WATER at London Bridge. Afternoon H. M.	Equation of Time. Subtrac M. S.	Day of the Year.
1	S	15TH S. AFT. TRIN	6 2	5 36	3 21	9 59	2 53	7 42	4	4 5	4 22	10 25	275
2	M	Alpha Lyræ souths 5h. 56m. P.M.	6 4	5 34	3 44	10 58	3 39	8 16	5	4 35	4 55	10 44	276
3	Tu	*Old St. Matthew*	6 6	5 31	4 7	11 54	4 26	8 56	6	5 10	5 25	11 3	277
4	W	Length of Day, 11h. 21m.	6 8	5 29	4 30	Afternoon	5 14	9 42	7	5 45	6 [illegible]5	11 21	278
5	Th	Length of Night, 12h. 44m	6 10	5 26	4 53	1 33	6 3	10 35	8	6 25	6 50	11 39	279
6	F	*Faith*	6 12	5 24	5 17	2 16	6 53	11 34	9	7 20	7 50	11 56	280
7	S	Gamma Aquilæ souths 6h. 32m. P.M.	6 13	5 22	5 40	2 54	7 43	Morning.	10	8 35	9 15	12 13	281
8	S	16TH S. AFT TRIN	6 15	5 19	6 2	3 29	8 35	0 39	11	9 55	10 35	12 30	282
9	M	*St. Denys* beg.	6 17	5 17	6 25	3 59	9 26	1 50	12	11 15	11 45	12 46	283
10	Tu	Oxfd. and Cam. T.	6 18	5 15	6 48	4 28	10 19	3 3	13	No Tide.	0 10	13 2	284
11	W	Old Michaelm. Day	6 20	5 13	7 11	4 57	11 13	4 21	14	0 35	0 55	13 17	285
12	Th	Alpha Aquilæ souths 6h. 17m. P.M.	6 21	5 10	7 33	5 29	Morning.	5 41	●	1 20	1 40	13 32	286
13	F	Trans. K. Ed. Con.	6 23	5 8	7 56	6 2	0 9	7 3	16	2 0	2 25	13 46	287
14	S	Beta Aquilæ souths 6h. 14m, P.M.	6 25	5 6	8 18	6 39	1 6	8 23	17	2 45	3 5	14 0	288
15	S	17TH S. AFT. TRIN	6 26	5 4	8 40	7 22	2 5	9 41	18	3 30	3 50	14 13	289
16	M	Fomalhart souths 9h. 6m P.M.	6 28	5 2	9 3	8 12	3 4	10 52	19	4 10	4 35	14 26	290
17	Tu	*Etheldreda*	6 29	5 0	9 25	9 8	4 3	11 56	20	5 0	5 20	14 38	*291*
18	W	*St. Luke.* This	6 31	4 58	9 46	10 10	5 1	Afternoon	21	5 45	6 10	14 49	292
19	Th	Evangelist was the author of the Gospel of St. Luke	6 33	4 56	10 8	11 16	5 56	1 34	☾	6 40	7 10	15 0	293
20	F	and the Acts of the Apostles. He was a disciple	6 35	4 54	10 30	Morning.	6 49	2 12	23	7 45	8 25	15 10	294
21	S	and follower of St. Paul.	6 37	4 52	10 51	0 23	7 38	2 43	24	9 5	9 50	15 20	295
22	S	18TH S. AFT. TRIN	6 38	4 50	11 12	1 30	8 26	3 11	25	10 30	11 5	15 29	296
23	M	Alpha Pegasi souths 8h. 43m. P.M.	6 40	4 48	11 34	2 35	9 11	3 36	26	11 40	No Tide.	15 37	297
24	Tu	Alpha Andromedæ souths 9h. 46m. P.M.	6 42	4 46	11 54	3 39	9 55	4 0	27	0 5	0 30	15 44	298
25	W	*St. Crispin*	6 43	4 44	12 15	4 43	10 38	4 23	28	0 55	1 15	15 51	299
26	Th	This day was formerly a grand festival with shoemakers, who claimed this	6 45	4 42	12 36	5 49	11 22	4 47	29	1 30	1 50	15 57	300
27	F	saint as their patron.	6 47	4 40	12 56	6 49	Afternoon	5 13	○	2 4	2 20	16 2	301
28	S	*St. Sim. & St. Jude*	6 49	4 38	13 16	7 51	0 50	5 42	1	2 35	2 55	16 6	302
29	S	19TH S. AFT. TRIN	6 51	4 37	13 36	8 51	1 35	6 15	2	3 10	3 25	16 10	303
30	M		6 53	4 35	13 56	9 48	2 22	6 53	3	3 40	3 55	16 13	304
31	Tu	Allhallows Eve	6 55	4 34	14 15	10 41	3 9	7 37	4	4 15	4 25	16 15	305

DURATION OF MOONLIGHT. Before Sunrise: O'Clock. 2h. 4h. 5h. After Sunset: O'Clock. 7h. 8h. 10h.

OCTOBER.

THE SUN is in the sign Libra till the 23rd ; on which day, at 6h. 34m. P.M., he enters the sign Scorpio (the Scorpion)

On the 1st he is 95,190,000 miles from the earth. On the 1st he rises midway between the E. and E. by S., and sets midway between the W. and W. by S. ; on the 11th, he rises at the E. by S., and sets at the W. by S. ; and on the 14th, he rises at the E.S.E. ; and sets at the W.S.W. points of the horizon.

He souths on the 1st, at 10m. 25s. ; on the 15th, at 14m. 13s. ; and on the 31st, at 16m. 15s. before noon (common clock time), at an altitude of 35° on the first, and of 24° on the last day.

The MOON rises before noon till the 4th ; between noon and midnight from the 5th to the 20th ; and between midnight and 11h. A.M., after the 21st. She sets between 7h. P.M. and midnight till the 6th ; between midnight and noon from the 7th to the 17th ; and between noon and 8h. P.M. after the 18th.

She is in the constellation of Libra, on the 1st ; in Ophiuchus, on the 2nd and 3rd ; she is moving on the boundaries of Sagittarius and Aquila, on the 4th, 5th, and 6th ; in Capricornus, on the 7th ; in Aquarius, on the 8th and 9th ; in Pisces and Cetus, alternately, from the 10th to the 14th ; in Taurus, on the 15th and 16th ; in Gemini, on the 17th and 18th ; in Cancer, on the 19th and 20th ; in Leo, on the 21st, 22nd, and part of the 23rd ; in Virgo, till the 26th ; in Libra, on the 27th and 28th ; and in Ophiuchus, on the 29th, 30th, and 31st. On the 4th, she is at her lowest point, being 19 deg. high when she souths ; is on the Equator, on the 11th ; attains her greatest elevation on the 17th, and is 56 degrees high on this day, when she souths ; is on the Equator again on the 24th, and on the last day is a second time at her extreme south position, being 20 deg. high when she souths.

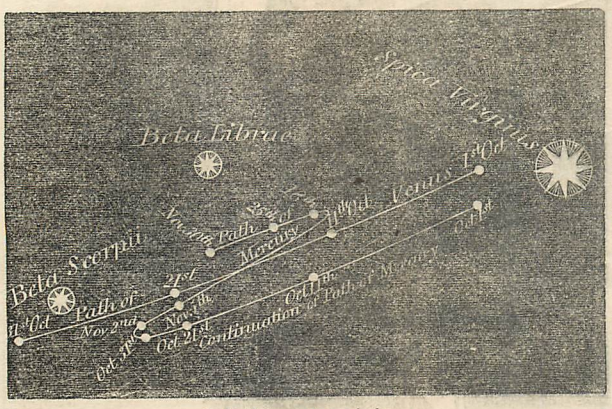
She is full on the 12th, and new on the 27th, but without an eclipse at both times.

She is near Saturn, on the 10th ; Uranus, on the 12th ; Jupiter, on the 21st ; Mars, on the 26th ; Mercury, on the 28th ; and Venus, on the 29th.

MERCURY is in the constellation of Virgo till the 4th, on which day he passes into Libra.

He sets on the 1st, at 6h. 4m. ; on the 15th, at 5h. 36m. ; and on the last day, at 4h. 56m. ; and these times are 28m., 32m , and 22m., after sunset. The Planet is not favourably situated for observation during this month. He is moving eastward among the stars at the beginning, and he is stationary at the end of the month. He is at his greatest E. elongation on the 18th. At the beginning of the month, he is near Spica Virginis and Venus, and till the 21st these two Planets continue moving nearly parallel to each other. In the following engraving the path of Mercury is shown, during this and the following month. (See the above remarks, and those in November, for the direction of his motion among the stars in connexion with the engraving.)

PATH OF MERCURY IN THE MONTH OF OCTOBER AND NOVEMBER, AND PATH OF VENUS IN OCTOBER, 1848.



Scale, 15 degrees to one inch.

VENUS will be in the constellation of Virgo till the 6th ; in that of Libra, from the 7th to the 26th ; and in that of Scorpio, from the 27th to the end of the month. She is an evening star, and sets at 6h. 14m., on the 1st ; at 5h. 51m., on the 15th ; and at 5h. 35m. P.M., on the last day ; near the W.S.W. at the beginning, and near the S.W. by S. towards the end of the month.

On the 1st she souths, at 1h. 1m. P.M. ; at 1h 13m. P.M., on the 15th ; and on the 31st, at 1h. 30m. P.M. ; at the altitude of 28° on the 1st, decreasing to 17° on the last day. She is near the Moon on the 28th, and near Mercury from the beginning to the 21st. She is near Spica Virginis on the 1st, and near Beta Scorpii towards the end of the month. These different positions are shown in the preceding engraving.

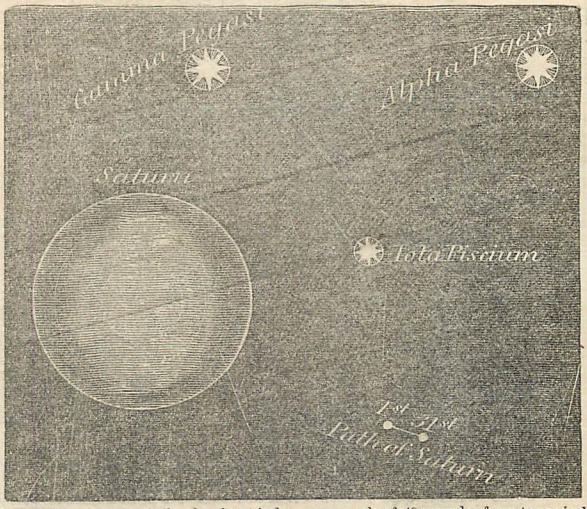
MARS will be in the constellation of Virgo throughout the month.

He is a morning star, and rises midway between the E. and E. by S. at the beginning ; near the E. by S. at the middle, and near the E.S.E. at the end of the month ; at 5h. 48m. A.M., on the 1st ; at 5h. 9m. A.M., on the 15th ; and at 4h. 26m. A.M., on the 31st. He souths at eight minutes after 12 (noon), on the 1st ; and at 11h. 26m. A.M., on the 31st. He is near the Moon on the 26th.

JUPITER will be in the constellation Leo throughout the month.

He is a morning star, and rises near the E.N.E., at 1h. 2m. A.M., on the 1st ; at 0h. 20m. A.M , on the 15th ; and at 11h. 24m. P.M., on the 31st. He souths at 7h. A.M., and sets about noon near the middle of the month. His motion among the stars is eastward. He is near the Moon on the 21st.

APPEARANCE AND PATH OF SATURN, SHOWING HIS POSITION WITH RESPECT TO FIXED STARS NEAR HIM IN THE MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1848.



Scale 10 degrees to one inch ; the planet is drawn on a scale of 40 seconds of arc to one inch.

SATURN will be in the constellation Pisces. He is an evening star, and rises before the Sun sets. He sets midway between the W. and W. by S., on the 1st, at 4h. 23m. A.M ; on the 15th, at 3h. 23m. A.M. ; and on the 31st, at 2h. 16m. AM. He souths at an altitude of 32° on every day ; on the 1st, at 10h. 46m. P.M. ; on the 15th, at 9h. 48m. P.M. ; and on the 31st, at 8h. 42m. P.M. He moves westward among the stars, but very slowly. He is near the Moon on the 10th. The ring is invisible.

He is the only large Planet now favourably situated for examination in the evenings ; from the above times of his southing, it will be seen that he is most favourably situated from 9h. to 11h. P.M., he being at those times sufficiently above the impurities of the horizon to be examined.

This object is, beyond a doubt, the most wonderful of all the objects connected with the solar system, and it will be interesting to all persons possessed of telescopes, to examine the Planet this month, shorn as he appears to be of his ring, yet his moons, and changing belts, render it an object of exceeding interest at all times.

His path in the Heavens this month is shown in the annexed diagram ; his change of position, however, during the month is so small, that, to the naked eye, he will seem to occupy the same position with respect to the fixed stars.

By reference to the above diagram, it will be seen that Saturn, Gamma Pegasi and Alpha Pegasi form a triangle, of which Saturn occupies the lower angle, and that he is very nearly equally distant from both these stars.

Days of the Month.	Length of Day, or number of hours between Sun-rise and Sun-set.	Number of hours and minutes the day has decreased since the Longest Day.	Time of Day-break, or beginning of Twilight.	Time of Twilight ending.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	11 34	4 58	4 8	7 30
6	11 12	5 20	4 17	7 18
11	10 53	5 39	4 26	7 7
16	10 34	5 58	4 35	6 56
21	10 15	6 17	4 42	6 46
26	9 57	6 35	4 49	6 36
31	9 39	6 53	5 2	6 26

JUPITER'S SATELLITES.

Eclipses of 1st. Sat. Immersion.	Eclipses of 3rd. Sat. Emersion.
D. H. M.	D. H. M.
16 2 20 A. M.	31 0 35 A. M. I.
23 4 14 A. M.	31 4 7 A. M. E.
30 6 7 A. M.	
2nd. Sat.	4th. Sat.
12 3 9 A. M.	6 4 11 A. M. I.
19 5 44 A. M.	23 2 48 A. M. E.

OCCULTATIONS OF STARS BY THE MOON.

Names of the Stars.	Magnitude.	Times of disappearance and re-appearance of the Stars.	Angle from vertex or bright limb of the Moon.
		D. H. M.	
85 Ceti	6	13 11 17 P. M.	Bright
		14 0 6 A. M.	Dark
N Tauri	6	16 11 47 P. M.	Bright
		17 0 39 A. M.	Dark
		19 5 50 A. M.	Bright
		19 7 7 A. M.	Dark
1 Cancri	6		

TIMES OF CHANGES OF THE MOON,

And when she is at her greatest distance (Apogee), or at her least distance (Perigee), from the Earth in each Lunation.

FIRST QUARTER ..	5D.	2H.	1M.	P.M.
FULL MOON	12	3	56	P.M.
LAST QUARTER ..	19	6	28	A.M.
NEW MOON	27	2	46	A.M.
APOGEE	1	10		A.M.
PERIGEE	13	7		P.M.
APOGEE	28	8		P.M.

RIGHT ASCENSIONS AND DECLINATIONS OF THE PLANETS.

Days of the Month	MERCURY. Right Ascension	MERCURY. Declination South.	VENUS. Right Ascension	VENUS. Declination South.	MARS. Right Ascension	MARS. Declination South.	JUPITER. Right Ascension	JUPITER. Declination North.	SATURN. Right Ascension	SATURN. Declination South.	URANUS. Right Ascension	URANUS. Declination North.
1	13h. 44m	12° 11′	13h. 43m	10° 3′	12h. 50m	4° 44′	9h. 15m	16° 36′	23h. 29m	5° 56′	1h. 18m	7° 31′
6	14 10	15 7	14 6	12 24	13 2	6 3	9 18	16 21	23 28	6 4	1 17	7 26
11	14 35	17 40	14 30	14 37	13 15	7 21	9 21	16 8	23 27	6 11	1 16	7 22
16	14 57	19 46	14 54	16 43	13 27	8 38	9 24	15 55	23 26	6 18	1 16	7 18
21	15 16	21 17	15 19	18 37	13 40	9 54	9 27	15 43	23 25	6 24	1 15	7 13
26	15 29	22 1	15 44	20 19	13 53	11 9	9 29	15 31	23 24	6 29	1 14	7 8

COUNTRY SCENES.—OCTOBER.

The trudging sow leads orth her numerous young,
Playful, and white, and clean, the briers among;
And o'er their heads, loud lash'd by furious squalls,
Bright from their cups the rattling treasure falls.

BLOOMFIELD.

FOREST scenery never looks so beautiful as in Autumn; and at no period of this season can it be seen to better advantage than between the shutting in of September and the opening of October. It is then that Nature seems to have exhausted all the fantastic colours of her palette, and to have scattered her richest red, brown, yellow, and purple, upon the foliage. Every gust of wind that now blows, brings down thousands of golden-coloured acorns, that come pattering like little feet among the fallen leaves, leaving empty their smooth, round, hollow cups, from which the old poets in their fables framed the drinking vessels of the fairies. We need not wander further than the New Forest to witness one of those scenes which Scott, in his "Ivanhoe," has steeped in the sunniest hues of poetry, and where we can see realised the vision of Gurth, the swineherd, tending his noisy and grunting charge, as they feed upon the fattening acorns. It is only amid forest scenery that hogs have a poetical appearance; there is then a clear, silvery look about their bristly hides, which is beautifully brought out by the green of the underwood, and softened by the shadows of the overhanging branches. The picture is also more endeared to us through its antiquity; for, excepting in the change of costume of the swineherd, we know that our old English forests presented just such another scene above a thousand years ago. We find it recorded in the earliest descriptions we possess of the manners and customs of our Saxon forefathers. In Doomsday Book it is frequently mentioned; and, among the old Forest Laws, we find the seasons of mast, and pannage, and fence-month, regulated by Regarders, Verdurers, Agisters, and all those grim guardians of the green wood, who knew

Each lane and every alley green,
Dingle, or bushy dell of that wild wood,
And every bosky bourn, from side to side,
Their daily walks and ancient neighbourhood—

Who were ever wandering about with bolt and bow in hand, ready to shoot a shaft at either dog or man, if they were found trespassing upon the Royal chace.

Those who live on the borders of the forest have the privilege of feeding their hogs upon acorns or beech-mast throughout the month of October, and they are still intrusted to the care of a swineherd as they were in the olden time. The modern Gurth, however, first sets out to reconnoitre the forest; and, having found a shady and favourable spot, where acorns or beech-mast are abundant, and water is near at hand, he next commences erecting a habitation for the reception of his ravenous herd. Having selected some huge, gigantic oak, he encloses a large space around it with a wattled fence, makes a warm bed inside, of fern, weeds, and withered forest grass, then covers it over with branches and entangling underwood. After this is completed, he collects his herd amongst the neighbouring foresters, who generally pay a shilling a head for all they intrust to his care; and, driving them where there is a plentiful supply of food, he allows them to eat their fill, and after this urges them on to the clear water-course,

when, having drank, he forces them back to the large sty he has erected, and leaves them, in all their swinish ease, to repose until the following morning. After a day or two they require but little looking after; for, although they will wander away two or three miles into the depths of the forest, and be divided into numerous parties, yet each division of the herd has its leader, who is sure to return at nightfall, trudging before his followers, to the accustomed resting-place, beneath the huge, broad-branching oak. By the end of the month, the whole herd is in such excellent condition that but little food is required for fattening them before they are slaughtered.

One of the most beautiful pictures in Bloomfield's "Farmer's Boy," is a description of swine coming to drink at the forest-pool, and startling the wild duck from her lonely haunt, who, in her turn, alarms the whole herd by the noise she makes with her wings, as she rises, when

> With bristles raised, the sudden noise they hear,
> And ludicrously wild, and wing'd with fear,
> The herd decamp with more than swinish speed,
> And snorting, dash through sedge, and rush, and reed.
> Through tangling thickets headlong on they go,
> Then stop, and listen for their fancied foe:
> The hindmost still the growing panic spreads—
> Repeated fright the first alarm succeeds.

Now the villagers are busily employed n gathering the last clusters of the ripe elderberries, which, having picked, they either make into wine, or carry to the neighbouring market town, where they dispose of the fruit at eightpence or tenpence per gallon. A few groups of men, women, and children, may yet be seen in the fields, blowing their fingers for very cold, during the first frosty mornings of October, while they gather the heavy potatoes, pile them in their baskets, and carry them off to the lumbering cart to be stored up against the coming Winter. The ploughman and the sower are now in the fields, making ready and casting in the seed, which shoots up so early in the following year, and is the first to give that green and velvet-like look to the opening landscape of Spring. As the flowers die away, the evergreens seem to come out with a Summer-like freshness; the holly and ivy have a greener and glossier look; the alder still retains its vernal hue, and the hedges are hung with the crimson hips of the wild rose, the dark red berries of the hawthorn, and the gushing scarlet and emerald branches of the nightshade; while below, the arums have risen up, stiff and perpendicular, like stems carved out of the richest coral.

Fieldfares, and redwings, and snipes now visit us, and we already see the woodcock, with his long bill, and his black and grey plumage, hurrying across the open glade, to conceal himself amongst the trees, for he has returned from his long sea voyage, and contrived to land, somehow, unseen by any one, during the night. Now the whole landscape is occasionally buried beneath a mist, the progress of which can be traced as it first slowly arises from the river, spreads over the low meadows beside its banks, burying in its folds hedge, and stile, and tree; and looking as if the clouds had dropped down, settled upon, and shut out the scenery. The meadow paths are now wet and damp; there is a clammy moisture about the fallen leaves—a slipperiness on the footways which the trees overhang—a reeking of vapours that ascend in the air—all telling that the work of decay is slowly progressing, and that Nature is busy preparing a bed for the far-distant flowers of Spring. But, amid all this silent desolation, at no season of the year have the objects whose shadows fall upon the water so beautiful an appearance as now, when the sky is clear. Masses of foliage no longer darken the deep mirror, but far down falls the sharp outline of the trees, and in depths which look unfathomable, we see the clear blue of heaven, and the white silver of the moving cloud beautifully reflected. Sometimes we see imaged, as they sail slowly across, long lines of water-fowl, which are ever shifting their ranks into arrow-headed shapes and broken triangles, as the vaulted sky rings back the harsh scream which they now and then utter, while they,

> Ranged in figure wedge their way,
> Intelligent of seasons, and set forth,
> Their aëry caravan, high over seas
> Flying, and over lands with mutual wing,
> Easing their flight. The air
> Floats as they pass, fanned with unnumber'd plumes.

Squirrel-hunting is an exciting amusement amongst boys in the country during Autumn; for when the leaves have fallen from the trees, this beautiful and graceful little animal can then be seen leaping merrily from branch to branch, or sitting contentedly on some moss-covered bough, holding the ripe brown nuts in his fore paws, and quite enjoying his woodland repast. What shouting, and hallooing, and tearing of clothes, and losing of shoes, and getting entangled in the briers, is there amongst the boys while hunting him: and no sooner has some little fellow, after much labour, climbed up the tree on which the squirrel is perched, when, just as the adventurer is about to extend his hand, and, as he thinks, seize the prize by the bushy tail, at one leap, and without any apparent effort, away bounds the squirrel to the next tree, which is probably so strong that all the united efforts of the hunters cannot for a moment shake it. It is only while leaping from branch to branch, when the squirrel sometimes misses his footing, and falls upon the ground, that there is any chance of capturing him. Then it is that a dozen hats come off like one, every boy eager to catch, or cover up the little animal; and many a hat-crown gets crushed amid the scramble in their eager endeavours to seize him. Scarcely any bird forms a more beautiful nest than the squirrel. The moss and leaves, and the fibres of trees, are all neatly interwoven together, and generally placed so artfully at the fork of some branch, as to look more like a knot of the tree itself than a nest. There is scarcely any inhabitant of the wild wood that pays more attention to its young than the squirrel; for, although they are brought forth about the middle of June, the parents never leave them until the next Spring. The following exquisite description of Squirrel-hunting is so truthful and life-like, that any one who has seen a parcel of noisy boys busily pursuing the little forester, will, while reading it, have the whole scene again as vividly before the eye, as when they last witnessed it; although it was written above two hundred years ago, by that most truthful of all rural landscape-painters, William Browne, from whose writings we have before made a short extract:—

> A nimble squirrel from the wood,
> Ranging the hedges for his filbert food,
> Sits partly on a bough, his brown nuts cracking,
> And from the shell the sweet white kernel taking:
> When with their crooks and bags a host of boys,
> To share with him, come with so great a noise,
> That he is forced to leave a nut nigh broke,
> And for his life leap to a neighbouring oak;
> Thence to a beech, thence to a row of ashes;
> While through the quagmires, and red water plashes,
> The boys run, dabbling on through thick and thin;
> One tears his hose, the other breaks his shin;
> This, torn and tattered, hath, with much ado,
> Got through the briers—and that hath lost his shoe;
> That drops his band, that headlong falls for haste;
> Another cries behind for being the last:
> With sticks and stones, and many a rounding hollow
> The little fool with no small sport they follow;
> Whilst he, from tree to tree, from spray to spray,
> Gets to the wood, and hides him in his dray [nest].

In what pleasant situations do we sometimes find those old-fashioned wayside houses, where the tall sign-post steps far out into the road, as if it had come to meet the traveller, and tell him that there he can find both welcome and refreshment. There is something cheerful in the very creaking of the old weather-beaten sign, which is probably the "Blue Bell," or the "Old Bull's Head," or perchance the "George and Dragon," or it may be the "Black Bear;" for these are among the most ancient emblems of mine host. It is generally a long, low house, with a bay-window, or two, projecting out, along the angles of which comfortable seats are placed in the inside, so that, on whichever side you look, you have a pretty view up the road or over the fields, which you have not twice to glance at to tell you that you are at last far away in the country. The door-way is generally covered in with a porch, with its pent-house roof; and on each side there is a seat between the pillars, which are painted with green or red-and-white checquers, or sometimes encircled with a rose-tree, woodbine, or jasmine. Facing the bay-window, is a long trough filled with clear water, near to which stand curious baskets, placed on long slender legs, ready to contain a few handfuls of hay or corn, in case the traveller should not choose to have his steed stabled. Either beside this trough, looking up and down the road, or in the centre of the porch, stands the healthy-looking landlord, with his pipe in his mouth, ever ready to give a welcome good-day to his customers. The bar, in which his pretty daughter, perhaps, presides, is a perfect pattern of cleanliness and tidiness: everything, down to the very bird-cage, is as clean as hands can make them; and it would fill a catalogue to enumerate all the things which are stowed away in that small space. But it is the great, ample, and sanded kitchen which attracts the eye of the cold and hungry wayfarer. Oh! how different to a smoky, beer-deluged tap-room; for it is here where mine host and his family dine, excepting on rare occasions. The floor, though sanded, is white and dry; the tables have also been scoured with free-stone; and he who has walked ten miles cannot refrain from throwing hungry glances at the juicy hams, and large flitches which are hung around the wall. Then, the cooking utensils, of brass, copper, or block-tin, all wear such a bright and tempting appearance, that you cannot help looking first at them, then at the couple of plump pullets which are pecking about the door, and the ham which has just been cut of, and the sweet-looking greens which you catch a glimpse of through the window in the garden; and, taking off your hat, and rearing up your stick, you have a glass of ale and a crust of bread and cheese, while these good things are in preparation. After this, you saunter about for an hour or two, and the landlord, finding that you are about to dine with him, shows you over his garden, orchard, or stables, points out his choicest trees, tells you the quantity of fruit each has borne; and so you while away a pleasant hour; enjoy a comfortable dinner; and, when refreshed and rested, proceed on your journey again, with a light and happy heart.

Sometimes, in the twilight at evening, you come unaware upon a group of gipsies, who are now huddled around the large camp-fire, which throws a warm glow upon their nut-coloured countenances, while their black eyes roll upon you like rounded beads as you pass. On turning the corner of the village, you see the blacksmith's ruddy forge, and the country gossips who assemble nightly around the smithy fire, to talk over the news of the day. You meet with quiet foot-passengers, who exchange a friendly "good night"—or a light cart hurries past you at a brisk pace, filled with a merry party, who are returning either from market or a visit; and you hear their joyous laughter ringing upon the silence, until the clapping of a gate, or the barking of a dog, next arrests your attention. And you wander on, long after "twilight grey"

> Has in her sober livery all things clad

until, high above the dim wood-crowned hill, "Hesperus that leads the starry host" appears with dazzling front upon the blue vault of Heaven; her beauty only dimmed when the Moon,

> Rising in clouded majesty, at length
> Apparent Queen, unveils her peerless light,
> And o'er the dark her silver mantle throws.

You wander along in wonder, while gazing upon those mysterious worlds which lie mapped out upon the face of Heaven, revolving round and round for evermore—for, whether inhabited or silent, we know not—for He who formed them and hung them in the vast realms of never-ending space, alone knoweth "their end and aim."

M D	W D	ANNIVERSARIES, OCCURRENCIES, FESTIVALS, &c.	SUN Rises.	SUN Sets.	SUN Declination South	MOON Rises. Morning.	MOON Souths. Afternoon	MOON Sets. Afternoon	Moon's Age.	DURATION OF MOONLIGHT Before Sunrise. O'Clock. 2h. 4h. 6h.	DURATION OF MOONLIGHT After Sunset. O'Clock. 6h 8h. 10h.	HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE. Morning.	HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE. Afternoon	Equation of Time. Subtract.	Day of the Year
			H. M.	H. M.	Deg. Min.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.				H. M.	H. M.	M. S.	
1	W	*All Saints*	6 56	4 31	14 35	11 29	3 57	8 26	5			4 45	5 0	16 16	306
2	Th	*All Souls.* Mich.	6 58	4 29	14 54	Afternoon	4 46	9 22	6			5 20	5 40	16 17	307
3	F	Term begins	7 0	4 27	15 13	0 52	5 35	10 23	7			6 0	6 20	16 17	308
4	S	K. Wm. III. landed	7 2	4 26	15 31	1 26	6 24	11 29	8			6 45	7 15	16 16	309
5	S	20TH S. AFT. TRIN.	7 4	4 24	15 49	1 56	7 14	Morning.	9			7 55	8 35	16 14	310
6	M	[Gunpowder Plot, 1605	7 6	4 22	16 7	2 26	8 5	0 40	10			9 15	9 50	16 11	311
7	Tu	Length of the day, 9h. 14m.	7 7	4 21	16 25	2 56	8 57	1 55	11			10 30	11 5	16 8	312
8	W	[L. Mayor's Day	7 8	4 19	16 43	3 24	9 50	3 11	12			11 35	No Tide.	16 3	313
9	Th	P. Wales b., 1841.	7 10	4 18	17 0	3 55	10 46	4 28	13			0 0	0 25	15 58	314
10	F	[Quarter	7 11	4 16	17 17	4 29	11 45	5 51	14			0 50	1 15	15 52	315
11	S	*St. Martin.* Half	7 13	4 14	17 33	5 9	Morning.	7 13	●			1 35	2 0	15 46	316
12	S	21ST S. AFT. TRIN.	7 14	4 13	17 50	5 58	0 45	8 30	16			2 25	2 45	15 38	317
13	M	Britius [Camb Term div.	7 16	4 11	18 6	6 54	1 47	9 41	17			3 10	3 30	15 29	318
14	Tu	Fomalhaut souths 7h 13m P.M.	7 18	4 10	18 21	7 55	2 48	10 42	18			3 55	4 20	15 20	319
15	W	*Machutus*	7 20	4 9	18 37	9 1	3 47	11 34	19			4 40	5 5	15 10	320
16	Th	Alpha Pegasi souths 7h 13m P.M.	7 22	4 7	18 52	10 10	4 42	Afternoon	20			5 30	6 0	14 59	321
17	F	Hugh Bp. of Lin.	7 23	4 6	19 6	11 18	5 35	0 47	☾			6 25	6 50	14 47	322
18	S	Alpha Andromedæ souths 8h 7m P.M.	7 25	4 5	19 21	Morning.	6 23	1 16	22			7 20	7 55	14 34	323
19	S	22ND S. AFT. TRIN.	7 27	4 4	19 35	0 26	7 10	1 42	23			8 35	9 10	14 20	324
20	M	*Edmund* King and	7 29	4 3	19 48	1 32	7 54	2 6	24			9 50	10 25	14 6	325
21	Tu	P. Royal b., 1840 [Martyr	7 31	4 1	20 2	2 36	8 37	2 33	25			11 0	11 30	13 51	326
22	W	*St. Cecilia* [Day	7 32	4 0	20 15	3 39	9 20	2 52	26			No Tide.	At Noon.	13 34	327
23	Th	*Clement.* Old Mart.	7 34	3 59	20 27	4 42	10 4	3 18	27			0 20	0 40	13 18	328
24	F	he Pole Star due North 8h 49m P.M. [ends	7 35	3 58	20 39	5 44	10 48	3 45	28			1 5	1 20	13 0	329
25	S	*Catherine.* Mh. T.	7 37	3 57	20 51	6 45	11 33	4 17	○			1 40	2 0	12 41	330
26	S	23RD S. AFT. TRIN.	7 39	3 56	21 2	7 42	Afternoon	4 52	1			2 15	2 30	12 22	331
27	M	Prin. Mary Adel.	7 40	3 55	21 13	8 37	1 6	5 34	2			2 45	3 5	12 2	332
28	Tu	born, 1833. Cousin to her Majesty	7 41	3 54	21 24	9 29	1 55	6 22	3			3 20	3 35	11 42	333
29	W	Length of the night, 15h 50m	7 43	3 53	21 34	10 14	2 43	7 14	4			3 50	4 10	11 20	334
30	Th	*St. Andrew*	7 44	3 53	21 44	10 54	3 32	8 14	5			4 35	4 40	10 58	335

NOVEMBER.

THE SUN is in the sign Scorpio till the 22nd, on which day he enters the sign Sagittarius (the Archer)

On the 1st he is 94,210,000 miles from the Earth. He rises on the 1st, at the E.S.E., and sets at the E.S.W.; on the 26th, he rises at the S.E. by E., and sets at the S.W. by W. points of the horizon.

He souths on the 1st, at 16m. 16s.; on the 15th, at 15m. 10s., and on the 30th, at 10m. 58s. before noon (common clock time), at an altitude of 24° on the 1st, decreasing to 17° on the last day.

The MOON rises between noon and midnight from the 2nd to the 19th; and between midnight and 11h. P.M. from the 20th to the 30th. She sets between 8h. P.M. and midnight till the 4th; between midnight and noon from the 6th to the 15th; and between noon and 8½h. P.M. from the 17th to the end of the month.

She is near to both the constellations of Aquila and Sagittarius, on the 1st and 2nd; in Capricornus, on the 3rd; in Aquarius, on the 4th, 5th, and 6th; alternately in Pisces and Cetus, from the 7th to the 10th; in Taurus, on the 11th, 12th, and 13th; in Gemini, on the 14th and 15th; in Leo, on the 16th, 17th, and 18th; in Virgo, from part of 19th to the 23rd; in Libra, on the 24th and 25th; in Ophiuchus, on the 26th and 27th; near to Sagittarius and Aquila, on the 28th and 29th; and in Capricornus, on the 30th.

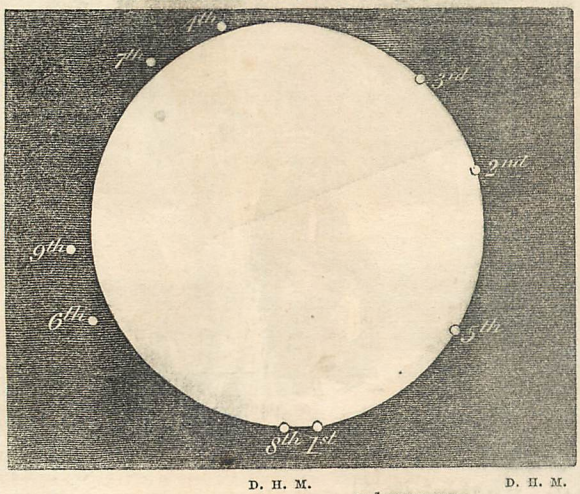
On the 1st she is situated 18° south of the Equator, and is 20 degrees above the horizon when she souths; is on the Equator on the 7th; attains her greatest altitude on the 13th, being 56 deg. high when she souths; is on the Equator on the 20th, and at her extreme low point on the 28th, being 19 degrees above the horizon when she souths.

She is full on the 11th, and new on the 25th, but without an Eclipse at both times.

She is near Saturn on the 7th; Uranus, on the 9th; Jupiter, on the 17th; Mercury, on the 23rd; Mars, on the 24th; and Venus, on the 28th.

She is near the same place in the Heavens on the 12th day in the morning, as she was on August 22nd, and she occults the same stars as she did on that day. The Moon at this time will not long have passed her full; the disappearances, therefore, will take place at the full bright limb, and the reappearances will be a very little way from the bright part, at the places as shown in the following diagram.

OCCULTATION OF STARS, NOVEMBER 12, 1848.



		D. H. M.		D. H. M.
75 Tauri will disappear at the place marked	1 at 12	4 55 A.M.	and re-appear at the place marked	6 at 12 5 44 A.M.
Theta 1 Tauri	2 at 12	5 3 ,,	,,	4 at 12 5 35 ,,
Theta 2 Tauri	3 at 12	5 22 ,,	,,	
A. S. C. 516	5 at 12	5 41 ,,	,,	7 at 12 6 37 ,,
Aldebaran	8 at 12	7 55 ,,	,,	9 at 12 8 28 ,,

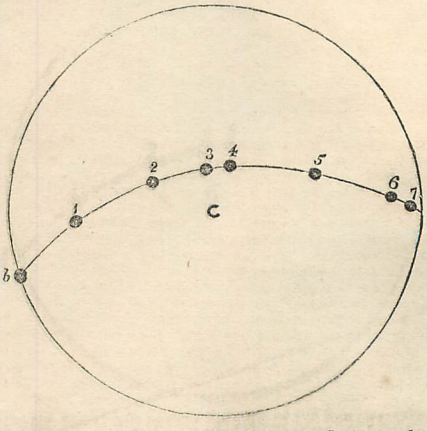
It is doubtful whether Theta 2 will merely touch the Moon, or whether it will prove to be an occultation; if the latter, the star would only be obscured a minute or two, and reappear at nearly the same place as it disappeared.

At the time of the reappearance of Aldebaran, the star will be setting at London.

MERCURY is in the constellation of Libra throughout the month.

He sets on the 1st, at 4h. 53m., being 22 minutes after the Sun has set; on the 5th, at 4h. 35m., being 11 minutes after Sunset; on the 9th day a transit of Mercury will take place; or in other words the Planet will appear to cross the Sun's disc. This phenomena will be easily seen with telescopes of very ordinary power, using a piece of coloured or smoked glass, to protect the eye from the intensity of the Sun's rays. The following diagram is adapted to the latitude of London, as seen through a telescope that does not invert.

TRANSIT OF MERCURY ACROSS THE SUN, NOV. 9TH, 1848



The Planet will first touch the Sun's limb at a point 112° from his highest point reckoned round by the east or by the left hand, at 11h. 2m. A.M., at the point marked (b.) At noon he will have passed to the point marked 1; at 1 o'clock P.M., he will be at the point marked 2; and at 1h. 44m., he will be at the middle of the transit, appearing at the place marked 3, *being a little* above the centre of the Sun C; at 2 o'clock P.M., his place is shown at 4; during the next hour he will pass through the space between 4 and 5; and at 4h. P.M., he will have passed to the point 6; and at the time of the Sun setting the Planet will be near the edge of the Sun as marked at 7.

On the 8th he will rise at 7h. 27m.; on the 15th, at 6h. 5m.; on the 26th, at 5h 38m.; and on the last day, at 5h. 47m.; these times are 0h. 19m., 1h. 15m. 2h. 1m., and 1h. 57m. before the Sun rises, repectively. He will be visible in the morning, before the Sun rises, and very favourably so from the 23rd day. He rises near the E.S.E. point of the horizon. He is in superior conjunction wtth the Sun on the 9th, and is at his greatest W. elongation on the 26th.

He is moving westward among the stars at the beginning; is stationary among them at the middle, and is moving eastward among them at the end of the month. (See the engraving showing the path of Mercury in last month.)

VENUS will be skirting the boundaries of Scorpio and Ophiuchus till the 12th; and in that of Sagittarius from the 13th to the end of the month.

She is an evening star, and sets midway between the S.W. by W., and the S.W. points of the horizon; on the 1st, at 5h. 33m. P.M.; on the 15th, at 5h. 35m. P.M.; and on the 30th, at 5h. 56m. P.M. She souths on the 1st, at 1h. 31m. P.M.; on the 15th, at 1h. 49m. P.M.; and at 2h. 13m. P.M. on the last day, at the altitude of 16° on the 1st, decreasing to 14° on the 30th. At the end of this month she attains her greatest south declination (See below); and, consequently, attains her lowest Meridian altitude during the year.

She is near the Moon on the 28th.

MARS will be in the constellation of Virgo, on the 1st and 2nd; and in that of Libra, from the 3rd to the 30th.

He is a morning star, and rises near the E.S.E. till towards the middle; at the E.S.E. about the middle; and near the S.E. by E. at the end of the month; at 4h. 23m. A.M., on the 1st; at 3h. 46m. A.M., on the 15th; and at 3h. 13m. at the end of the month.

He souths on the 1st, at 11h 25m. A.M.; and on the last day at 10h. 50m. A.M.

He is near the Moon on the 24th.

JUPITER will be in the constellation Leo throughout the month.

He is principally a morning star, and rises on the 1st at 11h. 20m. P.M.; on the 15th, at 10h. 36m. P.M.; and on the 30th, at 9h. 38m. P.M.; sets about 11h. A.M. in the middle of the month. He souths on the 1st, at 6h. 49m. A.M.; on the 15th, at 6h. A.M.; and on the 30th, at 5h. 3m. A.M., at the altitude of 53° above the S. horizon. His motion among the stars is very slowly eastward.

He is near the Moon on the 17th.

Days of the Month	Length of Day, or number of hours between Sun-rise and Sunset.	Number of hours and minutes the day has increased since the Shortest Day.	Time of Day-break, or beginning of Twilight.	Time of Twilight ending.	JUPITER'S SATELLITES. Eclipses of 1st Sat. Immersion.	Eclipses of 2nd. Sat. Immersion.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	D. H. M.	D. H. M.
1	9 35	6 57	5 0	6 27	1 0 35 A.M.	6 0 12 A.M.
6	9 16	7 16	5 7	6 18	8 2 29 ,,	13 2 47 ,,
11	9 1	7 31	5 14	6 14	15 4 22 ,,	20 5 22 ,,
16	8 45	7 47	5 22	6 8		3rd Sat.
21	8 30	8 2	5 29	6 4	22 6 15 ,,	
26	8 19	8 13	5 36	6 0		
31	8 9	8 23	5 41	5 57	24 0 43 ,,	7 4 32 A.M.

OCCULTATIONS OF STARS BY THE MOON.

Names of the Stars.	Magnitude.	Times of disappearance and re-appearance of the Star.	At the dark or bright limb of the Moon.
		D. H. M.	
X i 1 Ceti	5	9 11 20 P.M.	Dark
		9 11 56 ,,	Bright
111 Tauri	6	13 1 3 A.M.	Bright
		13 1 59 ,,	Dark
X i Leonis	5	17 7 14 ,,	Bright
		17 8 26 ,,	Dark

TIMES OF CHANGES OF THE MOON,

nd when she is at her greatest distance (Apogee), or at her least distance (Perigee), from the Earth in each Lunation.

FIRST QUARTER ..	4D.	6H.	3M.	P.M.
FULL MOON ..	11	1	35	A.M.
LAST QUARTER ..	17	6	47	P.M.
NEW MOON ..	25	9	30	P.M.
PERIGEE	11	6		A.M.
APOGEE	24	11		P.M.

RIGHT ASCENSIONS AND DECLINATIONS OF THE PLANETS.

Days of the Month.	MERCURY. Right Ascension	MERCURY. Declination South.	VENUS. Right Ascension	VENUS. Declination South.	MARS. Right Ascension	MARS. Declination South.	JUPITER. Right Ascension	JUPITER. Declination North.	SATURN. Right Ascension	SATURN. Declination South.	URANUS. Right Ascension	URANUS. Declination North.
1	15h. 30m	21° 21′	16h. 15m	22° 4′	14h. 8m	12° 36′	9h. 32m.	15° 19′	23h. 23m.	6° 33′	1h. 13m	7° 3′
6	15 14	19 3	16 41	23 14	14 21	13 46	9 34	15 10	23 22	6 36	1 12	6 59
11	14 50	15 38	17 8	24 8	14 35	14 54	9 36	15 3	23 22	6 38	1 12	6 55
16	14 35	13 5	17 35	24 44	14 48	16 0	9 38	14 56	23 22	6 39	1 11	6 52
21	14 36	12 40	18 2	25 1	15 2	17 2	9 39	14 52	23 21	6 38	1 11	6 48
26	14 51	13 54	18 29	25 0	15 16	18 2	9 40	14 48	23 21	6 37	1 10	6 46

COUNTRY SCENES.—NOVEMBER.

In the stormy east-wind straining,
The pale yellow woods are waning,
The broad stream in its banks complaining,
Heavily the low sky raining. TENNYSON.

WINDY, rainy, dark November, which seems as it sent purposely to make us more in love with home. What a roaring there is now in the woods—what a rattling of branches and clashing together of great grey iron boughs, that groan again in their mighty agony, as the storm tries in vain to tear them from their gnarled and knotty stems. The streams foam and dash and hurry on in their headlong course, as if they had now no cause to linger—no flowers to mirror back—no green shady sprays to cover them, but were eager to reach their journey's end, and empty themselves into river or sea, to escape from the blinding rain that is ever coming down heavily. The gardens have a desolate and dreary look; and if a flower still linger behind, it looks like a mourner bending over a grave, and envying the dead that lie below: it seems lost in the world without its companions, and you are glad when it is gone.

November is the pioneer of Winter: he marches foremost, and gathers all the decayed leaves into dark hollows and dreary places, where they lie to be blown and snown upon, until the work of decay and death is completed. The song-birds that gladdened our woods and hills are now ar away over the sea: the twitter of the swallows no longer falls upon the ear between the showers, as it did in Spring; nor is there even the murmuring of a bee to vary the monotonous moaning of the wind, and the dull dead plashing of the rain. The cattle stand disconsolate beside the leafless hedges, looking wistfully towards the well-stored farm-yard, as if wondering why they are kept so long from the snug, warm, and well-filled stall. The woodman drags his way wearily towards the forest, trying in vain to whistle the cheerful tunes which seemed to shorten his journey in Spring, and glad when the short day has drawn to a close. There is a ragged and vagrant look about the clouds, and they seem to wander homeless about the sky, as if they had no resting-place, but were driven hither and thither at the will of that harsh Overseer the wind. Such are the objects we pick out amid the gloomy shadows of November; but there are spots in the picture which are not wholly dark, and these we will now turn to—scenes which lay on the outskirts of "the forest world of shade"—

The gleamy vales,
And sunny lawns, and streams in hazy light,
Glittering, when that peculiar stillness reigns
As Nature kept a Sabbath; when the leaf
Shed from the aerial spray, scarce quivering drops
Through the lulled atmosphere.

The Autumn has torn down the green curtains of Summer. She has revealed little morsels of beautiful landscape which had long been shut out, patches of green fields, and stretches of winding roads, the white-washed front of a distant cottage, or the grey spire of some remote village church, which all Summer long had been hidden behind the trees. Between the openings of the naked boughs we see where the vales dip down, and the hills rise up. We see many beauties in the form of the surrounding landscape which have long been concealed. We observe the forms of the evergreens which had been dwarfed by their taller brethren of the grove; we see numberless nests in the hedges and bushes which we have frequently looked into during the Summer, without being able to discover anything more than the dark masses of leaves. We observe a beauty in the grouping and falling of the berries and wild fruits which hang upon the branches, and marvel that their elegant forms have never before arrested the glance; and, above all, the eye is attracted by the number of strange birds which are continually coming over to winter with us. We discover that a flock of sheep in a green turnip-field, with the distant hayrick, the thatched shed, the picturesque fence, and the pond of water which the naked trees overhang, would, if well painted, form a pretty foreground in a picture of Autumn. The few hard winter apples that are still left upon the trees, though only a few weeks ago they seemed to set the teeth on edge by looking at them, have now a rather tempting look; and we perceive that the dark purple berries of the ivy are in keeping with the sombre green of the closely-matted leaves, and the beautiful colours of the fungi that still remain now attract our attention. We see many a rich tint in the falling acorns, and trace in the surrounding mosses forms and colours as beautiful and delicate as may be found in the choicest flowers; and sometimes, when the weather is mild, we discover flowers that are again blowing, although they have none of the fragrance of Spring. And in such spots—

The bramble bends
Beneath its jetty load; the hazel hangs
With auburn bunches, dipping in the stream
That sweeps along, and threatens to o'erflow
The leaf-strewn banks,

from which the piping winds are ever sweeping thousands of the "pale and hectic leaves" into the torrent. Naked and leafless as the woods now nearly are, there is something grand about the great November wind, uplifting its mighty voice, and pealing like an organ through these ancient cathedrals of Nature—these huge temples which God's own hand erected. Who can walk beneath those wide-spread avenues—that vaulted and trellised roof—those gigantic pillars, which the hand of man reared not—the silent workmanship of thousands of Summer nights, without feeling that they are in the presence of Him by whom all things were created? Who can look upon the mountains and hills, the workmanship of His hands, then glance at the little piles which the builder Man erected, without acknowledging how feeble is the human arm compared to the Power that erected those stupendous monuments? Nature is ever beautiful. Even now the reeds are rocked, and wave their plumy heads beside the forest brook, and we see a grace in their form and motion, which was lost when the leaves of Summer threw their shadows over the scene. The tall bulrush, that feathered chieftain of lake and mere, now dances his sable plume upon the wind, and proudly overlooks the vassal-like reeds which rustle about his feet. The fallen leaf sails upon the current, like a fairy bark sporting with every whirling eddy it meets with by the way—then, darting along again with eager speed, as if to make up for the time it had lost. What a babbling the brook here makes, seeming to hold parley with the pebbles which have checked its course, then muttering to itself as it rolls along to where the stem of the mighty tree, which the wind hath torn up by the roots, lies prostrate, and athwart its channel, and there it chafes and churns, and vents its wrath in maddening foam, and endeavours in vain to overleap the bulky barrier. What a desolate air hangs around the ruins of that old wooden bridge, which years ago has been impassable; what piles of moss and weeds have gathered around the dark and slimy planks, some of which rock and sway beneath the force of the torrent, and, though shorn of their strength, still defy its power; for—

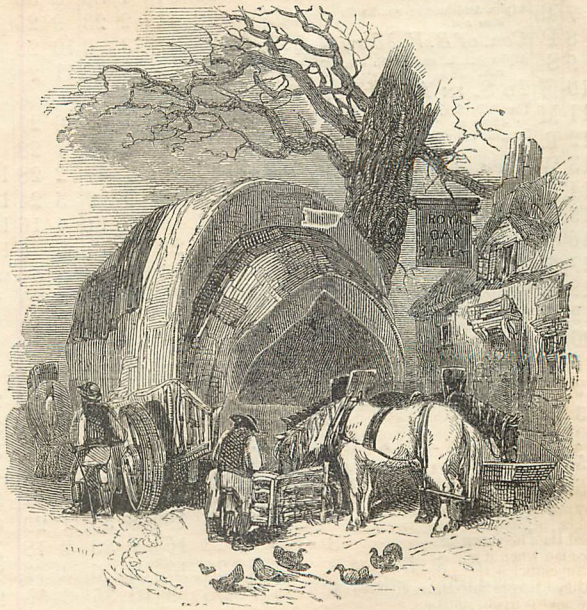
The piles that they stand on are green with decay,
And half buried with weeds that to and fro sway
In the eddy and foam, both by night and by day.

Sometimes the landscape is enlivened during this month by the loud whoop and holloo of the fox-hunters; and we see streaming along the hill-side the mounted horsemen in their scarlet coats, while the mottled hounds show like a patch of dusky white upon the sloping shoulder of the uplands. Away they sweep over hedge and fence in their headlong career—they pass the mill—they leap and swim the brook; they are shut out for a moment by the large farm which rises up on the edge of the valley; then away they burst again in the direction of the little hamlet which they can just distinguish by the tapering spire that "points its tapering finger to the sky." But see, they are at fault! Reynard has doubled somewhere beside yonder little coppice, and for a time bidden defiance to all his pursuers. That cold eastern wind is unfavourable to the scent.

In our eye, the fox is a beautifully formed animal; and we have never seen his red skin and bushy tail sweeping through the brown fern, or gliding stealthily along the edge of the forest, without a feeling of delight; for he is, beyond doubt, one of the oldest inhabitants of our ancient British woods. He went prowling about the roots of our primeval oaks, with his broad head and sharpened snout, ages before a Roman galley ever grazed the pebbles upon our beach; for we find his fossil remains amongst those of extinct animals, which, doubtless, lived in England long before the early Cymry sailed through the misty ocean, and named our coast "the country of sea-cliffs." Even then he burrowed in the ground during the day, and ranged abroad in the night, prowling about the forest-homes of the first ancient settlers, who erected their huts in the wild solitude of our gloomy old woods, aad who, for aught we know, piled up the giant relics of Stonehenge. He is associated, in our mind, with many undated changes, and has a great claim on our respect for his antiquity alone. True, the fox is a thief; but it must live somehow; and who can tell what lesser vermin it may destroy, to make up for the few dozens of poultry which it occasionally carries off? That the fox is an affectionate mother we have proof, as she has been seen to carry off one of her cubs in her mouth, even when the hounds have been in pursuit of her: she has thus boldly endangered her life to save her young. Such a trait as this surely makes up for a thousand petty delinquencies. She is very partial to rabbits, and woe be to the warren on the ledge of which she is located. When the fox sleeps, he coils himself round like a dog; he has a great objection to light, and few animals can see better in the twilight or dark than he can. The fox has before now been known to run twenty-five miles without a check, and in several instances which are on record has kept the lead of the hounds for an hour and a half. We have once or twice in our lives, while sojourning at a lonely road-side inn, come in contact with that picturesque and nocturnal character—an Earth-stopper; who, with his little pony, terriers, lanthorn, spade, and mattocks, has just pulled up to drink his pint, before he sets out on his nightly round. Poor old fellow! on the night which precedes a hunt, he is compelled either to turn out of his warm bed, or leave his comfortable fireside, and, while the fox is out feeding, to stop up the entrance of his burrow or hole; so that when Reynard returns, he sees the door of his house closed, and is compelled to find a shelter where he can. Sometimes the old Earth-stopper has to make a circle of miles, and it is only in the middle of the night that his work can be done, for were he to stop the earths either early in the evening or in the morning, he would be likely enough to fasten up the fox in his burrow, instead of keeping him out, that he may be in readiness when the hunters meet. It is the Earth-stopper's business to become acquainted with every hole which the fox hides in; and while he is out feeding, to stop these places up with thorns, furze-bushes, earth, or stones; so that during the hunt on the following day the fox may not be able to run under the earth, and baffle the hounds; and many a wintry night is the old man out alone, following this cheerless occupation. I am no advocate of fox-hunting; I like to see its black feet pattering through the fallen leaves, for I have always thought it unfair that there should be so many men, horses, and hounds, to one poor fox. It is so unlike that old English system of fair play, which allows only of one enemy at a time.

Frequently during Autumn the heavy rains which descend flood the low countries beside rivers for miles around, sometimes breaking through the embankments before any one is prepared for such a disaster, and rushing into the fields where the cattle are still left to pick up what they can. A strange appearance does a country present thus laid suddenly under water. You see cottages and hayricks half buried; hedges, whose outlines you can only trace by the topmost twigs which rise above the surface; and far out to the foot of the opposite hills, what was but a few days ago a green open landscape, is now, with the exception of a few half-buried objects, one wide watery scene. Footpaths and gates are no longer visible; you can only tell where the broad brown level highway went winding along, by the marks of some particular tree that grew here and there beside it:—and where the hay and straw and broken boughs have drifted and lodged against the trees, or the uncovered tops of the higher hedges; there water-rats and water-shrews, and mice of all descriptions, and weazels and ferrets, friends and foes, all huddled together, may be found sheltering, and at peace, amid the terrors created by such a wide spreading deluge. Here the naturalist may meet with objects which he has hunted for in vain for years, for all that burrows underground, conceals itself amid the reed-covered banks, or hides under the thick entangling hedgerows, is now compelled to brave the unwelcome light of day, for everything excepting man possesses the power of swimming for a considerable time; he alone finds it difficult to "keep his head above water."

This is the end of Autumn, and so few materials does the month present that I must draw upon one of my former works for the conclusion. "We now hear the busy flail in the barn, as the thrasher pursues his monotonous task from day to day, never lacking company, for he is surrounded by the whole family of fowls, who are ever ready to hunt up a neglected ear that has escaped from his hearty blows. In the farmyard, we see the cattle standing knee-deep in the broken straw which the thrasher has turned out, and lowing wistfully over the fence, as if they wondered what Summer had done with all its green, and seeming to say, as plainly as they can speak, that they like not the dry provender which is given to them, and care not how soon they are again ankle-deep in the rich luxuriant grass. We have now rainy days and foggy nights, that come so sudden and thick over the landscape we can scarcely see 'our way before us.' Travellers take the wrong road; and farmers, who have stayed a little too late at the market-town tavern, get into no end of queer bridle-paths, and all at once find themselves anywhere excepting 'at home.' Lamps in the streets bewilder one terribly, and it would be difficult to tell of our 'whereabout,' where it not for the old men, who cough one against the other as they pass, and give us warning that we are near the lane or turning which they are about to enter—The fogs now close around one like a great coat that has been steeped in the river, seeming to fit all the better because no one can see it, but wrapping us all over in its uncomfortable cold—and we for the twentieth time discover that our own humble hearths are more comfortable than the crowded and fashionable rooms we have just quitted."



M D	W D	ANNIVERSARIES, OCCURRENCES, FESTIVALS, &c.	SUN. Rises.	SUN. Sets.	SUN. Declination South.	MOON. Rises. Morning.	MOON. Souths. Afternoon	MOON. Sets. Afternoon	Moon's Age	DURATION OF MOONLIGHT. Before Sunrise. O'Clock. 2h. 4h 6h.	DURATION OF MOONLIGHT. After Sunset. O'Clock. 6h. 8h 10h.	HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDG Morning.	HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDG Afternoon	Equation of Time. Subtract.	Day of the Year.
			H. M.	H. M.	Deg. Min.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.				H. M.	H. M.	M. S.	
1	F	Our Church ser-	7 45	3 52	21 53	11 29	4 20	9 18				5 0	5 20	10 36	336
2	S	vice begins from the festival of St Andrew, Advent	7 47	3 52	22 2	Afternoon	5 8	10 26				5 40	6 0	10 12	337
3	S	Sunday being always the	7 48	3 51	22 11	0 29	5 57	11 35				6 30	6 50	9 49	338
4	M	Sunday nearest that day.	7 50	3 50	22 19	0 56	6 46	Morning.				7 20	7 50	9 24	339
5	Tu	By this means we are kept	7 52	3 50	22 27	1 23	7 37	0 46				8 30	9 5	8 59	340
6	W	in memory of St. Andrew having been the first fol-	7 53	3 50	22 34	1 53	8 30	2 3				9 40	10 20	8 34	341
7	Th	lower of our Lord, and the first called to be an Apostle	7 54	3 50	22 41	2 23	9 25	3 20				10 55	11 25	8 8	342
8	F	*Con. of B. V. Mary*	7 55	3 50	22 47	3 0	10 23	4 40				11 55	No Tide.	7 41	343
9	S	Alpha Arietis souths 8h 44m P.M.	7 56	3 49	22 53	3 42	11 24	5 59				0 25	0 50	7 15	344
10	S	2D S. IN ADVENT	7 57	3 49	22 58	4 32	Morning.	7 13				1 15	1 40	6 47	345
11	M	The Pole Star due north 7h 42m P.M.	7 58	3 49	23 3	5 32	0 27	8 25				2 5	2 30	6 20	346
12	Tu	Length of day 7h 50m	7 59	3 49	23 8	6 39	1 28	9 20				2 55	3 20	5 52	347
13	W	*Lucy*	8 0	3 50	23 12	7 49	2 28	10 10				3 45	4 7	5 23	348
14	Th	Length of night 16h 11m	8 1	3 50	23 15	9 0	3 24	10 48				4 30	4 55	4 55	349
15	F	Aldebaran souths 10h 48m P.M. (T. ends	8 2	3 50	23 18	10 11	4 16	11 20				5 15	5 40	4 26	350
16	S	*Sapientia.* Camb.	8 2	3 50	23 21	11 18	5 5	11 48				6 5	6 30	3 56	351
17	S	3D S. IN ADVENT	8 3	3 51	23 23	Morning.	5 51	Afternoon				6 55	7 20	3 27	352
18	M	Oxford Term ends	8 4	3 51	23 25	0 26	6 35	0 34				7 50	8 20	2 57	353
19	Tu	Capella souths 11h 10m P.M.	8 5	3 51	23 26	1 30	7 19	0 59				8 55	9 25	2 27	354
20	W	*Ember Week*	8 5	3 51	23 27	2 33	8 2	1 23				10 0	10 35	1 57	355
21	Th	*St. Thomas.* The	8 6	3 52	23 27	3 35	8 45	1 48				11 10	11 40	1 27	356
22	F	Shortest Day. Winter commences	8 6	3 52	23 27	4 36	9 30	2 18				No Tide	0 5	0 57	357
23	S		8 7	3 53	23 27	5 36	10 16	2 52				0 30	0 50	0 27	358
24	S	4TH S. IN ADVENT	8 7	3 53	23 25	6 32	11 3	3 32				1 10	1 30	Add.	359
25	M	CHRISTMAS DAY	8 7	3 54	23 24	7 25	11 51	4 17				1 50	2 10	0 33	360
26	Tu	*St. Stephen*	8 7	3 55	23 22	8 13	Afternoon	5 9				2 30	2 45	1 3	361
27	W	*St. John*	8 8	3 56	23 19	8 55	1 29	6 6				3 5	3 20	1 33	362
28	Th	*Innocents*	8 8	3 57	23 16	9 33	2 18	7 8				3 40	3 55	2 2	363
29	F	*Thomas à Becket*	8 8	3 58	23 13	10 6	3 7	8 16				4 10	4 30	2 31	364
30	S	killed 1171. [Silvester	8 8	3 58	23 9	10 35	3 55	9 24				4 50	5 5	3 1	365
31	S	1ST S. AFT CHRIST.	8 8	3 59	23 5	11 2	4 43	10 35				5 30	5 50	3 29	366

DECEMBER.

THE SUN is in the sign Sagittarius till the 21st, on which day he enters the sign Capricornus, at 3h. 59m. P.M., and Winter commences.

On the 1st he is 93,630,000 miles, and on the 31st, he is 93,410,000 miles from the Earth. He rises on the 1st, near the S.E. by E., and sets near the S.W. by W.; on the 21st, he is at his greatest south declination, and rises and sets 4° S. of the above points of the horizon.

He souths on the 1st, at 10m. 36s.; on the 15th, at 4m. 26s.; and on the 23rd, at 27 seconds before noon; on the 24th, at 3s. afternoon; and on the last day, at 3m. 29s. afternoon (common clock time); at an altitude of 16½°, on the 1st; decreasing to 12° on the 21st; and afterwards increasing to 15½° on the last day.

The MOON rises between noon and midnight from the 2nd to the 16th: and between midnight and 11h. P.M. after the 17th; she sets before midnight till the 3rd; between midnight and noon, from the 4th to the 17th; and between noon and 11h. P.M. after the 17th.

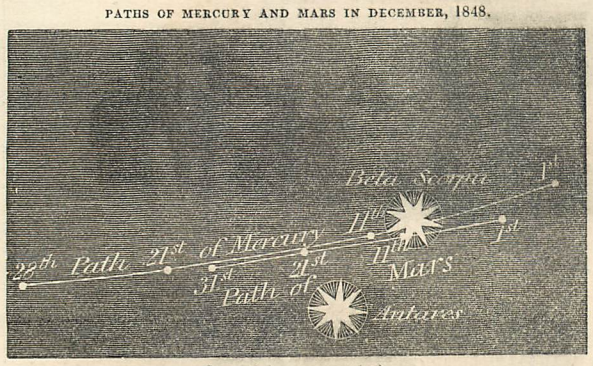
She is in the constellation of Aquarius, on the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd; in Pisces and Cetus, alternately, from the 4th to the 7th; in Taurus, on the 8th, 9th and 10th; in Gemini, on the 11th and 12th; in Leo, from the 13th to the 16th; in Virgo, from the 17th to the 20th; in Libra, on the 21st and 22nd; in Ophiuchus, on the 23rd and 24th; near to both Sagittarius and Aquila, on the 25th and 26th; in Capricornus, on the 27th; in Aquarius, on the 28th, 29th, and 30th; and in Pisces, on the 31st.

She is near Saturn, on the 4th; Uranus, on the 6th; Jupiter, on the 14th; Mars, on the 23rd; Mercury, on the 24th; Venus, on the 29th; and Saturn, on the 31st.

MERCURY is in the constellation of Libra till the 8th; in that of Scorpii on the 9th, and skirting those of Scorpio and Ophiuchus from that time to the end of the year.

He rises near the E.S.E. point of the horizon throughout the month; on the 1st, at 5h. 52m.; on the 15th, at 6h. 53m.; and on the last day, at 8h. 0m.; these times are 1h. 53m., 1h. 9m., and 0h. 8m. before Sunrise; and, therefore, during the first half of this month, the Planet is favourably situated for observation. He is moving eastward among the stars, and on the 9th and 10th he is very near Beta Scorpii, and on the 17th, he is a few degrees distant from Antares. From the beginning of the month till the 20th, he is near Mars, more particularly on the 7th day. The paths of these Planets are shown, for this month, in the annexed engraving.

PATHS OF MERCURY AND MARS IN DECEMBER, 1848.



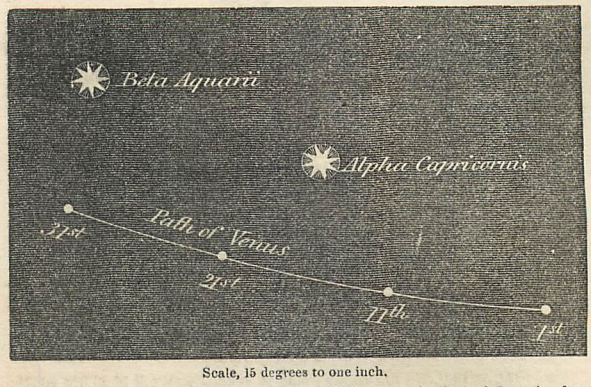
Scale, 15 degrees to one inch.

VENUS will be in the constellation of Sagittarius till the 13th, and in that of Capricornus from the 14th to the end of the month.

She is an evening star, and sets at 5h. 58m. P.M., on the 1st; at 6h. 34m. P.M., on the 15th; and at 7h. 24m., on the 31st, near the S.W. at the beginning, and near the W.S.W. at the end of the month. She souths at 2h. 15m. P.M., on the 1st; at 2h. 33m. P.M., on the 15th; and at 2h. 49m. P.M., on the last day. Her meridian altitude on the 1st day is 14°, which increase to 16° on the last day. She is near the Moon on the 29th.

Her motion among the stars is eastward throughout the month, and her relative position with respect to them is shown in the following engraving:—

PATH OF VENUS IN THE MONTH OF DECEMBER 1848.



Scale, 15 degrees to one inch.

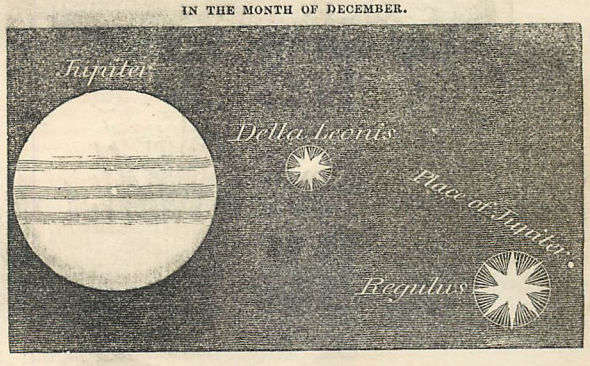
MARS will be in the constellation of Libra till the 6th; in that of Scorpio, from the 6th to the 14th; and will be moving at the boundaries of Scorpio and Ophiuchus from the 15th to the end of the year.

He is a morning star, and rises near S.E. by E. on the 1st, at 3h. 10m. A.M.; on the 15th, at 2h. 35m. A.M.; and on the 31st, at 2h. 16m. A.M. He souths on the 1st day, at 10h. 48m. A.M.; and on the last day at 10h. 20m. A.M. He is near the Moon on the 23rd; on the 7th and 8th he is near Mercury; on the 9th, 10th, and 11th, he is near Beta Scorpii, and about the middle of the month he passes a few degrees above Antares. His path with relation to that of Mercury, and to these stars, are shown in the preceding engraving.

JUPITER will be in the constellation Leo throughout the month.

He is visible through the greater part of the night. He rises on the 1st, at 9h. 35m. P.M.; on the 15th, at 8h. 40m. P.M.; and on the 31st, at 7h. 32m. P.M.; and he sets at about 9h. A.M., at about the middle of the month. He souths at the altitude of 53° on every day; on the 1st, at 4h. 59m. A.M.; on the 15th, at 4h. 0m. A.M.; and on the 31st, at 2h. 59m. A.M. He is stationary among the stars at the beginning of the month, and moves slowly westward at the end of the month, but to the naked eye he occupies the same relative position to the stars throughout the month, and he is situated a few degrees east of Regulus. His path and telescopic appearance are shown in the following diagram. The Moon is near him on the 14th.

APPEARANCE OF JUPITER, AND HIS POSITION RELATIVE TO NEIGHBOURING STARS IN THE MONTH OF DECEMBER.



Days of the Month.	Length of Day, or number of hours between sunrise and sunset.	Number of Hours and Minutes the day has decreased since Longest Day / Increased since shortest Day.	Time of Day break, or beginning of Twilight.	Time of Twilight ending.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	8 7	8 25	5 41 A.M.	5 56 P.M.
5	7 58	8 34	5 46 ,,	5 56 ,,
9	7 53	8 39	5 51 ,,	5 56 ,,
13	7 50	8 42	5 55 ,,	5 56 ,,
17	7 48	8 44	5 57 ,,	5 57 ,,
21	7 46	8 46	6 0 ,,	5 58 ,,
25	7 47	0 1	6 2 ,,	5 59 ,,
29	7 50	0 4	6 2 ,,	6 3 ,,
31	7 51	0 5	6 3 ,,	6 5 ,,

JUPITER'S SATELLITES.

Eclipses of

1st. Sat. Immersion. I.				2nd. Sat. Emersion. E.			
D.	H.	M.		D.	H.	M.	
1	2	36	A.M. I	7	11	51 P.M.	I
8	4	29	,, I	15	2	26 A.M.	I
15	6	22	,, I	22	5	2 ,,	I
17	0	51	,, I	**3rd. Sat.**			
24	2	44	,, I	5	11	57 P.M.	E
25	9	12	P.M. I	13	0	22 A.M.	I
31	4	37	A.M. I	13	3	55 ,,	E
4th Sat.				20	4	19 ,,	I
12	4	6	A.M. I	20	7	52 ,,	E
28	10	5	P.M. I				
29	2	50	A.M. E				

OCCULTATIONS OF STARS BY THE MOON.

Names of the Stars.	Magnitude.	Times of disappearance and re-appearance of the Star.		At the dark or bright limb of the Moon.
		D.	H. M.	
n Piscium	5½	4	5 36 P.M.	Dark
		4	6 50 ,,	Bright
85 Ceti	6	7	10 9 ,,	Dark
		7	10 51 ,,	Bright
N Tauri	6	10	8 21 ,,	Bright
		10	9 20 ,,	Dark
Omicron 1 Sextantis	6	16	0 35 A.M.	Bright
		16	1 28 ,,	Dark

TIMES OF CHANGES OF THE MOON,

And when she is at her greatest distance (Apogee), or at her least distance (Perigee), from the Earth, in each Lunation.

FIRST QUARTER ..	3D.	8H.	6M.	P.M.
FULL MOON	10	11	44	A.M.
LAST QUARTER ..	17	11	13	A.M.
NEW MOON	25	4	22	P.M.
PERIGEE	9	6		P.M.
APOGEE	22	6		A.M.

RIGHT ASCENSIONS AND DECLINATIONS OF THE PLANETS.

Days of the Month.	MERCURY. Right Ascension	MERCURY. Declination South.	VENUS. Right Ascension	VENUS. Declination South.	MARS. Right Ascension	MARS. Declination South.	JUPITER. Right Ascension	JUPITER. Declination North.	SATURN. Right Ascension	SATURN. Declination South.	URANUS. Right Ascension	URANUS. Declination North.
1	15h.13m	15° 56′	18h.56m	24° 40′	15h.30m	18° 57′	9h.40m	14° 46′	23h.22m.	6° 35′	1h. 10m	6° 43′
6	15 40	18 10	19 23	24 1	15 45	19 49	9 41	14 46	23 22	6 31	1 9	6 41
11	16 10	20 16	19 49	23 5	15 59	20 37	9 41	14 47	23 23	6 27	1 9	6 39
16	16 41	22 4	20 15	21 52	16 14	21 20	9 40	14 50	23 23	6 21	1 9	6 38
21	17 14	23 28	20 40	20 24	16 29	21 59	9 40	14 55	23 24	6 15	1 9	6 38
26	17 48	24 23	21 5	18 41	16 45	22 32	9 39	15 1	23 25	6 7	1 9	6 37

COUNTRY SCENES.—DECEMBER.

Full knee-deep lies the winter snow,
And the winter winds are wearily sighing
Toll ye the church-bell sad and slow
And tread softly, and speak low,
For the old year lies a-dying. TENNYSON.

THOSE who have read that exquisite little song of Shakspeare's, at the close of 'Love's Labour Lost"—and who is there that has not?—can never forget the perfect and finished wintry picture which every line presents. The icicles are first seen hanging beside the wall like great long, cold, bright-pointed spear-heads, which, only to look at, causes Dick, the shepherd, to blow his tingling nails more eagerly; to stamp, and jump, and shake off the clouted snow from his heavy shoes, as he beats his numbed feet upon the ground. Tom, who is seated beside the large old yawning kitchen fire-place, jumps up as if he were struck, by the head of a cross-bolt, when he sees Marian enter, with her nose "red and raw," her milk starred and frozen, in the clean white pail, running down over the bright, cold, polished hoops, on which it has congealed, like beaded pearls. Tom wants no summoning; but, leaping up, with a "God a mercy," hurries off to the log-house, and, shouldering a couple of such mighty blocks as could only be burnt in the huge old-fashioned fire-places of Shakspeare's day, rushes into the large hall without ceremony, well nigh stumbling over the great shaggy stag-hound, which lies stretched out at the foot of the old Knight, who, seated in his high-backed oaken chair, watches the sparks, as they go dancing above the quaintly-fashioned hand-irons, up the wide dark chimney, and rubs his hands for very cold. Without, the wind is blowing, bleak and bitter, whistling round the gable-ends of the ancient mansion, yet scarcely turning the frozen weathercock, while beside the hedges, which stretch along the "foul ways," the birds sit shivering and brooding in the snow—cold, with all their feathers, and scarcely able to peck the frozen berries, though their pointed beaks are rendered sharper by hunger. Sunday comes, and in the old, cold, grey country church, where the figures of Knights are freezing in icy mail, as their grim effigies lie stretched out with folded hands, the old Knight, having left his hall, and his log fire, can scarcely hear a word the parson says, for the loud and incessant coughing. One aisle coughs against the other; north answers south—the sound is contagious; it is caught in the chancel, and all the rounded periods of the old Divine are lost amid that never-ceasing chorus; and the old Knight is thankful when he again places his feet upon his own hearth, and sees his bowl of smoking lambs-wool placed before him, on the surface of which the roasted crabs bob and hiss, as they are popped in hot, from the red logs which Tom had piled upon the fire. Outside, the staring owl is crying "To-whit, too-whoo," somewhere about the red-bricked twisted chimnies. Such is the picture which the immortal Poet has drawn of Winter in twelve brief lines, each of which would form a text for a longer passage than we have written as a summary of the whole.

Now the brief days are cold, cheerless, and gloomy; the woods are naked and desolate; there is a sad, leaden, melancholy colour about the sky; the open country is silent, the fields are empty, the lanes abandoned by the village children, and, excepting the robin, you hear not the voice of a bird amid the whole

landscape. You wander on in the direction of the village, and there, upon the large frozen pond, surrounded by a few aged willows, you behold a group of hardy rustics amusing themselves with the healthy exercise of sliding, and making a strange, hollow, and unearthly sound, as they run upon the ice. You see the sportsman far off, with his dogs and gun, and behold the white smoke rolling beside the hedge in the valley, while the report awakens the low and sleeping echoes. Further on, along the frozen and cheerless road, you see the village carrier's grey tilted cart, rocking between the naked hedgerows, as it moves slowly on past the cold white guide-post, by the embankment which is covered with withered and hoary grass, beside the long plantation where the snow is piled beneath the dark green fir trees, past the reedy pool where the flags stand with their sharp frozen edges, looking as if they would cut like a sabre, so cold, keen, and piercing do they appear.

Dreary would December be, did it not bring with it merry Christmas, with its holly, and ivy, and mistletoe, through the leaves of which peep the scarlet, and purple, and dull white berries, giving a green and summer appearance to our rooms, and throwing a cheerfulness around our hearths. We see the laden coach rolling past our window, piled high with game, hares, and pheasants, and great white geese, and black turkeys, whose plumage the wind blows back as they swing suspended from the roof; conjuring up visions of huge comfortable fires, well-spread tables, and happy faces, all congregated to do honour to good Old Christmas, whom Southey has beautifully drawn as seated beside the high-heaped hearth in his great armed-chair, watching the children at their sports, or pausing at times to stir the huge fire, and every now and then sipping the bright brown ale. For nights before the happy season arrives, we hear the village bells, awakening the surrounding silence by their silver music, and throwing a cheerful sound over the wild wintry landscape. When the morning of that old and holy day arrives, we hear the rustic waits chanting some simple Christmas carol, as they stand in the grey moonlight, at the front of the picturesque parsonage-house, telling how Christ was on that day born, and that while shepherds were attending their flocks by night, the Angel of the Lord descended, and proclaimed tidings of peace and good-will to all mankind. How plaintive and tremulous do those old chants fall upon the ear, sinking noiselessly and peacefully into the heart, and filling the soul with a holy and reverential awe; and, while the cock from the neighbouring farm makes answer to the carol of the village waits, we recall that exquisite passage of Shakspeare, in which, alluding to some old superstition, he says:

> Some say, that ever 'gainst that season comes
> Wherein our Saviour's birth is celebrated,
> This bird of dawning singeth all night long.

Or we turn to those bye-gone times, so beautifully and feelingly described by Irving, who says:—"Christmas seemed to throw open every door, and unlock every heart. It brought the peasant and the peer together, and blended all ranks in one warm generous flow of joy and kindness. The old halls of castles and manor-houses resounded with the harp and the Christmas carol, and their ample boards groaned with the weight of hospitality. Even the poorest cottage welcomed the festive season with green decorations of bay and holly; the cheerful fire glanced its rays through the lattice, inviting the passenger to raise the latch and join the gossip knot huddled round the hearth, beguiling the long evening with legendary jokes and oft-told Christmas tales."

In our eye, Christmas never looks so beautiful as when it has been ushered in by snow, and frost, and rime; when the thatched roofs of the cottages are whitened over, and the branches of the trees are laden with feathery flakes; when the ivy that covers the grey and weather-beaten church-porch is half buried beneath the weight of accumulated snow, as if

> Nature, in awe to Him,
> Had doffed her gaudy trim,
> With her great Master so to sympathise,
> Hiding her guilty front with innocent snow.

Such a scene, witnessed under one of those cold, clear, blue skies which sometimes hangs over the earth in December, with the cottage chimnies sending up their columns of pale silver smoke, and a group of happy faces emerging from the ancient village church, sighing or smiling alternately as they recognise a child or a relation who has walked miles to bid them a merry Christmas—or, as they glance at the surrounding graves, and think of those who will never more sit at the high-piled table, over which the mistletoe branch again hangs, as it did in the days of old. Scott, in the following lines, has graphically described these ancient festivities:—

> The fire, with well-dried logs supplied,
> Went roaring up the chimney wide;
> The huge hall-table's oaken face,
> Scrubbed till it shone, the time to grace
> Rose then upon its massive board
> No mark to part the Squire and Lord.
> Then was brought in the lusty brawn
> By old blue-coated serving-man
>
> Then the grim boar's head frowned on high,
> Crested with bays and rosemary.
>
> England was merry England when
> Old Christmas brought his sports again:
> 'Twas Christmas broached the mightiest ale,
> 'Twas Christmas told the merriest tale;
> A Christmas gambol oft would cheer
> The poor man's heart through half the year.

Those who have looked upon the shadows of the trees as they are reflected upon the ground at this season of the year, cannot fail at being struck by the beautiful forms which they present. Every twig and branch is as clearly made out as if drawn with a dark pencil upon white paper; there you see endless patterns for embroidery and netting—open-work, square, or diamond-shaped threads, that seem to run into squares and ovals, crossing and turning in every imaginable form. In frosty weather, almost every object we look upon is beautifully marked, from the ragged flakes that hang upon the moss-covered boughs—the crimson berries, that seem encrusted with the whitest silver—the dark leaves of the evergreens, along which run pearly lines of frost-work—the bladed grass, sprinkled all over with minute pearls, down to the starry and diverging rays, which every little hollow that contained water has assumed,—all are beautiful. But pick up the skeleton of a leaf, when only the fine fibres are left; hold it between your eye and the light, and you will confess that never did lady wear a lace collar woven in the finest frame, of so fine and delicate a texture as the network of the fallen leaf; and the graceful cup-moss, when closely examined, is shaped in the forms of the most delicate cups, and urns, and vases, pale and dark green, and chased with silver, and all as neatly wrought as if they had come from the hand of the most finished artist.

Sometimes, on a fine day in December, when the snow has disappeared, there is a green Spring-look about the meadows, where the grass has sprouted up afresh beneath the Autumn rains, especially in those pastures from which the cattle were driven away early in the season. Under the hedgerows, and among the shady copses, peeping from amid the fallen foliage, we see the hardy leaves of the primrose and the violet, looking as green and fresh as if it were already the first month of Spring, for neither frost nor snow has power to destroy them in these sheltered places. Near spring-heads, which seldom freeze, we see the little wagtail, the smallest bird that walks, planting one leg before the other, and surveying everything his sharp eye alights upon, in his busy endeavour to pick up a meal. The larks huddle together in small parties, and seem, by their wistful looks, to wish that the air was warm enough to sing in; and if an unusually fine day should break out by the close of the next month, they will be seen trying their wings a little way up amongst the trees, and scattering around a few stray notes; and sometimes, at this season of the year, we see the porch of a cottage wreathed with the China rose, whose pale blossoms throw out a faint sweet perfume, and, with the green foliage, form a Summer-like scene amid the gloom, and cloud, and darkness of mid-Winter. The author of "Waverley" has left us a most graphic picture of the *ennui* which sometimes besets the hardy sportsman at this season. It is full of minute and excellent painting, and abounds in those little touches which tell that it has been struck off from the life, and is worthy of a place beside the little gem which we have commented upon at the opening of the present month.

> When dark December glooms the day,
> And takes our Autumn joys away;
> When short and scant the sunbeam throws
> Upon the weary waste of snows
> A cold and profitless regard,
> Like patron on a needy bard
> When sylvan occupation's done,
> And o'er the chimney rests the gun,
> And hang in idle trophy, near,
> The game, pouch, fishing-rod, and spear
> When wiry terrier, rough and grim,
> And greyhound with his length of limb
> And pointer, now employed no more,
> Cumber our parlour's narrow floor
>
> When in his stall the impatient steed
> Is long condemned to rest and feed;
> When from our snow-encircled home,
> Scarce cares the hardiest step to roam,
> Since path is none, save that to bring
> The needful water from the spring;
> When wrinkled news-page, twice conned o'er
> Beguiles the weary hour no more,
> And darkling politician crossed,
> Inveighs against the lingering post;
> And answering housewife sore complains
> Of carriers' snow-impeded wains;—
> When such the country cheer, I come,
> Well-pleased, to seek our city home.

The kitchen garden is worth peeping into at this time, when there is so little to be seen in the out-of-door world. The earthed-up celery beds have a fresh and green appearance, and the lettuces which were planted late, wear a healthy Spring look; while cauliflowers, kale, brocoli, cabbages, and greens of every description, have now a crispy and tempting tenderness, which is fully appreciated when they come to throw their odour around the table, as they are placed beside the red and juicy ham, and the well-fed pullets. If a hare or rabbit cross our path, we scarcely regard them with the eye of a naturalist now, but think what a flavour there would be about the one jugged, and the other, with a few accessories, wrapt up under the comfortable crust of a pie.

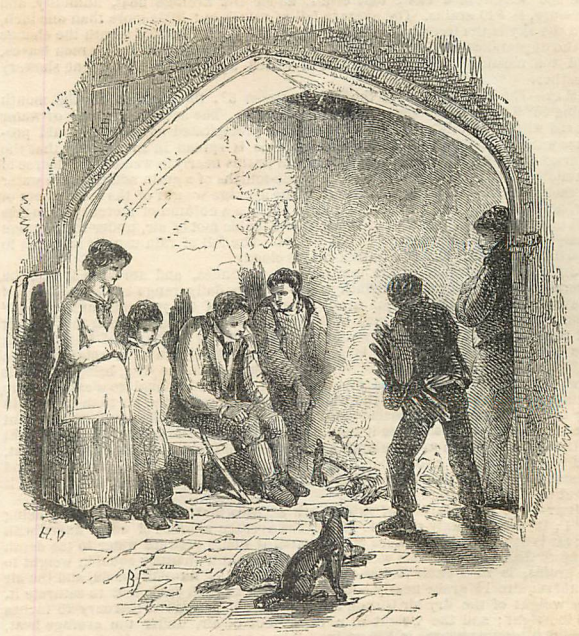
The rosemary flowers this month; and there were few plants held in higher esteem than this by our ancestors. They used it to stir up the spiced Christmas tankard; it was also dipped in their drinking cups at weddings, and borne before the bridal party as they went to church. It was strewed upon the dead; and Herrick, in allusion to these customs, says that the rosemary

> Grows for two ends, it matters not at all,
> Be it for my bridal or my burial.

I shall conclude the description of this month by a snow-scene, taken from my "Pictures of Country Life," descriptive of a ride over a cold, cheerless common:—"The snow had fallen all night long, and continued throughout the day without ceasing. Over the wide, bleak, unsheltered common, it lay deep and untrodden, blown here and there into wild, fanciful ridges, just as the ground rose and fell, or where the wind had whirled it; and it was only by some white-covered hillock of stones, a furze bush of taller growth, the remains of an aged hawthorn, and the relics of an old finger-post, that a practised eye was enabled to trace the winding of the road. All around hung the low, dull, leaden-coloured sky, so low, that, as far as the eye could stretch, it seemed to rest everywhere upon the snow, save where, on the furthest rim of the horizon, the level monotony of the line was broken by a steep slate roof, now covered with snow; and that was all which stood visible of the Union Workhouse, for the rest of the building was lost in the distance. It was so cold and cheerless a day, that not even a donkey—the hardiest defier of wind and weather—was to be seen in the whole wide range of the sky-bounded common, for even he had sought a shelter in some unseen hollow; nothing stirred amid the wild solitude of that wintry scene."

The close of December brings with it one great consolation—the shortest day is past, and, after a few more evenings, we shall see them slowly lengthen; and when the snow-drop appears, we know that

> The storms of Wintry time will quickly pass,
> And one unbounded Spring encircle all.



(Country Scenes for every Month in this Almanack are written by Thomas Miller.)

THE WEATHER IN ENGLAND.

In a country like England, where the changes of the weather are so frequent and its kind so very different within a short interval of time, the subject of the weather is constantly before every person.

To very many persons their notice of the weather is confined to noting its changes by popular signs; and it is remarkable to what an extent popular prejudice influences the minds of many persons. To those persons who study the weather as a science, or to a useful purpose, the following remarks on the barometer will be interesting. The following remarks upon the weather in each month, have been deduced from the Greenwich observations of 1841, 1842, 1843, and 1844; the quantities spoken of are those deduced from the mean results of all those years, from the observations of the barometer, and of the dry and wet bulb thermometer, as taken simultaneously at the National Observatory.

January—This is usually the coldest month of the year; its average temperature from the four years Observatory observations was 36° 4 (which is read 36° and four-tenths of a degree); and the average daily range of the reading of the thermometer was 7° 6; the average amount of water mixed with the air was such that if it had been all precipitated at one time it would have produced water to the depth of 3 inches on the earth; this water was so spread that there were two grains and six-tenths in a cubic foot of air. The degree of humidity of the air was 91, were complete saturation would be represented by 100; so that had there been three-tenths of a grain only more in a cubic foot, the air would have been quite saturated. The average weight of dry air—that is, air deprived of all moisture—is such as to balance a column of mercury, 29in. 552 high, and the weight of a cubic foot of air, under the average degree of humidity, heat, and pressure, was 552 grains. The average fall of rain is about 1⅝ inches, and the sky is three-fourths covered by cloud. Upon an average the coldest day in the year usually occurs on or about the 20th of this month.

February—The general damp state of the air which prevails in January, usually also extends to this month. Upon the average of the preceding four years, the increase of heat over that of January is only four-tenths of a degree, its average temperature being 36° 8, and its average daily range is 9°¾. The average amount of water, and degree of humidity, is the same as in the previous month. The average weight of dry air was such as to balance a column of mercury 29 inches 455 high, and the weight of a cubic foot of air, under its average heat, humidity, and pressure, was 549 grains. The fall of rain usually amounts to 1⅝ inches, and the sky is usually three-fourths covered by cloud. Frost and snow are frequent in this month, as well as cold rain and sleet; yet, a few occasional fine days occur, exhibiting a great contrast to the usual weather of the month. The general character of this month is uncertainty, and one of alternate change. Towards the end of the month the Sun begins to have considerable power.

March.—The temperature this month advances 7° 1, being the greatest increase of heat from one month to the next of any in the year. The average daily range of temperature is 11° 8; the average amount of water mixed with the air is such that, if it were all precipitated at any one time, it would produce water to the depth of 3½ inches on the earth; and this water is so spread that 3 grains is in a cubic foot of air. The degree of humidity is 86, complete saturation being represented by 100; and it would require a half grain of water additional to saturate a cubic foot of air; so that there is an increase of water in the air, but the temperature has outstripped this advance, and the air becomes in a drier state. The average weight of the atmosphere of dry air is such as to balance a column of mercury 29 502 inches high; and the weight of a cubic foot of air, under the average degree of humidity, heat, and pressure, is 543 grains. The average fall of rain amounts to 1½ inches, and the sky is less cloudy than in the two preceding months. With this month the spring quarter commences. Gales of wind may be expected at about the time of the Equinox.

April—The mean temperature of the air increases only 4°; the average temperature of the month is 47° 8; the average daily range is much increased, and now amounts to 17°½. The average amount of water mixed with the air would produce very nearly four inches in depth on the earth's surface, if all were precipitated; and this is spread so that rather more than three grains and a quarter are in a cubic foot of air. The degree of humidity is reduced to 81, and it would require more than three-fourths of a grain of water additional to saturate a cubic foot of air. The average weight of the atmosphere of dry air is 29.522 inches, and the average weight of a cubic foot of air, under the average heat, humidity, and pressure, is 540 grains. The average fall of rain is but little more than one inch, and the sky is the freest of cloud of any in the year. In this month the change in the appearances of Nature is very striking; the trees put on their green leaves, and the meadows begin to assume a varied appearance. Frequent showery weather.

May—The temperature of the air increases 6°; the average for the month being 53° 8, and its average daily range is 16°¾. The average amount of water mixed with the air is such, that if it were all precipitated at once, it would produce water to the depth of 4⅜ inches; and this is spread in such a way that the average quantity in a cubic foot of air is four grains nearly in weight. The degree of humidity is 83; and it would require three-fourths of a grain additional of water to each cubic foot of air to saturate it. The average weight of the atmosphere of air, deprived of all moisture, is such as to balance a column of mercury 29 inches 426 in height; and the average weight of a cubic foot of air, under the average heat, humidity, and pressure, is 534 grains. The fall of rain usually amounts to two inches, and the sky is about six-tenths cloudy.

June.—The advance of the temperature continues, and amounts to 5½°, the average temperature of the month is 59° 1; the daily range of the readings of the thermometer is larger than in any other month of the year, amounting to 19° 1 on the average. The amount of water mixed with the air is such that were it all precipitated at one time, it would produce water to the depth of 5⅝ inches on the earth's surface; and this is so distributed that 4½ grains in weight are in a cubic foot of air. The degree of humidity is the least in the year, being 78, and it it would require one grain and four-tenths of water additional to a cubic foot to saturate it; so that, although there is much more water in the air than there is in any one of the previous months, yet the air would almost take double the amount of additional water to saturate it than it would in any of those months. The weight of the dry air is such as to balance a column of mercury 29 inches 391 in height, and the weight of a cubic foot of air, under the average heat, humidity, and pressure, is 526 grains only. The fall of rain is about 1⅝ inches, and the sky is about as free from cloud as in May.

July—The temperature of this month exceeds that of June by 1° only, being 60° 1; its average daily range is 16° 5. The average amount of water mixed with the air is such, that if all were precipitated, it would produce water to the depth of more than 6 inches; this water is so spread that a quantity equal in weight to six grains, is in a cubic foot of air. The degree of humidity is 82, and the air would require 1½ grain nearly additional water to each cubic foot to saturate it. The weight of the dry air is such as to balance a column of mercury 29 inches 336 in height; and the weight of a cubic foot of air, under the average heat, humidity, and pressure, is 525 grains. The average amount of rain which falls this month is three inches, and the sky on the average is covered by clouds 69 parts out of a hundred.

August.—In this month the temperature arrives at its maximum, and also the largest quantity of vapour is suspended in the air. Its average temperature is 61½° nearly, and the average daily range of the readings of a thermometer is 17½°. The average amount of water mixed with the air is such that if all were precipitated, it would cover the earth's surface to the depth of 6⅛ inches; and this quantity is so distributed that 5½ grains *nearly, in weight*, is in a cubic foot of air. The degree of humidity is 84, and it would require additional water to the amount of 1 grain 1 to a cubic foot to saturate the air. The weight of dry air is such as to balance a column of mercury 29 inches 305 in height, and this quantity is less than in any other month. The weight of a cubic foot of air, under the average heat, humidity, and pressure, is 524 grains, being less than at any other time of the year. Rain to the depth of 2.4 inches falls, and 59 out of 100 parts of the sky are covered by cloud on the average.

September—The average temperature of this month is 57⅝° nearly, being 3½° less than that of August; this reduction of temperature is more in the day than at night; the average daily range of the thermometer reading is 15°. The average amount of vapour mixed with the air is such that if it were all precipitated, it would produce water to the depth of six inches, and this is spread so that nearly five grains are in a cubic foot of air. The degree of humidity is 88, and seven-tenths of a grain of water additional, to a cubic foot of air, would saturate it. The average weight of dry air is such as to balance a column of mercury 29.375 inches in height. The average weight of a cubic foot of air, under the average heat, humidity, and pressure, is 530 grains. Rain falls to the amount of 2⅝ inches, and 57 parts out of 100 of the sky are covered by cloud on the average. Some very fine weather usually occurs in this month. At the latter part of the month gales of wind may be expected.

October—The reduction of temperature this month is very great, amounting to no less than 10° nearly; the average temperature of the month is 48° nearly; and the average daily change of temperature is 13° nearly. The average amount of vapour in the air is such that if it were all precipitated at one time, it would produce water to the depth of 4⅛ inches nearly; and this water is so distributed that there is 3½ grains in a cubic foot of air. The degree of humidity is 90, and the air would be saturated with four-tenths of a grain of water additional to a cubic foot of air. The average weight of the atmosphere of dry air, is such as to balance a column of mercury 29 inches 375 in height; and the weight of a cubic foot of air under the average heat, humidity, and pressure, is 537 grains. Rain falls to the depth of 4 inches, nearly, on the average, and the sky is covered by cloud in the proportion of 66 out of a 100 parts.

November—The decline of temperature amounts to 4½° during this month; the average for the month is 43½°; and the average daily range of temperature is 8½°. The average amount of water in the air is such as to produce water to the depth of less than four inches, if all were precipitated; and this is so distributed that the weight of water in a cubic foot of air averages 3¼ grains. The degree of humidity is 92, and the air would be wholly saturated with three-tenths of a grain of water additional to a cubic foot of air. The weight of the dry air is such as to balance a column of mercury 29 inches 373 in height; and the weight of a cubic foot of air under the average heat, humidity, and pressure, is 542 grains. The average fall of rain is 3½ inches, and three-fourths of the sky is on an average covered by cloud.

December—The temperature decreases this month 2½°; and its average is 40½°; the average daily range is 6½° only. The average amount of vapours mixed with the air is such that if it were all precipitated it would produce water to the depth of 3½ inches. The degree of humidity is the same as that in November. The average weight of dry air is greater than in any other month in the year, and it is such as to balance a column of mercury to the height of 29 inches 617. The average weight of a cubic foot of air, under the average heat, humidity, and pressure, is 552 grains, being the same as that in January. The average amount of rain is less than in any other month, being one inch only. The sky is usually three-fourths covered by cloud. There is little variety in the appearances of this and of the preceding month; the general features of both are very similar.

In the preceding account of the weather of each month, the principal observations consist of the *average* or *mean* state of the atmosphere with respect to its weight or pressure, its temperature, and its moisture. The readings of the Barometer are given in inches and thousandth parts of an inch, as in January, in the article upon the Barometer, its mean height 29.774 is to be read as 29 inches, and 774 thousandth parts of another inch.

The average state of the atmosphere, is that state in which all disturbing causes are equally balanced, and is that which is most likely to be the prevailing state, at any future time, at the same season of the year. And if at any time a great departure from these mean values takes place, it may be considered that such is an unusual state of things, and deserves particular attention.

The temperature registered is that of the air in the shade, at the height of four feet above the ground, and protected from the effects of radiation. A thermometer placed on the grass at night, and fully exposed to the sky, is liable to a reading of 32° in every month of the year.

THE BAROMETER.

There are many persons possessed of this instrument, and many are in the daily habit of seeing one, and applying its readings to their use, who entirely neglect to study the principle of its action, and thereby lose a vast deal of valuable and interesting information.

The atmosphere by which we are surrounded is composed of an elastic, invisible fluid; a large mass of water in the invisible shape of vapour, and other bodies. These have weight, and it necessarily follows that that portion of the mixture which is nearest to the surface of the Earth, has to bear the pressure of all that which is above it, and therefore it is more compressed in its lowest stratum than anywhere else.

It is found that a column of air one inch square, and reaching from the earth to the top of the atmosphere, weighs about 14¾lbs. To determine this, common weighing will not do, because of the remarkable property which distinguishes fluids from solids. A solid body, as a mass of iron for instance, presses in one direction only, viz., towards the centre of the earth. A fluid body, on the contrary, presses in every direction—downwards, upwards, and laterally; for instance, if a bladder be filled with compressed air, and an aperture be made in it, the air will escape as readily and with as much velocity, if the orifice be made in the top or the side, or at the bottom. It follows, therefore, that the pressure which the atmosphere exerts at the Earth's surface, is exerted equally in every direction, upwards, downwards, and laterally. Hence we cannot ascertain its weight by the ordinary means, because the scale of a beam is pressed upwards by the air beneath it in the same degree as it is pressed downwards by that which is above it. But if two hollow spheres be placed together without any mode of fastening them whatever, and the air be extracted from the hollow parts of each, it will be found that the two halves cannot be separated by any force less than 14 times as many pounds as there are square inches in the section of the sphere.

If we take 14¾lbs. as the average pressure of the atmosphere on a square inch of the Earth's surface, any variation in this pressure must arise from a variation

in one or other, or in all the elements of which the atmosphere is composed. It is to these variations that the different readings of a barometer are to be attributed. Many of them depend upon the variations of heat, an increase of which causes the aërial particles to expand and consequently to ascend and to flow off laterally above, over those places where the temperature is less and the air diminishing in volume. Hence the statical pressure of the atmosphere ought to diminish as the heat increases, but as the temperature increases the amount of evaporation also increases; and, therefore, the mass of water mixed with the air is augmented, and this would cause the pressure to be increased. The reading of the barometer which represents the height of the mercurial column caused by the joint pressure of dry air and vapour, would be increased or diminished according as one or other of these causes preponderated. The knowledge of the amount of the change in the readings of a barometer, which is to be attributed to each of these causes, is highly important; in fact, without them very little prospectively can be known of the weather. The connexion thus existing between the atmosphere of air and that of steam, would naturally lead us to the description and use of the dry and wet bulb thermometer, by the use of which the amount of the latter is determined; this, however, has recently been done in a pamphlet published by Mr. Glaisher, accompanied by extensive tables to be used with these observations. We, therefore, pass on to say a few words on the principle of the wheel-barometer.

In the common wheel barometer, the tube is turned up, as a syphon tube, the larger leg being closed and the shorter leg being open. The atmosphere presses on the mercurial surface in the shorter leg, and a fall or rise therein is accompanied by a rise or fall in the longer leg. On the surface of Mercury in the shorter leg is placed a weight floating upon it; this weight is connected with a string passing over a pulley and balanced by another weight; therefore, as the mercury rises or falls, the float rises or falls with it, and the pulley moves round. To this pulley is attached an index or hand; between the pulley and the hand is placed a circular face, like a clock-face, which is divided into inches, and marked with certain words.

It is plain that when the pulley moves round, a revolving motion is communicated to the hand, and the number of inches thus indicated by the hand, shows the rise or fall of the mercurial column.

The dependence which is commonly placed on the wheel barometer is much more than it deserves. The dial about which the index moves is, as before stated, graduated, and at different parts of it the words "Fair," "Set Fair," "Rain," "Much Rain," are engraved. The index points to one or other of these according to the pressure of the atmosphere, and it is always to the same word at the same pressure. It is found that no certain pressure is accompanied with certain weather, or with any certain meteorological phenomena, as rain for instance. The phenomenon of rain depends more on the comparative changes in the pressure, in connexion with the heat of the air, and the amount of water then mixed with the air, than on any fixed barometrical reading. Again, as each stratum of air has to bear a greater pressure than that next above it, and as its pressing force on other bodies is dependent on the force with which itself is pressed, the barometer column of mercury decreases in proportion as we ascend at about one-tenth of an inch for every 90 feet; so that, if at the bottom of a hill 500 feet high, the index should point to a certain reading, on the barometer being carried to the top of the hill, it will point more than half an inch less. Neither rain nor any other meteorological phenomenon depends solely on any particular *fixed* position of the atmosphere.

At the Royal Observatory, at Greenwich, the exact length of the mercurial column is determined every two hours, night and day, except Sundays. From these observations, extending over a period of four years, the following have been found to be the average monthly height:—

Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.
29.774	29.677	29.759	29.806	29.767	29.798	29 777	29 772	29.807	29 660	29 651	29.874

An examination of these numbers show that no certain increase or decrease takes place depending on the period of the year. The mean daily range of the readings was found to be as follows: —

Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
In.	In	In.	In.	In.	In	In.	In	In	In.	In.	In.
.0.232	0.218	0.207	0.161	0.131	0.147	0.148	0.145	0.147	0.224	0.220	0.186

From the observations of the dry and wet bulb thermometers taken simultaneously with the above, it is found that the amount of water in the atmosphere each month was such as to balance a column of mercury of the following height:—

Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.
0.222	0.222	0.257	0.284	0 341	0.407	0.441	0.467	0.432	0 314	0.278	0.257

The increase and decrease of the amount of water, with the increase and decrease with the temperature, is here manifest.

By taking these latter numbers from the average mean height of the barometer, the pressure of the atmosphere of dry air will be shown, and it will be found that it diminishes as the heat increases.

MAGNETIC DECLINATION OR VARIATION OF THE COMPASS.

In the Almanack of last Year, we gave the average Monthly position of the Magnetic Needle, with respect to the Astronomical Meridian for the years 1841, 1842, and 1843; within the last year, the volume of the Greenwich Magnetical and Meteorological Observations for the year 1844 has been published, from which we learn that the following were the monthly values of the Westerly Declination, deduced from the Two-hourly Observations in the year 1844:—

January	23°	19′	22″	July	23° 18′ 49″
February	23	18	43	August	23 13 25
March	23	18	42	September	23 13 6
April	23	18	42	October	23 12 52
May	23	19	23	November	23 11 50
June	23	19	8	December	22 59 41

And that the mean Westerly Declination for the year was 23° 15′ 19″, being 3′ 36″ larger than that deduced from the observations in the preceding year.

The Declination of the Magnet—or, in other words, its deviation from the Astronomical Meridian—was explained in last year's Almanack, and also the Magnet's general position, upon a circuit of the Earth passing through Greenwich, was also there explained. In general, if we take the circuit of the Earth under any parallel of latitude, we shall find a place where the marked end of the Magnet points towards the north, or where the Magnetic and Astronomical Meridians are coincident; the deviation of the Magnet at places situated on one side of this line becomes westerly, and increases till it arrives at its greatest values, then deviates till it is nothing again.

The amount of the declination is very variable; it is influenced by change of latitude and longitude, but does not follow their laws; indeed it is so very irregular that nothing but actual observation avails for the construction of tables showing its value at different places. It may readily be inferred that the amount of information required for such purposes is immense. Upon this important investigation philosophers in all parts of the world are now engaged. If we start from the Equator, we shall find that the difference between the greatest Eastern and greatest Western Declination increases as we approach the poles of the Earth. In Greenland, the West declination is so great, that the marked end of the Magnet points nearly to the West, and Parry found a point in the West of Greenland where the marked end, or North end, actually pointed to the South.

If we suspend a magnetized bar by its centre of gravity, so as to take from it the action of gravity, it will settle in the Magnetic Meridian, but that extremity of it which is directed towards the north will immediately point downwards, or, as it is called Dip, forming an angle with the horizon, which, at Greenwich, is about 69°. This angle is called Magnetic Inclination or Dip.

The following are the mean Quarterly values of this element as observed at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, in the years 1843 and 1844.

MEAN QUARTERLY MAGNETIC DIP.

Months forming the Quarterly Period.	At 9h. A.M.				At 3h. P.M.			
	1843.		1844.		1843.		1844.	
January, February, March ..	68	59	68	59	69	0	68	59
April, May, June	69	0	69	0	69	1	69	1
July, August, September ..	69	1	69	2	69	2	69	1
October, November, December	69	0	68	58	69	1	68	57

And the yearly mean for the year 1843 at 9 A.M. was 69° 0′
" " " 3 P.M. was 69 1
And the yearly mean for the year 1844 at 9 A.M. was 69 0
" " " 3 A.M. was 69 0

It would seem from these values that the value of the Dip was nearly the same during these two years; it is probable that its maximum value for this locality was attained at this time, and that from this time forward it will begin to decrease.

These magnetic values of the Dip and Declination at Greenwich are not always the same. At every different place they undergo secular, annual, monthly, daily, and irregular changes.

As the Dip presents differences in different places, it may be interesting to trace some of its variations. Suppose we set out from Greenwich towards the south, in proportion as we advance, the magnet becomes more and more horizontal, or the Dip decreases, till, in the neighbourhood of the Equator, it will be parallel to the horizon, or the Dip is nothing. On passing into the southern hemisphere, the south pole of the needle dips downwards, and the north pole (or that which in the northern hemisphere dips downwards) will be pointed upwards, and the more so as we move more south. Starting from Greenwich and proceeding northwards the contrary would take place; the north end would point more directly downwards. Thus it will be seen that in one hemisphere the north end of the needle dips downwards, and in the other hemisphere the south end of the needle dips downwards. These two hemispheres are separated by a line, upon all points of which the magnet is horizontal, or there is no Dip. This line, which cuts the terrestrial Equator at different points, is called the Magnetic Equator.

THE PLANET NEPTUNE.

As our Almanack last year was just printed, we heard of the planet beyond Uranus, and we then gave an abstract of all we knew of this new body of the Solar System, which had been discovered by means depending on Theoretical Astronomy, and confirming, in a very remarkable manner, the theory of universal gravitation. A very short time after this Professor Challis, the Director of the Cambridge Observatory, published a statement describing the course of observations which had been carried on at that Observatory, with the view of discovering this planet, founded on the calculations of Mr. Adams.

Professor Challis stated that Mr. Adams, Fellow of St. John's College, showed him a memoranda made in the year 1841, recording his intention of attempting to solve this problem as soon as he had taken his B. A. degree. Accordingly, after graduating in 1843, he obtained an approximate solution, and afterwards pursued the subject to that extent as actually to place in the hands of the Astronomer Royal, and of Professor Challis, the elements of the then unknown planet, before any elements of this planet had been obtained, or at least published by M. Le Verrier.

On July 29th, 1847, Professar Challis commenced observing, and by October 1st, he had then registered 3,150 positions of stars. On this day he heard that Dr. Galle had discovered the planet at Berlin, on September 23rd. It afterwards appeared that Professor Challis himself had observed the planet on August 4th, and again on August 12th.

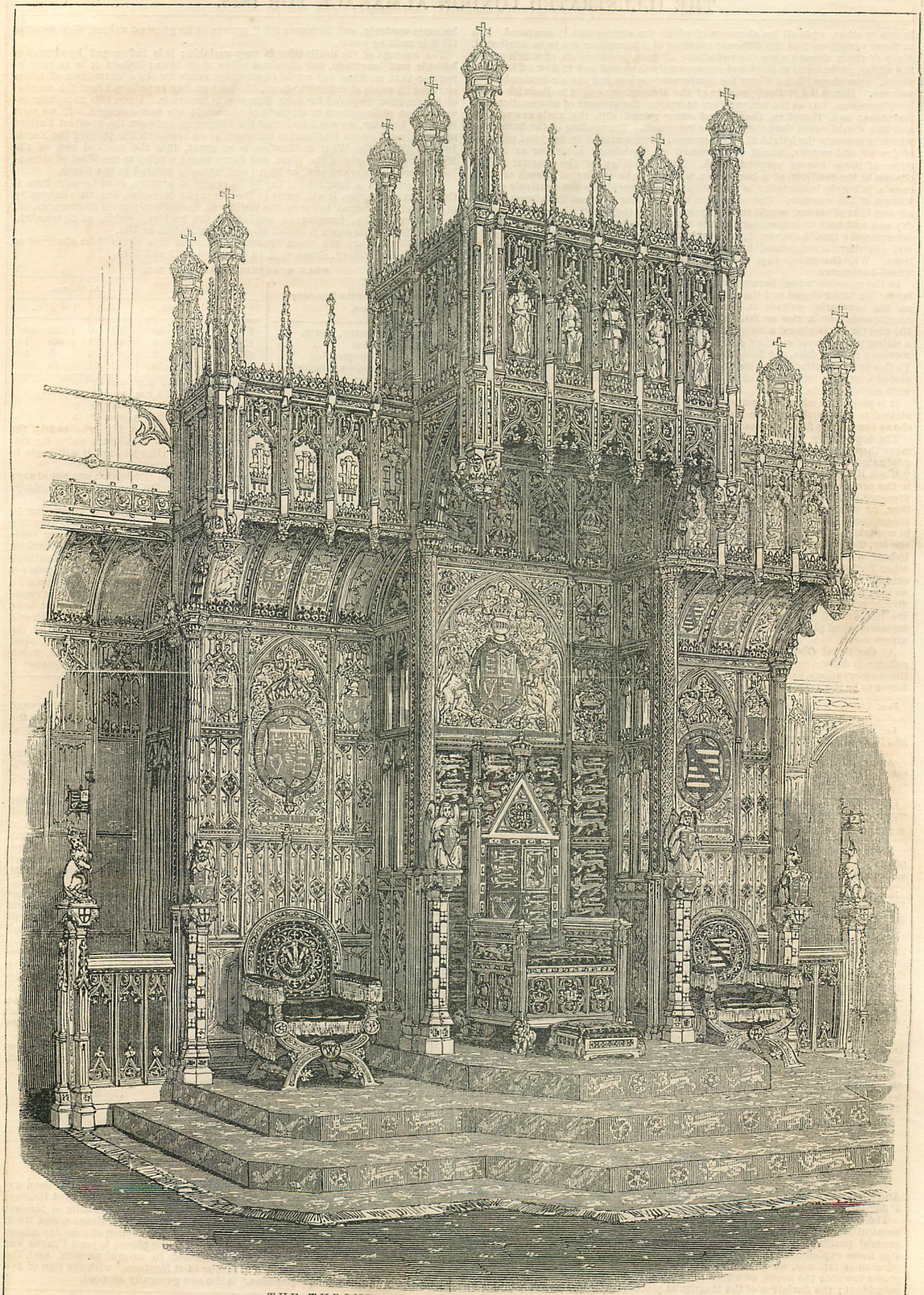
Professor Challis adds that it was impossible that any one could have comprehended the problem more fully than Mr. Adams did; "that he carefully considered all that was necessary for its exact solution, and that he had a firm conviction, from the results of his calculations, that a planet was to be found."

Whatever honour is, therefore, due to M. Le Verrier, and it is certainly great, equal honour and praise are due to Mr. Adams. The former gentleman has had some rewards for his labours; we believe that the latter gentleman's honours are yet to come.

In a subsequent paper by Professor Challis, dated 1847, March 22, he states that Mr. Adams has calculated the elements from the observed places of the planet, and which he gives as follows:—

	°	′	″
Heliocentric longitude of the planet referred to the Mean Equinox of 1847	326	41	12 3
Heliocentric motion in longitude in 100 days	36	5	52
Heliocentric Latitude South	30	34	4
Change of Heliocentric Latitude in 100 days	1	4	44
Longitude of the Descending Node	310	3	44 0
Inclination of the orbit	1	46	49 1
Distance of the planet from the Sun	30	00	8
Period	167 years.		

The attempt to fix the name of the discoverer upon new planets has been unsuccessful in every instance. The planet discovered by Herschel is called Uranus; Piazzi gave to Ceres the name "Ferdinandea," in honour of the King of Naples; yet, Ceres is the name by which it is known. Harding Olbers, Hencke, and Hind, all discoverers of planets, followed the long established custom of selecting names from the Heathen Divinities. Immediately after the planet beyond Uranus was discovered, M. Le Verrier, in letters addressed to several persons, said, the "Board of Longitude" has decided in favour of "Neptune," with the sign of the trident. And this name, "Neptune," is the one generally adopted.



THE THRONE IN THE NEW HOUSE OF LORDS.

THE NEW PARLIAMENT,

CONTAINING A SUMMARY, AND ALPHABETICAL LISTS OF THE MEMBERS OF BOTH HOUSES.

SUMMARY OF THE MEMBERS.

LORDS.

Peers of the Blood Royal	2
Dukes	20
Marquises	20
Earls	116
Viscounts	22
Barons	200
	—380
Archbishops	2
Bishops	24
Scotch Representative Peers	16
Irish Representative Peers	28
	450

COMMONS.

England—County Members	143	
Isle of Wight	1	469
Universities	4	
Cities, Boroughs, and Cinque Ports	321	
Wales—County and Borough Members	29	
Scotland—County, City, and Borough Members	53	
Ireland—County Members	64	
Universities	2	105
Cities and Boroughs	39	
	656	

MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

Those marked *l* have supported Lord John Russell's Government; and those *c* have opposed the measures of that Administration.

ABBREVIATIONS.—K. G. signifies Knight of the Garter, G. C. B. Knight Grand Cross of the Bath, K. T. Knight of the Thistle, K. P. Knight of St. Patrick, G. C. H. Knight of the Guelphs of Hanover, P. C. Privy Councillor, Sco. Rep. Scotch Representative Peer, Ir. Rep. Irish Representative Peer, cr. created.

c Abercorn (2d Marq of), Jas Hamilton, K.G., P.C.—cr 1790
l Abercromby (2d Bar), Geo Ralph Abercromby—cr 1801
c Aberdeen (4th Earl of), Geo Hamilton Gordon, K.T., P.C., F.R.S.—cr 1682
c Abergavenny (4th Earl of), Rev Wm Nevill—cr 1784
c Abingdon (5th Earl of), Montagu Bertie, D.C.L.—cr 1682
c Abinger (2d Bar), Robt Campbell Scarlett—cr 1835
l Acheson (1st Bar) Archibald Acheson—cr 1847
c Ailesbury (1st Marq of), Chas Bruce Brudenell-Bruce, K.T.—cr 1821
c Ailsa (2d Marq of) Arch Kennedy—cr 1831
l Albemarle (4th Earl of), Wm Chas Keppel, P.C., G.C.H.—cr 1696
c Alvanley (2d Bar), Wm Arden—cr 1801
c Amherst (1st Earl), Wm Pitt Amherst, P.C., G.C.H., D.C.L.—cr 1826
l Anglesey (1st Marq of), Hen Wm Paget, K.G., G.C.B., G.C.H., P.C.—cr 1815
c Argyll (7th Duke of). John Douglas Edw Hen Campbell—cr 1701
l Arundell of Wardour (11th Bar), Hen Benedict Arundell—cr 1605
c Ashburnham (4th Earl of), Bertram Ashburnham—cr 1730
c Ashburton (1st Bar), Alex Baring, P.C., D.C.L.—cr 1835
c Atholl (6th Duke of), Geo Augustus Fred John Murray—cr 1703
l Auckland (1st Earl of), Geo Eden, P.C., G.C.B.—cr 1839
c Audley (20th Bar), George-Edward Thicknesse-Touchet—cr 1297
c Aylesford (5th Earl of), Heneage Finch, F.S.A.—cr 1714
c Bagot (2d Bar), Wm Bagot, F.S.A., F.L.S., F.H.S.—cr 1780
c Balcarres (7th Earl of), Jas Lindsay—cr 1650
c Bandon (2d Earl of, Ir Rep), J Bernard, D.C.L.—cr 1793
c Bangor (Bp of), Chris Bethell, D.D.
Bateman (2d Bar), Wm Bateman Bateman-Hanbury—cr 1837
c Bath and Wells (Bp of), Hon Rich Bagot, D.D.
c Bathurst (4th Earl), Hen Geo Bathurst, D.C.L.—cr 1772
c Bayning (3d Bar), Rev Hen Wm Powlett—cr 1797
c Beauchamp (3d Earl), John Reginald Pyndar—cr 1815
c Beaufort (7th Duke of), Hen Somerset, K.G.—cr 1682
l Beaumont (8th Bar), Miles Thos Stapleton—cr 1307
l Beauvale (1st Bar), Fred Jas Lamb, P.C., G.C.B.—cr 1839
l Bedford (7th Duke of), Fras Russell, P.C., K.G.—cr 1694
l Belhaven and Stenton (8th Bar), Robt Montgomery Hamilton—cr 1647
c Beresford (1st Visct), Wm Carr Beresford, G.C.B., D.C.L., P.C.—cr 1823
l Berners (5th Bar), Rev. Henry Wilson—cr 1455
Berwick (4th Bar), Rev. Rich Noel-Hill—cr 1784
l Bessborough (5th Earl of), John Geo Brabazon Ponsonby—cr 1739
c Beverley (2d Earl of), George Percy—cr 1790
c Bexley (1st Bar), Nich Vansittart, D.C.L., F.R.S., P.C.—cr 1823
c Blayney (12th Bar. Ir Rep), Cadwallader Davis Blayney—cr 1621
l Bolingbroke (4th Visct), Hen St John—cr 1712
c Bolton (2d Bar), Wm Powlett-Powlett—cr 1797
c Boston (3d Bar), Geo Irby, D.C.L.—cr 1761
c Bradford (2d Earl of), Geo Aug Fred Hen Bridgeman—cr 181
c Braybrooke (3d Bar), Rich Griffin, LL.D.—cr 1788
l Breadalbane (2d Marq of), John Campbell, K.T.—cr 1831
c Bristol (1st Marq of), Fred Wm Hervey, F.R.S.—cr 1826
l Brougham and Vaux (1st Bar), Hen Brougham, P.C.—cr 1830
c Brownlow (1st Earl), John Cust, D.C.L., F.R.S.—cr 1815
l Bruce (Bar), Geo Wm Fred Brudenell-Bruce—cr 1746
c Buccleuch and Queensberry (5th Duke of), Walter Francis Montagu Douglas Scott, K.G., K.T.—cr 1663
c Buckingham and Chandos (2d Duke of), Richard Plantagenet Temple Nugent Brydges Chandos Grenville, K.G., P.C.—cr 1822
c Buckinghamshire (5th Earl of), Geo Robt Hobart-Hampden—cr 1746
l Burlington (2d Earl of), Wm Cavendish, F.R.S., D.C.L.—cr 1831
c Bute (2d Marq of), John Crichton-Stuart—cr 1796
l Byron (7th Baron), Geo Anson Byron—cr 1643
c Cadogan (3d Earl), Geo Cadogan, C.B.—cr 1800
c Caledon (3d Earl, Ir Rep), Jas Dupré Alexander—cr 1800
c Calthorpe (3d Bar), Geo Gough-Calthorpe—cr 1796
c Cambridge (1st Duke of), H.R.H. Prince Adol Fred, K.G., G.C.B., P.C.—cr 1801
c Camden (2d Marq of), Geo Chas Pratt, K.G.—cr 1812
l Camoys (3d Bar), Thos Stonor—cr 1383
l Campbell (1st Bar), John Campbell, P.C.—cr 1841
l Camperdown (1st Earl of), Robt Dundas Duncan-Haldane—cr 1831
c Canning (1st Visct), Chas John Canning, P.C.—cr 1828
c Canterbury (Archbishop of), Wm Howley, D.D., P.C.
c Canterbury (2nd Viscount), Chas John Manners-Sutton—cr 1835
c Cardigan (7th Earl of), Jas Thos Brudenell—cr 1661
l Carew (1st Bar), Robert Shapland Carew—cr 1834
l Carlisle (6th Earl of), Geo Howard, F.R.S., P.C.—cr 1661
c Carlisle (Bp of), Hon Hugh Percy, D.D.
c Carnarvon (3rd Earl of), Hen John Geo Herbert—cr 1793
l Carrington (2nd Bar) Robt John Carrington—cr 1796
c Carteret (3rd Bar), John Thynne—cr 1784
Carysfort (2nd Earl of), John Proby—cr 1789
c Castlemaine (3rd Bar Ir Rep), Richard Handcock—cr 1812
c Cathcart (2d Earl), Chas Murray Cathcart, K.C.B.—cr 1814
c Cawdor (1st Earl), John Fred Campbell—cr 1827
l Charlemont (2d Earl of, Ir Rep), Francis Wm Caulfeild, K.P., M.R.I.A.—cr 1763
c Charleville (2d Earl of, Ir Rep), Chas Wm Bury—cr 1806
c Chester (Bp. of), Jno Bird Sumner, D.D.
c Chesterfield (6th Earl of), Geo Aug Fred Stanhope—cr 1628
c Chichester (3d Earl of), Hen Thos Pelham—cr 1801
Chichester (Bp. of), Ashurst Turner Gilbert, D.D.
c Cholmondeley (2d Marq.), Geo Horat Cholmondeley, P.C.—cr 1815
c Churchill (2d Bar.), Fran Geo Spencer—cr 1815
c Clancarty (3d Earl of), Wm Thos Le Poer Trench—cr 1803
l Clanricarde (1st Marq of), Ulick John de Burgh, K.P., P.C.—cr 1825
c Clanwilliam (3d Earl of), Rich Meade—cr 1776
c Clare (2d Earl of), John Fitz-Gibbon, K.P., P.C.—cr 1795
l Clarendon (4th Earl of), Geo Wm Fred Villiers, G.C.B., P.C.—cr 1776
c Cleveland (2d Duke of), Hen Vane, K.G.—cr 1833
Clifden (4th Visct), Hen Agar-Ellis—cr 1781
l Clifford of Chudleigh (8th Bar), Hugh Chas Clifford—cr 1672
c Clinton (18th Bar), Chas Rodolph Trefusis—cr 1299
c Clonbrock (3d Bar, Ir Rep), Robt Dillon—cr 1799
l Cloncurry (2d Bar), Valentine Browne Lawless—cr 1789
l Colborne (1st Bar), Nicholas Wm Ridley Colborne—cr 1839
c Colchester (2d Bar), Chas Abbot—cr 1817
c Combermere (1st Visct), Stapleton Stapleton-Cotto .C.B , D.C.L., P.C.—cr 1825
l Congleton (2d Baron), John Vesey Parnell—cr 1841
l Conyngham (2d Marq of), Fran Nath Conyngham, K P., G.C.H., P.C.—cr 1816
c Cork, Cloyne, and Ross (Bp of), Samuel Kyle, D.D.
l Cork and Orrery (8th Earl of), Edmund Boyle—cr 1620
c Cornwallis (5th Earl), Jas Mann—cr 1753
l Cottenham (1st Bar), Chas Chris Pepys, P.C.—cr 1836
c Courtown (4th Earl of), Jas Thos Stopford—cr 1762
c Cowley (1st Bar), Hen Wellesley, G.C.B., P.C.—cr 1828
l Cowper (6th Earl), Geo Aug Fred Cowper—cr 1718
l Craven (2d Earl), Wm Craven—cr 1801
l Crewe (3d Bar), Hungerford Crewe—cr 1806
c Crofton (1st Bar Ir Rep), Edw Crofton—cr 1797
c Cumberland (1st Duke of), His Majesty Ernest Augustus (King of Hanover), K.G., G.C.B., K.P., P.C.—cr 1799
l Dacre (19th Bar), Thos Brand—cr 1307
c Dalhousie (10th Earl of), Jas Andrew Broun-Ramsay—cr 1633
c Dartmouth (4th Earl of), Wm Legge, F.R.S.—cr 1711
l Dartrey (1st Bar) Richard Dawson—cr 1847
l De Freyne (1st Bar), Arthur French—cr 1839
c De Grey (1st Earl), Thos Philip De Grey, K.G., P.C.—cr 1816
c Delamere (1st Bar), Thomas Cholmondeley—cr 1821
c De-la-Warr (5th Earl), Geo John Sackville-West, D.C.L., P.C.—cr 1761
c De-L'Isle and Dudley (1st Bar), Philip Chas Sidney, D.C.L.—cr 1835
l De Mauley (1st Bar), Wm Francis Spencer Ponsonby—cr1838
c Denbigh (7th Earl of), Wm Basil Percy Fielding, D.C.L., P.C.—cr 1622
l Denman (1st Bar), Thos Denman, P.C.—cr 1834
l Derby (13th Earl of), Edw Smith Stanley—cr 1845
c De Ros (20th Bar), Wm Lenox Lascelles Fitzgerald-De-Ros—cr 1264
Desart (3d Earl of, Ir Rep), John Otway O'Connor Cuffe
c De Saumarez (2d Bar), Rev Jas Saumarez—cr 1831
c De Tabley (2d Bar), Geo Warren—cr 1826
c De Visci (2d Visct, Ir Rep), John Vesey—cr 1776
c Devon (3d Earl of), Wm Courtenay—cr 1553
l Devonshire (6th Duke of), Wm Spencer Cavendish, K.G., D.C.L., P.C.—cr 1694
c Digby (2d Earl of), Edw Digby, D.C.L.—cr 1790
l Dinorben (1st Bar), Wm Lewis Hughes—cr 1831
Donegal (3d Marq of), Geo Hamilton Chichester—cr 1791
c Donoraile (3d Visct, Ir Rep), Hayes St. Leger—cr 1785
c Donoughmore (3d Earl of), John Hely Hutchinson, K.P.—cr 1800
l Dorchester (3d Bar), Guy Carleton—cr 1786
l Dormer (11th Bar), Jos Thaddeus Dormer—cr 1615
c Douglas (3d Bar), Chas Douglas—cr 1790
Down, Connor, and Dromore (Bp of), Rich Mant, D.D.
c Downes (2d Bar, Ir Rep), Ulysses Burgh, K.C.B.—cr 1822
c Downshire (4th Marq of), Arthur Wills Blundell Sandys Trumbull Windsor Hill—cr 1789
Drogheda (3d Marq of), Hen Francis Seymour Moore—cr 1791
l Dublin (Archbp of), Rich Whately, D.D.
l Ducie (2d Earl of), Hen Geo Fras Reynolds-Moreton—cr 1837
l Dunalley (2d Bar, Ir Rep), Hen Prittie—cr 1800
l Dunfermline (1st Bar), Jas Abercromby, P.C.—cr 1839
c Dunraven and Mountearl (2d Earl of, Ir Rep), Windham Hen Wyndham-Quin—cr 1822
c Dunsany (14th Bar, Ir Rep), Edw Wadding Plunket—cr 1461
l Durham (Bp of), Edw Maltby, D.D.
c Dynevor (3d Bar), Geo Talbot Rice—cr 1780
Effingham (2d Earl of), Hen Howard—cr 1837
c Eglinton and Winton (15th Earl of), Arch Wm Montgomerie—cr 1507
c Egmont (6th Earl of), Geo Jas Perceval—cr 1733
c Eldon (2d Earl of), John Scott, D.C.L.—cr 1821
c Ellenborough (1st Earl of), Edw Law, G.C.B., P.C.—cr 1844
c Ellesmere (1st Earl of), Francis Egerton, P.C.—cr 1846
c Ely (Marq of), John Hen Loftus—cr 1800
l Ely (Bp of), Thos Turton, D.D.
c Enniskillen (3d Earl of), Wm Willoughby Cole—cr 1789
Erne (3d Earl of, Ir Rep), John Crichton—cr 1798
l Erroll (17th Earl of), Wm Harry Hay—cr 1453
l Erskine (2d Bar), David Montagu Erskine—cr 1806
c Essex (6th Earl of), Arthur Algernon Capel—cr 1661
c Exeter (2d Marq of), Brownlow Cecil, K.G., D.C.L., P.C.—r 1801
c Exeter (Bp of), Hen Phillpotts, D.D.
c Exmouth (3d Visct), Edw Pellew—cr 1816
l Falkland (9th Visct), Lucius Bentinck Cary, P.C., G.C.H.—cr 1620
c Falmouth (2d Earl of), Geo Hen Boscawen—cr 1821
c Farnham (7th Bar Ir Rep), Hen Maxwell—cr 1756

Ferrers (9th Earl), Washington Sewallis Shirley—cr 1711
c Feversham (2d Bar), Wm Duncombe—cr 1826
l Fife (4th Earl of), Jas Duff, K.T., G.C.H.—cr 1759
l Fingall (9th Earl of), Arthur Jas Plunkett, K.P.—cr 1628
l Fitzhardinge (1st Earl), Wm Fitzhardinge Berkeley—cr 1841
l Fitzwilliam (5th Earl), Chas Wm Wentworth Fitzwilliam —cr 1716
l Foley (4th Bar), Thos Hen Foley, P.C.—cr 1776
c Forester (2d Bar), John Geo Weld Forester, P.C.—cr 1821
l Fortescue (4th Earl), Hugh Fortescue, P.C.—cr 1789
c Gage (4th Visct), Hen Hall Gage—cr 1720
l Gainsborough (1st Earl), Chas Noel Noel—cr 1841
c Galloway (9th Earl of), Randolph Stewart—cr 1623
l Gardner (3d Bar) Alan Legge Gardner—cr 1800
c Gifford (2d Bar) Robt Francis Gifford—cr 1824
c Glasgow (5th Earl of), c Jame Carr-Boyle—cr 1703
l Glenelg (1st Bar), Chas Grant, P.C.—cr 1835
c Glengall (2d Earl of, Ir Rep), Rich Butler—cr 1816
c Gloucester and Bristol (Bp of), Jas Hen Monk, D.D.
l Godolphin (1st Bar) Francis Godolphin Osborne—cr 1832
l Gosford (2d Earl of, Ir Rep), Archibald Acheson, G.C.B., P.C.—cr 1806
Gough (1st Bar), Hugh Gough, G.C.B.—cr 1846
l Grafton (5th Duke of), Hen Fitz-Roy—cr 1675
c Grantley (3d Bar) Fletcher Norton—cr 1782
l Granville (2d Earl), Granville Geo Leveson Gower, P.C.—cr 1833
c Grey (3d Earl), Hen Geo Grey, P.C.—cr 1802
c Guilford (6th Earl of), Rev. Francis North—cr 1752
c Haddington (9th Earl of), Thos Hamilton, P.C.—cr 1619
l Hamilton and Brandon (10th Earl of), Alex Hamilton Douglas, K.G., P.C.—cr 1643
Harborough (6th Earl of), Robt Sherard—cr 1719
c Hardinge (1st Visct), Hen Hardinge, G.C.B., P.C.—cr 1846
c Hardwicke (4th Earl of), Chas Philip Yorke, D.C.L.—cr 1754
c Harewood (3d Earl of), Hen Lascelles, cr 1812
c Harrington (4th Earl of), Chas Stanhope—cr 1742
c Harris (3d Bar), Geo Francis Robt Harris—cr 1815
c Harrowby (1st Earl of), Dudley Ryder, P.C., D.CL.—cr 1809
l Hastings (Bar), Jacob Astley, D.C.L.—cr 1299
l Hatherton (1st Bar), Edw John Littleton, P.C.—cr 1835
c Hardwarden (3d Visct, Ir Rep), Cornwallis Maude—cr 1791
l Hawke (4th Bar), Edw Wm Harvey Hawke—cr 1776
l Headfort (2d Marq of), Thos Taylour—cr 1800
c Hereford (15th Visct), the Rev Robt Fleming Devereuz—cr 1550
l Hereford (Bp of), Thos Musgrave, D.D.
c Hertford (4th Marq of), Richard Seymour-Conway, K.G.—cr 1793
c Heytesbury (1st Bar), Wm A'Court, G.C.B., P.C,—cr 1826
c Hill (2d Visct), Rowland Hill—cr 1842
l Holland of Holland (4th Bar) Hen Edw Fox—cr 1762
l Howard de Walden and Seaford (6th Bar) Chas Augustus Ellis, G.C.B.—cr 1597
l Howden (2d Bar), John Hobart Caradoc, K.C.H —cr 1819
c How (1st Earl), Richd Wm Penn Curzon Howe, D.C.L., P.C.—cr 1821
l Huntingdon (12th Earl of), Francis Theophilus Henry Hastings—cr 1529
c Huntly (9th Marq of), Geo Gordon, K.T.—cr 1599
l Ilchester (3d Earl of), Hen Stephen Fox-Strangways—cr 1756
c Jersey (5th Earl) Geo Child Villiers, P.C.—cr 1697
l Keane (2d Bar), Edw Arthur Wellington Keane—cr 1839
l Kenmare (2d Earl of), Valentine Browne
c Kenyon (2d Bar) Geo Kenyon, F.S.A.—cr 1788
c Kingston (4th Earl of), Robt King—cr 1763
l Kinnaird (9th Bar), Geo Wm Fox Kinnaird—cr 1682
c Kinnoul (10th Earl of), Thos Robt Drummond Hay—cr 1704
c Lake (3d Visct), Warwick Lake—cr 1807
l Langdale (1st Bar), Hen Bickersteth, P.C.—cr 1836
l Lansdowne (3d Marq of), Hen Petty Fitz-Maurice, K.G., P.G., D.C.L.—cr 1784
c Lauderdale (9th Earl of), James Maitland—cr 1624
l Leeds (7th Duke of), Francis Godolphin D'Arcy Osborne—cr 1694
l Leicester (2d Earl of), Thos Wm Coke—cr 1837
l Leigh (1st Bar), Chandos Leigh—cr 1839
l Leinster (3d Duke of) Aug Fred Fitz-Gerald, P.C —cr 1766
l Leitrim (2d Earl of), Nath Clements, K.P.—cr 1795
l Lichfield (1st Earl of), Thos Wm Anson, D.C.L., P.C.—cr 1831
c Lichfield (Bishop of), John Lonsdale, D.D.
l Lilford (3d Bar), Thos Atherton Powys—cr 1797
c Limerick (2d Earl of), Wm Hen Tenison Pery—cr 1803
c Lincoln (Bp of), John Kaye, D.D.
c Lindsey (10th Earl of), Geo Aug Fred Albemarle Bertie—cr 1626
l Lismore (1st Visct), Cornelius O'Callaghan—cr 1806
c Liverpool (3d Earl of), Chas Cecil Cope Jenkinson, G.C.B., D.C.L.—cr 1796
c Llandaff (Bp of), Edward Copleston, D.D.
c London (Bp of), Chas Jas Blomfield, D.D., P.C.
c Londonderry (3d Marq of), Chas Wm Vane, G.C.B., G.C.H., D.C.L., P.C.—cr 1816
c Longford (3d Earl of), Edw Mich Pakenham—cr 1785
c Lonsdale (2d Earl of), Wm Lowther, P.C —cr 1807
c Lorton (1st Visct Ir Rep.), Robt Edw King—cr 1806
l Lovat (1st Bar), Thos Alex Fraser—cr 1837
l Lovelace (1st Earl of), Wm King—cr 1836
c Lucan (3d Earl of, Ir Rep), Geo Chas Bingham—cr 1795
c Lyndhurst (1st Bar) John Singleton Copley, D.C.L., F.R.S., P.C —cr 1827
l Lyttelton (4th Bar), Geo Wm. Lyttelton—cr 1794
Macclesfield (5th Earl of), Thos Parker—cr 1721
c Malmesbury (3d Earl of), Jas Howard Harris—cr 1800
c Manchester (6th Duke of), Geo Montagu—cr 1719
c Manners (2d Bar), John Hen Wm Manners-Sutton, P.C.—cr 1807
c Mansfield (4th Earl of), David Murray, K.T.—cr 1792
c Manvers (2d Earl), Chas Herbert Pierrpont—cr 1806
c Marlborough (5th Duke of), Geo Spencer Churchill, D.C.L.—cr 1702
c Massareene (10th Visct), John Skeffington—cr 1660
c Maynard (3d Visct) Hen Maynard—cr 1766
c Mayo (4th Earl of, Ir Rep), John Bourke, G.C.H., D.C.L.—cr 1785
l Meath (10th Earl of), John Chambre Brabazon, K.P., P.C.—cr 1627
l Melbourne (2d Visct), Wm Lamb, P.C.—cr 1781
c Melville (2d Visct), Robt Saunders Dundas, K.T., P.C. F.R.S.—cr 1802
l Methuen (1st Bar), Paul Methuen—cr 1838
c Middleton (7th Bar), Digby Willoughby—cr 1711
c Midleton (5th Visct), G Alan Brodrick—cr 1717
l Milford (1st Bar), Rich Bulkeley Philipps Philipps—cr 1847
l Minto (2d Earl of), Gilbert Elliot-Murray-Kynynmond, P.C., G.C.B.—cr 1813
Monson (6th Bar), Wm John Monson—cr 1728
l Monteagle (1st Bar), Thos. Spring Rice, P.C., F.R.S.—cr 1839
l Montfort (3d Bar), Hen Bromley, D.C.L.—cr 1741
c Montrose (4th Duke of), Jas Graham, K.T —cr 1707
c Moray (10th Earl of), Francis Stuart, K.T.—cr 1561
l Morley (2nd Earl of), Edm Parker—cr 1815
c Mornington (4th Earl of), Wm Pole-Tylney-Long-Wellesley—cr 1760
l Mostyn (1st Bar), Edw Pryce Loyd—cr 1831
c Mount-Cashell (3d Earl of, Ir Rep), Ernest Augustus Edgcumbe—cr 1789
Munster (2d Earl of), Wm Geo Fitz-Clarence—cr 1835
Nelson (3rd Earl), Horatio Nelson—cr 1805
c Newcastle (4th Duke of), Hen Pelham Fiennes Pelham Clinton, K.C.—cr 1756
l Norfolk (13th Duke of), Hen Chas Howard, P.C —cr 1483
l Normanby (1st Marq of) Constantine Hen Phipps, P.C., G.C.H —cr 1838
l Northampton (2nd Marq of) Spencer Joshua Alwyne Compton, D.C.L.—cr 1812
c Northumberland (4th Duke of), Algernon Percy, D.C.L. F.R.S.—cr 1766
c Northwick (2d Bar) John Rushout—cr 1797
l Norwich (8p of), Edw Stanley, D.D.
c O'Neill (3rd Visct, Ir Rep) John Bruce Richard O'Neill—cr 1795
c Onslow (3rd Earl of), Arthur Geo. Onslow—cr 1801
c Orford (3rd Earl of), Horatio Walpole—cr 1806
c Ormonde (2nd Marq of), John Butler, K.P—cr 1825
Ossory, Ferns, and Leighlin (Bp of), Jas Thos O'Brien
l Oxford and Mortimer (5th Earl of), Edw Harley—cr 1711
c Oxford (Bp of), Sam Wilberforce, D.D.
l Paget (Bar), Hen Paget, P.C —cr 1550
l Panmure (1st Bar), Wm Maule—cr 1831
c Pembroke and Montgomery (12th Earl of), Robt Hen Herbert—cr 1551
l Peterborough (Bp of), Geo Davys, D.D.
l Petre (11th Bar), Wm Hen Fras Petre, F.R.S.—cr 1603
l Plunket (1st Bar), Wm Conyngham Plunket, P.C.—cr 1827
l Portsmore (1st Bar), Geo Warwick Bampfylde—cr 1831
Pomfret (5th Earl of), Geo Wm Rich Fermor—cr 1721
l Ponsonby (1st Visct), John Ponsonby, G.C.B.—cr 1839
c Portland (4th Duke of), Wm Hen Cavendish Scott-Bentinck, D.C.L., P.C.—cr 1716
c Portman (1st Bar), Edw Berkeley Portman—cr 1837
Portsmouth (3d Earl), John Chas Wallop
c Poulett (5th Earl), John Poulett—cr 1706
c Powis (2d Earl of), Edw Herbert, K.G., D.C.L.—cr 1804
l Radnor (3d Earl of), Wm Pleydell-Bouverie—cr 1765
c Ranfurly (2d Earl), Thos Knox—cr 1831
c Ravensworth (1st Bar), Thos Hen Liddell—cr 1821
c Rayleigh (1st Bar), John Jas Strutt—cr 1821
c Redesdale (2d Bar), John Thos Freeman-Mitford—cr 1802
c Richmond (5th Duke of), Chas Gordon Lennox, K.G., P C —cr 1675
c Ripon (1st Earl of), Fred John Robinson, P.C.—cr 1833
l Ripon (Bp of), Chas Thos Longley, D.D.
c Rivers (4th Bar), Geo Pitt-Rivers—cr 1802
c Rochester (Bp of), Geo Murray, D.D
c Roden (3d Earl of), Robt Jocelyn, K.P., P.C.—cr 1771
Rodney (6th Bar), Robt Dennett Rodney—cr 1782
c Romney (Earl of), Chas Marsham—cr 1801
l Rosebery (4th Earl of), Arch John Primrose, K.T., P.C.—cr 1703
l Rosse (3d Earl of, Ir. Rep.), Wm Parsons, D.C.L.—cr 1805
c Rosslyn (3d Earl of), Jas Alex St Clair-Erskine—cr 1806
l Rossmore (3d Bar), Hen Robt Westenra—cr 1796
l Roxburghe (6th Duke of), Jas Hen Robt Innes Ker, K.T.—cr 1707
c Rutland (5th Duke of), John Hen Manners, K.G —cr 1703
c Salisbury (2d Marq of), Jas Brownlow Wm Gascoigne-Cecil, K.G., P.C., D.C.L —cr 1789
l Salisbury (Bp of), Edw Denison, D.D.
c Sandwich (7th Earl of), John Wm Montagu—cr 1660
c Sandys (1st Bar), Arthur Moyses Wm Hill—cr 1802
c Saye and Sele (13th Bar), Rev Fred Twistleton-Fiennes—cr 1447
l Scarborough (8th Earl of), John Lumley-Saville—cr 1690
c Scarsdale (3d Bar), Nathaniel Curzon—cr 1761
c Seaton (1st Bar), John Colborne, G.C B.—cr 1839
l Sefton (3d Earl of), Chas Wm Molyneux—cr 1771
c Shaftesbury (6th Earl), C A Cooper, P C.—cr 1672
l Shannon (4th Earl of), Rich Boyle—cr 1756
c Sheffield (2d Earl of), Geo Augustus Fred Chas Holroyd—cr 1816
l Sherborne (2d Bar), John Dutton—cr 1784
l Shrewsbury (17th Earl of), John Talbot—cr 1442
c Sidmouth (2d Visct), Rev Wm Leonard Addington—cr 1805
c Skelmersdale (1st Bar), Edw Bootle-Wilbraham—cr 1828
l Sligo (3d Marq of), Geo John Browne—cr 1800
c Somers (2d Earl), John Somers-Cocks—cr 1821
l Somerset (11th Duke of), Edw Adolphus St Maur, D C L., F.R.S., F.S.A.—cr 1546
c Sondes (4th Bar), Geo John Milles—cr 1760
c Southampton (3d Bar), Chas Fitz-Roy—cr 1780
l Spencer (4th Earl), Fred Spencer, P C., C.B —cr 1765
l Stafford (6th Bar), Geo Wm Stafford Jerningham—cr 1640
l Stair (8th Earl of), John Hamilton-Dalrymple, K.T —cr 1703
l St Albans (9th Duke of), Wm Aubrey De Vere Beauclerk, D.C.L.—cr 1683
c Stanhope (4th Earl), Philip Hen Stanhope, F.R.S.—cr 1718
c Stanley of Bickerstaffe (2nd Bar), Edw Geoffrey Smith Stanley, P.C.—cr 1832
l Stanley of Alderley (1st Bar), John Thos Stanley—cr 1839
c St Asaph (Bp of), Thos Vowler Short, D.D.
l St David's (Bp of), Connop Thirlwall, D.D.
c St Germans (3d Earl of), Edw Granville Eliot, P.C.—cr 1815
c St John of Bletsoe (14th Bar), St. Andrew Beauchamp St John—cr 1558
l Stourton (18th Bar), Chas Stourton—cr 1448
c Stradbroke (2d Earl of), John Edw Cornwallis Rous—cr 1821
l Strafford (1st Bar). John Byng, G.C.B., G.C.H., P.C.—cr 1835
c Strangford (6th Visct), Percy Clinton Sydney Smythe, G C.B., P C , G.C.H., LL D., F.R.S.—cr 1628
l Stuart de Decies (1st Bar), Hen Villiers-Stuart, P C —cr 1839
c St Vincent (2d Visct), Edw-Jervis Jervis—cr 1801
l Sudeley (1st Bar), Chas Hanbury Tracy—cr 1838
l Suffield (4th Bar), Edw Vernon Harbord—cr 1786
l Suffolk and Berkshire (16th Earl of), Thos Howard—cr 1603
l Sutherland (2d Duke of), Geo Granville Leveson Gower, K.G., P.C., D.C.L.—cr 1833
c Sydney (3d Visct), John Robt Townshend—cr 1789
c Talbot (2d Earl), Chas Chetwynd Talbot, K.P., P.C.—cr 1784
l Talbot de Malahide (1st Bar), Rich Wogan Talbot—cr 1831
c Tankerville (5th Earl of), Chas Aug Bennet, P.C.—cr 1714
Templemore (2d Bar), Hen Spencer Chichester—cr 1831
c Tenterden (2d Bar), John Hen Abbott—cr 1827
Teynham (16th Bar), Geo Hen Roper Curzon—cr 1616
l Thanet (11th Earl of), Henry Tufton—cr 1628
c Thurlow (3d Bar), Edw Thos Hovell Thurlow —cr 1792
l Torrington (7th Visct), Geo Byng—cr 1721
Townshend (3d Marq), Geo Ferrars Townshend—cr 1786
l Uxbridge (Earl of), see Paget (Bar)
l Vaux of Harrowden (7th Bar), Geo Browne Mostyn—cr 1523
l Vernon (6th Bar), Geo John Warren—cr 1762
c Verulam (2d Earl of), Jas Walter Grimston—cr 1815
Vivian (2d Bar), Chas Crespigny Vivian—cr 1841
c Waldegrave (8th Earl), Wm Waldegrave, C B.—cr 1685
c Walsingham (5th Bar), Thos de Grey—cr 1780
c Ward (11th Bar), Wm Ward—cr 1664
c Warwick and Brooke (3d Earl of), Hen Rich Greville, K.T., D.C.L.—cr 1746
c Waterford (3d Marq of), Hen De-la-Poer Beresford—cr 1789
c Wellington (1st Duke of), Arthur Wellesley, K.G., G.C.B., D.C.L., P.C.—cr 1814
c Wemyss and March (7th Earl of), Francis Wemyss Charteris Douglas—cr 1663
l Wenlock (1st Bar), Paul Beilby Lawley-Thompson—cr 1839
c Westmeath (1st Marq of, Ir Rep), Geo Thos John Nugent—cr 1822
l Westminster (2d Marq of), Rich Grosvenor—cr 1831
c Westmoreland (11th Earl of), John Fane, G C.B., G.C.H., P.C., D.C.L.—cr 1624
c Wharncliffe (2d Bar), John Stuart-Wortley—cr 1836
c Wicklow (3d Earl of, Ir Rep), Wm Howard, K.P.—cr 1793
c Willoughby de Broke (8th Bar), Hen Peyto Verney—cr 1492
c Willoughby d'Eresby (19th Bar), Heter Robt Drummond-Willoughby, P.C.—cr 1313
c Wilton (2d Earl of), Thos Egerton, P.C., G.C.H.—cr 1801
Winchester (14th Marq of), John Paulet—cr 1551
c Winchester (Bp of), Chas Rich Sumner, D.D.
c Winchilsea and Nottingham (10th Earl of), Geo Finch Hatton—cr 1628
c Wodehouse (3d Bar), John Wodehouse—cr 1797
l Worcester (Bp of), Hen Pepys, D.D.
l Wrottesley (2d Bar), John Wrottesley—cr 1838
Wynford (2d Bar), Wm Sam Best—cr 1829
l Yarborough 2d Earl of), Chas Anderson Worsley Pelham—cr 1837
c York (Abp of), the Rt Hon Edw Harcourt, D.D., D.C.L., P.C.
l Zetland (2d Earl of), Thos Dundas—cr 1838

SCOTTISH REPRESENTATIVE PEERS.

c Airlie and Lintrathen (6th Earl of, Sco Rep), David Ogilvy cr 1639
c Colville (10th Bar, Sco Rep), John Colville—cr 1609
Elphinstone (13th Bar Sco Rep) John Elphinstone
Gray (16th Bar, Sco Rep), John Gray—cr 1445
c Home (11th Earl of, Sco Rep), Cospat Alex Ramey-Home—cr 1605
c Leven and Melville (8th Earl of, Sco Rep), David Leslie Melville—cr 1690
c Morton (18th Earl of, Sco Rep), Geo Sholto Douglas—cr 1458
c Orkney (2d Earl of, Sco Rep), Thos John Hamilton Fitz Maurice—cr 1696
Polworth (5th Bar, Sco Rep), Hen Frans Hepburne-Scott—cr 1699
Rollo (9th Bar Sco Rep), William Rollo
c Saltoun (16th Bar, Sco Rep), Alex Geo Fraser, K.C.B.—cr 1445
c Seafield (6th Earl of, Sco Rep), Fras Wm Ogilvie-Grant—cr 1701
c Selkirk (6th Earl of, Sco Rep), Dunbar J. Douglas—cr 16.6
c Sinclair (12th Bar. Sco Rep), Chas St Clair
c Strathallan (6th Visct, Sco Rep), Jas Andw John Laur Chas Drummond—cr 1686
c Tweeddale (8th Marq of, Sco Rep), Geo Hay, K.T., C B.— cr 1694

MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

ABBREVIATIONS.—*l* means Liberal *c* Conservative, *p* Protectionist, and *s* Son.

l Abdy, Thomas Neville. S of the late Capt Anthony Abdy, R.N. *Lyme Regis*
p Acland, Sir Thos Dyke, Bart, D.C.L. *Devon, N*
p Acton, William. Eld s of the late Thos Acton, Esq, of West Acton. *Wicklow*
l Adair, Hugh Edw. 2d s of Sir Robt Shafto Adair, Bart. *Ipswich*
l Adair, Robt Alex Shafto. Eld s of Sir Robt Shafto Adair, Bart. *Cambridge* bor
p Adare, Visct. Eld s of the Earl of Dunraven. *Glamorganshire*
p Adderley, Chas Bowyer. *Staffordshire, N*
l Aglionby, Hen Aglionby. S of the Rev Sam Bateman, of Newbiggen Hall. *Cockermouth*
l Alcock, Thos. S of Joseph Alcock, Esq, of Roehampton, Surrey. *Surrey, E*
p Alexander, Nath. S of Rev Robt Alexander. *Antrim*
p Alford, Visct. Eld s of Earl Brownlow. *Bedfordshire*
l Anson, Hon Geo. Br of the Earl of Lichfield. *Staffordshire, S*
l Anson, Visct. Eld s of the Earl of Lichfield. *Lichfield*
l Anstey, Thos Chisholm. 2d s of Thos Anstey, Esq. *Youghal*
p Arbuthnott, Hon Lieut-Gen Hugh, C.B. Br of Visct Arbuthnott. *Kincardineshire*
p Archdall, Mervyn Edw. Nephew of Gen Archdall, the late member. *Fermanagh*
p Arkwright, Geo. S of Rich Arkwright, Esq, of Wilasley, Derbyshire. *Leominster*
l Armstrong, Sir Andw, Bart, S of the late E Armstrong, of Gallen. *King's* co
l Arundel and Surrey, Earl of. Eld s of the Duke of Norfolk. *Arundel*
c Ashley, Lord, D.C.L. Eld s of the Earl of Shaftesbury. *Bath*
c Attwood, John. S of Jas Attwood, Esq. *Harwich*
p Bagge, Wm. Eld s of the late Thos Philip Bagge, Esq, of Stradsett Hall, Norfolk, a descendant from a Swedish family. *Norfolk, W*
p Bagot, Hon Wm. Eld s of Lord Bagot. *Denbighshire*
l Bagshaw, John. Eld s of the late John Bagshaw, Esq, a banker of Coventry. *Harwich*
c Bailey, Joseph. A Deputy-Lieut of Brecknockshire. *Brecknockshire*
p Bailey, Joseph, jun. S of the Member for Brecknockshire. *Herefordshire*
c Baillie, Hen Jas. S of Col Hugh Baillie. *Inverness-shire*
l Baines, Mat Talbot. Eld s of Edw Baines, Esq, a barrister-at-law, formerly M.P. for Leeds. *Hull*
p Baldock, Edw Holmes. First returned for Shrewsbury in 1847. *Shrewsbury*
c Baldwin, Chas Barry. Eld s of Col Baldwin. *Totness*
p Bankes, Geo. 2d s of Hen Bankes, Esq., Cursitor Baron of the Exchequer. *Dorsetshire*
l Barclay, Dav. S of the late Robt Barclay, Esq, of Bury Hill. *Surderland*
c Baring, Rt Hon Wm Bingham. Eld s of Lord Ashburton. *Thetford*
l Baring, Rt Hon Fras Thornhill. Eld s of Sir T Baring, Bart. *Portsmouth*
c Baring, Hen Bingham. Nephew of Sir Thos Baring, Bart. *Marlborough*
p Baring Thos. 2d s of Sir Thos Baring, Bart. *Huntingdon*
c Barkly, Hen. A West India Proprietor. S of the late Æneas Barkly, Esq, an eminent West India merchant. *Leominster*
l Barnard, Edw Geo. A ship-builder. *Greenwich*
c Barrington, Visct. A Peer of Ireland. *Berkshire*
p Bateson, Thos. A Deputy-Lieut for Londonderry. Eld surviving s of Sir Robt Bateson, Bart, formerly M.P. for Londonderry. *Londonderry* co
c Beckett, Wm. S of the late and br of the present Sir John Beckett, Bart. *Leeds*
l Bell, John. First returned for Thirsk in 1841. *Thirsk*
l Bell, Matthew. Eld s of Matthew Bell, Esq, of Woolsington. *Northumberland S*
l Bellew, Rich Montesquieu. Br of Sir Patrick Bellew. *Louth*
c Benbow, John. Is solicitor to Lord Ward. *Dudley*
p Benett, John. Eld surviving s of Thos Benett, Esq, of Pyt House. *Wilts, S*
c Bennet, Philip, jun. S of Philip Bennet, Esq, of Rougham-Old-Hall, Suffolk. *Suffolk, W*
p Bentinck, Lord Hen Wm Scott. S of the 4th Duke of Portland. *Nottinghamshire, N*
p Bentinck, Lord Wm Geo Fred Scott. 2d s of the Duke of Portland. *Lynn-Regis*
p Beresford, Wm. Cousin to the Marq of Waterford. *Essex, N*
l Berkeley, Hon Francis Hen Fitz-Hardinge. 4th s of the 5th Earl Berkeley. *Bristol*
l Berkeley, Hon Geo Chas Grantley Fitz-Hardinge. A younger s of the late Earl Berkeley. *Gloucestershire, W*
l Berkeley, Maurice Fred Fitz-Hardinge, C.B. 2d s of the 5th Earl Berkeley. *Gloucester* city
l Bernal, Ralph. Father of R. Osborne, Esq, M.P. for Middlesex. *Rochester*
c Bernard, Visct. Eld s of the Earl of Bandon. *Bandon*
l Birch, Sir Thos Bernard, Bart. Only s of the late Sir Joseph Birch, Bart, of the Hasles, Lancashire, a Deputy-Lieut of Lancashire. *Liverpool*
l Blackall, Sam Wensley. S of Major Blackall, of the E. I. C.'s Service. *Longford*
p Blackstone, Wm Seymour. Grands of the great lawyer whose name he bears. *Wallingford*
l Blake, Martin Jos. Is head of the house of Ballyglunin. *Galway* bor
p Blakemore, Rich. Eld s of Thomas Blakemore, Esq. of Littleton Hall. *Wells*
c Blandford, Marq of. Eld s of the Duke of Marlborough. *Woodstock*
l Blewitt, Reginald James. A magistrate for Monmouthshire. 2d s of Major Edw Blewitt, of Kensington, Middlesex. *Monmouth* dist
p Boldero, Capt Hen Geo. S of the late Rev J Boldero, of Ampton, Suffolk. *Chippenham*
c Bolling, Wm. 3d s of the late Edw Bolling, Esq, of Bolton. *Bolton-le-Moors*
c Bourke, Rich Southwell. Eld s of Robt Bourke, Esq, of Hayes. *Kildare*
l Bouverie, Hon Edw Pleydell. 2d s of the 3d Earl of Radnor. *Kilmarnock*
c Bowles, Wm. A Rear-Admiral and Companion of the Order of the Bath. *Launceston*
l Bowring, John, LL.D. Eld s of Charles Bowring, Esq, of Exeter. *Bolton*
c Boyd, John. S of John Boyd, Esq, of Belle Isle, co Antrim. *Coleraine*
l Boyle, Hon Robt Edw. 2d surviving s of the 8th Earl of Cork and Orrery. *Frome*
c Brackley, Visct. Eld s of the Earl of Ellesmere. *Staffordshire, N*
p Bramston, Thos. Wm. A Deputy-Lieut for Essex. Eld s of the late Thos Gardiner Bramston, Esq, of Skreens, Essex. *Essex, S*
l Brand, Thos. Eld s of Lieut.-Gen. the Hon Hen Otway Trevor, C.B. *Hertfordshire*
p Bremridge, Rich. A solicitor in Barnstaple. *Barnstaple*
l Bright, John. S of Jacob Bright, Esq, of Greenbank, near Rochdale. *Manchester*
p Brisco, Musgrave, Eld s of the late Capt Wastel Brisco, of Coghurst, Sussex. *Hastings*
p Broadley, Hen. S of the late H. Broadley, Esq. *Yorkshire, E*
p Broadwood, Hen. A brewer. *Bridgwater*
l Brocklehurst, John, jun. A silk manufacturer and banker. 2d s of John Brocklehurst, Esq, of Jordon Gate, Macclesfield. *Macclesfield*
l Brockman, Edw Drake. Recorder of Folkestone. 5th s of the late James Drake-Brockman, Esq, of Beechborough, Kent. *Hythe*
p Brooke, Lord. S of the Earl of Warwick. *Warwickshire, S*
p Brooke, Sir Arthur Brinsley, Bart. *Fermanagh*
l Brotherton, Joseph. A retired cotton and silk manufacturer. *Salford*
l Brown, Humphrey. S of Humphrey Brown, Esq, of Tewkesbury. *Tewkesbury*
l Brown, Wm. S of the late Alex Brown, of Baltimore, United States. *Lancashire, S*
l Browne, Robt Dillon. Is descended from the Kilmaine family. *Mayo*
p Bruce, Chas Lennox Cumming. 2d s of Sir A. P. G. Cumming. *Elginshire,* &c.
c Bruce, Lord Ernest Aug Chas Brudenell. 2d s of the Marq of Ailesbury. *Marlborough*
p Bruen, Hen. Is Col of the Carlow Militia. *Carlow* co
p Bruges, Wm Heald Ludlow. Recorder of Devizes. Eld and only surviving s of the late Benj Pennell Ludlow, Esq, of Melksham, Wilts. *Devizes*
p Buck, Lewis Wm. Eld s of Geo Stucley Buck, Esq. *Devon, N*
l Bulkeley, Sir Rich Bulkeley Williams, Bart. Deputy-Lieut of Anglesea. *Anglesea*
l Buller, Rt Hon Chas. Judge Advocate-General. *Liskeard*
l Buller, Sir John Buller Yarde, Bart. Grands of Mr Justice Buller. *Devonshire, S*
l Bunbury, Edw Herbert. A barrister-at-law. 2d son of Sir Hen Bunbury, Bart, of Great Barton, Suffolk. *Bury St. Edmund's*
p Burghley, Lord. Eld s of the Marq of Exeter. *Lincolnshire, S*
l Burke, Thomas John. Eld s of Sir John Burke, Bart, of Marble Hill, co Galway. *Galway* co
c Burrell, Sir Chas Merrik, Bart. An East India Proprietor. *Shoreham*
p Burroughes, Hen Negus. Eld s of the late J Burkin Burroughes, Esq, of Burlingham. *Norfolk, E*
l Busfield, Wm. Eld s of the late J A Cusfield, Esq, of Myrtle Grove. *Bradford*
l Butler, Pierce Somerset. Eld s of Col the Hon Pierce Butler. *Kilkenny* co
l Buxton, Sir Edw North, Bart. Eld s of the late Sir Thos Fowell Buxton, Bart. *Essex, S*
l Byng, Rt Hon Geo Stevens. Eld s of Lord Strafford. *Chatham*
l Cabbell, Benj Bond. *Boston*
l Callaghan, Daniel. S of an eminent provision merchant in Cork. *Cork*
l Campbell, Hon Wm Fred. Eld s of Lord Campbell and Lady Stratheden. *Cambridge* bor
c Cardwell, Edw. S of John Cardwell, Esq, late of Liverpool, merchant. *Liverpool*
c Carew, Wm Hen Pole. Deputy-Lieut of Cornwall. 2d surviving s of the late Right Hon Reginald Pole Carew. *Cornwall, E*
l Carter, John Bonham. A magistrate for Hants. S of the late John Bonham Carter, Esq, M.P. for Portsmouth. *Winchester*
p Castlereagh, Rt Hon Visct. Eld s of the Marq of Londonderry. *Down* co
l Caulfield, Hon Hen. 2d s of the 1st Earl of Charlemont. *Armagh* co
l Cavendish, Hon Chas Compton. Youngest s of the late, and uncle of the present Earl of Burlington. *Bucks*
l Cavendish, Hon Geo Hen. 2d s of the Hon Wm Cavendish. *Derbyshire, N*
l Cavendish, Wm Geo. Only s of the Hon Chas Compton Cavendish, M.P. for Bucks. *Peterborough*
l Cayley, Edw Stillingfleet. *Yorkshire, N*
p Chandos, Marq of. Eld s of the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos. *Buckingham* bor
l Chaplin, Wm Jas. S of Mr. Wm Chaplin, of Rochester. *Salisbury*
c Charteris, Hon Francis Wemyss. Eld s of Lord Elcho. *Haddingtonshire*
l Chichester, Lord John Ludford. S of 2d Marq of Donegal. *Belfast*
l Childers, John Wallbanke. A magistrate for the West Rid of Yorkshire. Eld s of the late Col John Wallbanke Childers, of Cantley, Yorkshire. *Malton*
p Cholmeley, Sir Montagu John, Bart. *Lincolnshire, N*
p Cholmondeley, Hon Hugh. Eld s of Lord Delamere. *Montgomery* dist
l Christie, Wm Dougal. Eld s of the late Dougal Christie, Esq. *Weymouth*
c Christopher, Robt Adam, F.R.S. S of Philip Dundas, Esq. *Lincolnshire, N*
c Christy, Sam. 2d s of the late Thomas Christy, Esq, of Broomfield, Essex. *Newcastle-under-Lyme*
l Clay, Jam. S of James Clay, Esq, a London merchant. *Hull*
l Clay, Sir Wm Bart. S of the late George Clay, Esq, a merchant and ship-owner in London. *Tower Hamlets*
l Clements, Hon Chas Skeffington. 2d surviving S of the 3d Earl of Leitrim. *Leitrim*
c Clerk, Rt Hon Sir Geo, Bart. Scottish Advocate. *Dover*
l Clifford, Hen Morgan. Only s of the late Morgan Morgan-Clifford, Esq, of Perristone, Herefordshire, Col of the Monmouth Militia. *Hereford*
p Clive, Hen Bayley. S of the late William Clive, Esq. *Ludlow*
p Clive, Visct. Doctor of Civil Law. Eld s of the Earl of Powis. *Salop, N*
c Clive, Rt Hon Robt Hen. 2d S of the 1st Earl of Powis. *Salop, S*
p Cobbold, John Chevallier. A banker at Ipswich and Harwich. S of John Cobbold, Esq, a brewer and merchant at Ipswich. *Ipswich*
l Cobden, Rich. Is a cotton-printer in Lancashire. *Yorkshire, W* and *Stockport*
c Cochrane, Alex Dundas Ross Wishart Baillie. Eld s of Admiral Sir Thomas John Cochrane, C.B. *Bridport*
l Cockburn, Alex Jas Edmund. A Queen's Counsel. *Southampton.*
c Cocks, Thos Somers, jun. A banker at Charing-cross. Eld s of Thomas Somers Cocks, Esq, of Thames-Banks, Bucks. *Reigate*
p Codrington, Chris Wm. Nephew of Sir Rdward Codrington. *Gloucestershire, E*
l Coke, Hon Edw Keppel Wentworth. 2d s of the 1st Earl of Leicester. *Norfolk W*
p Cole, Hon Hen Arthur. 2d s of the 2d Earl of Enniskillen. *Enniskillen*
l Colebrooke, Sir Thos Edw, Bart. S of the late Hen T Colebrooke, Esq, F.R.S. *Taunton*
p Coles, Hen Beaumont. A magistrate for Hants and Middlesex. Only s of Philip Coles, Esq, many years chairman of the Middlesex Sessions. *Andover*
l Collins, Wm. Is a tanner. *Warwick*
p Colvile, Chas Robt. Only s of the late Sir Chas H Colvile, Knt. *Derbyshire, S*
p Compton, Hen Combe. *Hants, S*
p Conolly, Edw Michael, D.C.L. Eld s of the Hon Adm Sir Thos Pakenham. *Donegal*
l Conyngham, Lord Albert Denison, K.C.H. 2d s of the 1st Marq Conyngham. *Canterbury*
c Coope, Octavius Edw. S of the late John Coope, Esq. *Yarmouth*
c Copeland, Wm Taylor. Only s of the late Wm Copeland, Esq. *Stoke-upon-Trent*
l Corbally, Mathew Elias. Only s of the late Elias Corbally, Esq, of Corbalton. *Meath*
c Corry, Rt Hon Hen Thos Lowry. 2d s of the Earl of Belmore. *Tyrone*
c Cotton, Hon Wellington Hen Stapleton. Eld s of Lord Combermere. *Carrickfergus*
p Courtenay, Visct. Eld s of the Earl of Devon. Is a Dep-Lieut of Devon. *Devonshire, S*
l Cowan, Chas. Eld s of Alex Cowan, Esq, of Edinburgh, merchant. *Edinburgh*
l Cowper, Hon Wm Francis. A Lieut in the Royal Horse Guards. 2d s of 5th Earl Cowper and nephew of Lord Melbourne. *Hertford*
l Craig, Wm Gibson. Eld s of Sir Jas Gibson Craig, Bart. *Edinburgh*
l Crawford, Wm Sharman. *Rochdale*
c Cripps, Wm. S of Joseph Cripps, Esq, late member for the bor. *Cirencester*
c Cubitt, Wm. The eminent builder. *Andover*
c Currie, Hen. 2d s of the late Wm Currie, Esq, East Horsley Park, Surrey. *Guildford*
l Currie, Raikes. 2d s of the late Isaac Currie, Esq, of Bush Hill, Middlesex. *Northampton*
l Curteis, Herbert Barrett. Eld s of the late Edw Jer Curteis, Esq, of Windmill Hill. *Rye*
l Dalrymple, John. Eld s of North Dalrymple, Esq. *Wigtonshire*
c Damer, Rt Hon Geo Lionel Dawson. Br of the Earl of Portarlingtn. *Dorchester*
l Dashwood, Geo Hen. Eld s of Sir John Dashwood King, Bart. *Wycombe*
l Davie, Sir Hen Robt Ferguson, Bart. S of the late Robt Ferguson, Esq, M.P. *Haddington* dist
p Davies, David Arthur Saunders. S of D Davies, Esq, M.D. *Carmarthenshire*
l Dawson, Hon Thos Vesey. S of 2d Lord Cremorne. *Monaghan*
p Deedes, Wm. Eld s of the late Wm Deedes, Esq, of Sandling Park, Kent. *Kent, E*
c Deering, John Peter. A Deputy-Lieut, and Magistrate for Bucks. *Aylesbury*
l Denison, John Evelyn. A distant relation of the Member for Surrey *Malton.*
p Denison, Wm Jos. Only s of Jos Denison, Esq, a London Banker. *Surrey, W*
l Devereux, John Thos. *Wexford* bor
l D'Eyncourt, Rt Hon Charles Tennyson. S of the late Geo Tennyson, Esq. *Lambeth*
p Disraeli, Ben. Eld s of I D'Israeli, Esq, D.C.L. *Bucks*
l Divett, Edw. *Exeter.*
l Dixon, John. Eld s of the late Peter Dixon, Esq, of Whitehaven. *Carlisle*
p Dodd, Geo, F.S.A. S of the late Geo Dodd, Esq, of Montagu-square. *Maidstone*
c Douglas, Sir Chas Eurwiche, C.M.G. *Warwick*
c Douro, Marq of. Eld s of the Duke of Wellington. *Norwich*
p Drax, John Sam Wanley Sawbridge Erle. S of S E Sawbridge, Esq. *Wareham*
c Drumlanrig, Visct. Eld s of the Marq of Queensberry. *Dumfriesshire*
l Drummond, Hen. Eld s of the late Hen Drummond, Esq, Banker in London. *Surrey, W*
c Drummond, Hen Home. S of the late Geo Home Drummond, Esq. *Perthshire*
p Duckworth, Sir John Thos Buller, Bart. Major of the 1st Devon Yeomanry. S of the late Admiral Sir John T Duckworth, Bart. *Exeter*
l Duff, Geo Skene. 2d s of Gen the Hon Sir Alexander Duff. *Elgin* dist
l Duff, Jas. Eld s of Lieut-Gen the Hon Sir Alexander Duff, G.C.H. *Banffshire*
l Duke, Sir Jas. S of Mr. John Duke, Merchant of Montrose. *Boston*
l Duncan, Geo. A retired merchant. *Dundee*
l Duncan, Visct. Eld s of the Earl of Camperdown. *Bath*
p Duncombe, Hon Arthur. 2d surviving s of 1st Lord Feversham. *East Retford*
p Duncombe, Hon Octavius. 5th s of the 1st Lord Feversham. *Yorkshire, N Riding*
l Duncombe, Thos Slingsby. Eld s of Thos Duncombe, Esq, of Copgrove, near Boroughbridge. *Finsbury*
c Duncuft John. Has been a share-broker since the year 1824. *Oldham*
l Dundas, Sir David. Eld s of Jas Dundas, Esq, of Ochtertyre. *Sutherlandshire*
c Dundas, Geo. Eld s of Jas Dundas, Esq, of Dundas, Linlithgowshire. *Linlithgowshire*
l Dundas, Jas Whitley Deans. S of James Deans, Esq, M.D., of Calcutta. *Greenwich*
l Dunne, Fras Plunkett. Eld s of Gen Edw Dunne, of Brittas, Queen's Co. *Portarlington*
c Dupré, Caledon Geo. Eld s of J Dupré, Esq. *Buckinghamshire*
c East, Sir Jas Buller, Bart, D.C.L. A barrister. Eld s of the late Right Hon Sir Edw Hyde East, Bart. *Winchester*
l Ebrington, Visct. Eld s of the Earl Fortescue. *Plymouth*
c Edwards, Hen. Eld surviving s of Hen Lees Edwards, Esq, of Pyc Nest. *Halifax*
c Egerton, Sir Philip de Malpas Grey, Bart. *Cheshire, S*
c Egerton, Wm Tatton. S of Wilbraham Egerton, Esq. *Cheshire, N*
l Ellice, Rt Hon Edw. A West India and Canadian Proprietor. *Coventry*
l Ellice Edw, jun. S of the Rt Hon Edw Ellice, M.P. for Coventry. *St. Andrew's* dist
l Elliot, Hon John Edm. 3d s of the 1st Earl of Minto. *Roxburghshire*
p Emlyn, Visct. Eld s of the Earl Cawdor. *Pembrokeshire*

l Euston, Earl of. Eld s of the Duke of Grafton. *Thetford*
l Evans, John. A barrister : goes the Oxford Circuit. *Haverfordwest*
l Evans, Sir De Lacy, K.C.B. S of John Evans, Esq, of Miltown, Ireland. *Westminster*
l Evans, Wm. Eld s of Wm Evans, Esq, of Darley. *Derbyshire, N*
l Ewart, Wm. S of a merchant and broker at Liverpool. *Dumfries* dist
l Fagan, Jas. A timber-merchant and shipowner. S of the late Jas Fagan, Esq. *Wexford* co
l Fagan, Wm Trant. Eld s of the late Jas Fagan, Esq, of Cork. *Cork* city
p Farnham, Edw Basil. Eld s of the late Edw Farnham, Esq, of Quorndon. *Leicestershire, N*
p Farrer, Jas. Eld s of Jas Wm Farrer, Esq, of Ingleborough, Yorkshire. *Durham, S*
p Fellowes, Edw. S of Wm H Fellowes, Esq. *Huntingdonshire*
l Fergus, John. S of — Fergus, Esq, for many years Provost of Kirkaldy. *Fifeshire*
l Ferguson, Robt. S of the late Sir Ronald Ferguson. *Kirkaldy* dist
l Ferguson, Robt. S of the late Sir Ronald Ferguson. *Kirkaldy* dist
p Ffolliott, John. Is descended from a common ancestor with the Ffolliots of Worcestershire. *Sligo* co
p Filmer, Sir Edm, Bart. S of the late Capt Filmer. *Kent, W*
l Fitz-Patrick, John Wilson. Representative of a younger branch of the Fitz-Patricks, Earls of Ossory, whose title is extinct. *Queen's* co
c Fitz-Roy, Hon Hen. S of 2d Bar Southampton. *Lewes*
l Fitz-William, Hon Geo Wentworth. 2d s of 3d Earl Fitz-William. *Peterborough*
p Floyer John. S of the Rev Wm Floyer. *Dorsetshire*
l Foley, John Hodgetts Hodgetts. 2d s of the late Hon Edw Foley. *Worcestershire, E*
p Forbes, Wm. *Stirlingshire*
l Fordyce, Alex Dingwall. A Commander in the Navy. S of Wm Dingwall Fordyce, Esq, of Techmimry, Aberdeenshire. *Aberdeen*
p Forester, Hon Geo Cecil Weld. Br and heir presumptive to Lord Forester. *Wenlock*
l Forster, Matthew. A merchant, shipowner, and underwriter in London. *Berwick-on-Tweed*
l Fortescue, Chichester Samuel. Youngest s of the late Lieut-Col Chichester Fortescue, of Dromisken, co Louth. *Louth*
l Fortescue, Hon John Wm 2d s of 2d Earl Fortescue. *Barnstaple*
l Fox, Rich Maxwell. Eld s of the late Rev Fras Fox. *Longford*
p Fox, Sackville Walter Lane. 3d s of Jas Lane Fox, Esq. *Beverley*
l Fox, Wm Johnson. S of a Suffolk farmer, afterwards a cotton-weaver in Norwich. *Oldham*
l Freestun, Wm Lockyer. 2d s of Edw Freestun, Esq, co Waterford. *Weymouth*
l French, Fitzstephen. Br of Lord De Freyne. *Roscommon* co
c Frewen, Chas Hay. 2d s of the late John Frewen Turner, Esq. *Sussex, E*
p Fuller, Aug Elliott. Eld s of John Trayton Fuller, Esq. *Sussex, E*
p Galway, Visct. An Irish Peer. *East Retford*
l Gardner, Rich. Eld s of Robt Gardner, Esq. *Leicester*
p Gaskell, Jas Milnes. Only s of the late member for Maldon of that name. *Wenlock*
l Gibson, Rt Hon Thos Milner. Only s of Major Thos Milner Gibson. *Manchester*
c Gladstone, Rt Hon Wm Ewart. 3d s of the late Sir John Gladstone, Bart. *Oxford Univ*
l Glyn, Geo Carr. A banker. 4th s of the late Sir Rich Carr Glyn, Bart. *Kendal*
p Goddard, Ambrose Lethbridge. A magistrate for Wilts. Eld s of Ambrose Goddard, Esq, of Swindon, Wilts. *Cricklade*
c Godson, Rich. 5th s of the late W Godson, Esq. *Kidderminster*
c Gooch, Edw Sherlock. Eld s of Sir T S Gooch, Bart. *Suffolk, E*
p Gordon, Hon Wm. A Rear-Adm of the Blue. Br of the Earl of Aberdeen. *Aberdeenshire*
p Gore, Wm Ormsby. S of the late Wm Gore, Esq. *Salop, N*
p Gore, Wm Rich Ormsby. 2d s of the member for Salop North. *Sligo* co
p Goring, Chas. *Shoreham*
c Goulburn, Rt Hon Hen. S of Munbee Goulburn, Esq, of Portland-place. *Cambridge Univ*
l Gower, Hon Edw Fred Leveson. 2d s of the 1st Earl Granville. *Derby*
l Grace, Oliver Dowell John. A magistrate for Roscommon. Only s of the late John Grace, Esq, of Mantua, co Roscommon. *Roscommon* co
c Graham, Rt Hon Sir Jas Robt Geo, Bart. Cousin to the Earl of Galloway, and to Visct Garlies. *Ripon*
p Granby, Marq of. Eld surviving s of the Duke of Rutland. *Stamford*
l Granger, Thos Colpitts. A barrister. *Durham* city
l Grattan, Hen. S of the celebrated Hen Grattan. *Meath*
p Greenall, Gilbert. S of Edw Greenall, Esq. *Warrington*
l Greene, John. Eld s of the late Godfrey Greene, Esq, of Greenville, Kilkenny. *Kilkenny* co
c Greene, Thos. S of the late Thos Greene, Esq, of Slyne. *Lancaster*
l Gregson, Samuel. Head of the firm of Gregson and Co, Austin Friars. *Lancaster*
l Grenfell, Chas Pascoe. S of the late Pascoe Grenfell, Esq, M.P. *Preston*
l Grenfell, Chas Wm. Eld s of Chas Pascoe Grenfell, Esq, M.P. for Preston. *Sandwich*
l Grey, Ralph Wm. S of the late Ralph Wm Grey, Esq. *Tynemouth*
l Grey, Rt Hon Sir Geo, Bart. S of the late Sir G Grey. *Northumberland, N*
p Grogan, Edw. Eld s of the late John Grogan, Esq, barrister. *Dublin* city
l Grosvenor, Earl. Eld s of the Marq of Westminster. *Chester*
l Grosvenor, Right Hon Lord Robt. 3d s of the 1st Marq of Westminster. *Middlesex*
l Guest, Sir Josiah John, Bart. An ironmaster, at Merthyr Tydvil. *Merthyr Tydvil*
p Guinness, Rich Samuel. 2d s of the late Richard Guinness, Esq. *Kinsale*
p Gwyn, Howel. Deputy-Lieut of Glamorganshire. S of the late Wm Gwyn, Esq, of Neath, Glamorganshire. *Penryn* and *Falmouth*
c Haggitt, Francis Rich. S of the late Rev Francis Haggitt, D.D., Prebendary of Durham, and Rector of Nuneham-Courtenay, Oxfordshire. *Herefordshire*
c Hale, Robert Blagden. Son of R H B Hale, Esq. *Gloucestershire, W.*
c Halford, Sir Hen, Bart. S of the late Sir H Halford, Bart, of Wistow Hall, co of Leicester. *Leicestershire, S*
l Hall, Sir Benj, Bart. Eld of the late Benj Hall, Esq, some time M.P. for Glamorganshire. *Marylebone*
p Hall, John. Became Lieut-Col 1st Life Guards, in Dec, 1837. *Buckingham* bor.
l Hallyburton, Lord John Fred Gordon, G.C.H. S of the Marq of Huntly. *Forfarshire*
c Halsey, Thos Plumer. Eld s of Joseph Thompson Whately, Esq. *Herts*
c Hamilton, Lord Claude. Br of the Marq of Abercorn. *Tyrone*
c Hamilton, Geo Alex. Eld s of the late Rev Geo Hamilton. *Dublin University*
c Hamilton, Jas Hans. S of the late Hans Hamilton, Esq. *Dublin* co.
c Hanmer, Sir John, Bart. His ancestor, Sir Thos Hanmer, was Speaker in 1713. *Flint* dist.
c Harcourt, Geo Granville Vernon. Eld s of the Archbp of York. *Oxfordshire*
l Hardcastle, Joseph Alfred. Called to the Bar at the Inner Temple, 1841. *Colchester*
c Harris, Hon Edw Alfred John. 2d s of the 2d Earl of Malmesbury. *Christchurch*
l Hastie, Alexander. S of the late Robert Hastie, Esq, merchant of Glasgow. *Glasgow*
l Hastie, Archibald. An East India Agent. S of W Hastie, Esq. *Paisley*
l Hay, Lord John, C.B. 3d s of the 7th Marq of Tweeddale *Windsor*
c Hayes, Sir Edm Samuel, Bart. Only s of the late Bart. *Donegal*
l Hayter, Wm Goodenough. A barrister. S of John Hayter, Esq. *Wells*
l Headlam, Thos Emerson. Eld s of the Rev John Headlam. *Newcastle-on-Tyne*
c Heald, James. 2d s of the late Jas Heald, Esq. *Stockport*
l Heathcoat, John. Proprietor of the lace manufactory at Tiverton. *Tiverton*
c Heathcote, Sir Wm, Bart. Only s of the Rev Wm Heathcote. *Hants, N*
l Heathcote, Gilbert John. Eld s of Sir G Heathcote, Bart. *Rutlandshire*
l Heneage, Edwd. 2d s of the late Geo Robt Heneage, Esq. *Great Grimsby*
c Heneage, Geo Heneage Walker. Eld s of the Rev Geo Wylde. *Devizes*
c Henley, Joseph Warner. S of Joseph Henley, Esq. *Oxfordshire*
c Herbert, Hen Arthur. Only s of the late Chas John Herbert, Esq. *Kerry* co
c Herbert, Right Hon Sydney. Half-br of the Earl of Pembroke. *Wilts, S*
p Herries, Right Hon John Chas. Eld s of the late Col Herries. *Stamford*
c Hervey, Lord Alfred. S of 1st Marq of Bristol. *Brighton*
l Heywood, Jas, F.R.S. 5th s of the late Nathaniel Heywood, Esq, banker. *Lancashire, N*
p Hildyard, Robt Chas. 3d s of the late Rev Wm Hildyard. *Whitehaven*
c Hildyard, Thos Blackborne Thoroton. S of the late Col Hildyard. *Nottinghamshire, S*
c Hill, Lord Arthur Edwin. S of 3d Marq of Downshire. *Co. of Down*
l Hill, Rt Hon Lord Arthur Marcus Cecil. 3d s of the 2d Marq of Downshire. *Evesham*
l Hindley, Chas. *Ashton-under-Lyne*
l Hodges, Thos Law. Eld s of the late Thos Hallett Hodges, Esq, of Hemsted, Kent. *Kent W*
l Hodges, Thos Twisden. Only son of Thos Law Hodges, Esq, of Hemsted, Kent. *Rochester*
p Hodgson, Wm Nicholson. Eld s of the late Wm Hodgson, Esq. *Carlisle*
c Hogg, Sir Jas Weir, Bart. A barrister. S of Wm Hogg, Esq. *Honiton*
l Hollond, Robert. 4th s of the late Wm Hollond, Esq, of Grosvenor-place. *Hastings*
p Hood, Sir Alex, Bart. Only s of the late Capt Alex Hood, R.N. *Somersetshire, W*
c Hope, Alex Jas Beresford. Youngest son of the late T Hope, Esq. *Maidstone*
c Hope, Hen Thos. Eld s of the late Thos Hope, Esq, of Deepdene, Surrey. *Gloucester* city
c Hope, Sir John, Bart. S of Sir Arch, the 9th Bart. *Edinburgh* co
c Hornby, John. Youngest s of the late John Hornby, Esq. *Blackburn*
l Horsman, Edw. Nephew to 7th Earl of Stair. *Cockermouth*
p Hotham, Lord. An Irish peer. A Col in the army. *Yorkshire, E*
c Houldsworth, Thos. A merchant and a cotton spinner at Manchester, and at Rocester, Staffordshire. *Nottinghamshire, N*
l Howard, Hon Chas Wentworth Geo. S of 6th Earl of Carlisle. *Cumberland, E*
l Howard, Hon Edw Geo Granville. S of the Earl of Carlisle. *Morpeth*
l Howard, Hon Jas Kenneth. Youngest s of the Earl of Suffolk and Berks. *Malmesbury.*
p Hudson, Geo. Lord Mayor of the city of York. *Sunderland*
c Hughes, Wm Bulkeley. Eld s of the late Sir W B Hughes. *Carnarvon* dist.
l Hume, Joseph, F.R.S., F.R.A.S. Deputy Lieut of the co of Middlesex. *Montrose* dist
l Humphery, John. A wharfinger and merchant in the Borough. *Southwark*
l Hutt, Wm. *Gateshead*
c Ingestre, Visct, C.B. A Capt in the Navy. Eld surviving s of the Earl Talbot, and br-in-law of the Marq of Lothian. *Staffordshire, S*
c Inglis, Sir Robt Harry, Bart, D.C.L. A barrister. *Oxford University*
c Ireland, Thos Jas. Only son of Thos Ireland, Esq. *Bewdley*
l Jackson, Wm. A Cheshire magistrate. S of the late Peter Jackson. Esq, of Warrington, Lancashire, surgeon. *Newcastle-under-Lyme*
c Jermyn, Earl. Eld s of the Marq of Bristol. *Bury St Edmund's*
l Jervis, Sir John. Attorney-Gen. 2d s of Thos Jervis, Esq, Q.C. *Chester*
l Jervis, John. S of Sir John Jervis, the Attorney-General. *Horsham*
c Jocelyn, Visct. Eld s of the Earl of Roden. *Lynn Regis*
c Johnstone, Sir John Vanden Bempde, Bart. *Scarborough*
p Jolliffe, Sir Wm Geo Hylton, Bart. S of the Rev Wm Jolliffe. *Petersfield*
p Jones, Theobald. S of the Rev Jas Jones, Rector of Urney, Strabane. *Londonderry* co
c Jones, Sir Willoughby, Bart. 2d s of Sir John Thos Jones, K.C.B. *Cheltenham*
l Keating, Robt. A Repealer. A member of the "Old Ireland party." *Waterford* co
c Keogh, Wm. Eld s of Wm Keogh, Esq. *Athlone*
l Keppel, Hon Geo Thos. 2d s of the 4th Earl of Albemarle. *Lymington*
c Kerr, Rich. 2d s of David Kerr, Esq, M.P. *Downpatrick*
p Kerrison, Sir Edw, Bart, G.C.H., K.C.B. A Lieut-Gen in the army. *Eye*
l Kildare, Marq of. Eld s of the Duke of Leinster. *Kildare*
l King, Hon Peter John Locke. 2d s of 7th Lord King. *Surrey, E.*
c Knight, Fred Winn. Eld s of John Knight, Esq. *Worcestershire, W*
c Knightley, Sir Chas, Bart. *Northamptonshire, S*
p Knox, Brownlow Wm. 3d s of Lieut-Col Thos Knox, of the 1st Foot Guards. *Marlow*
l Labouchere, Rt Hon Henry. President of the Board of Trade. S of the late P C Labouchere, Esq, of Highlands, Essex. *Taunton*
l Lacy, Hen Chas. S of Jas Lacy, Esq, of Salisbury. *Bodmin*
l Langston, Jas Haughton. *Oxford* city
p Lascelles, Hon Edwin. 3d surviving s of the 2d Earl of Harewood. *Ripon*
l Lascelles, Rt Hon Wm Saunders Sebright. S of 2d Earl of Harewood. *Knaresborough*
p Law, Hon Chas Ewan. 2d s of 1st Lord Ellenborough. *Cambridge University*
l Lawless, Hon Cecil John. Youngest s of the 2d Bar Cloncurry. *Clonmel*
l Lefevre, Rt Hon Chas Shaw. S of the late Chas Shaw Lefevre, Esq. *Hampshire, N*
l Lemon, Sir Chas Bt. S of the 1st Bt. *Cornwall, W.*
l Lennard, Thos Barrett. Eld s of Sir Thos Barrett Lennard, Bt, of Bell House, Essex. *Maldon*
l Lennox, Lord Arthur. 7th s of the 4th Duke of Richmond. *Yarmouth*
p Lennox, Lord Hen Geo Chas Gordon. 2d s of the 5th Duke of Richmond. *Chichester*
p Leslie, Chas Powell. S of the late Chas P Leslie, Esq. *Monaghan*
l Lewis, Geo Cornewall. Eld son of the Rt Hon Sir Thos Frankland Lewis, Bt, M.P. *Herefordshire.*
l Lewis, Rt Hon Sir Thos Frankland, Bt. Only s of the late John Lewis, Esq., of Harpton Court, Radnorshire. *Radnor* dist
c Lincoln, Earl of. Eld s of the Duke of Newcastle. *Falkirk* dist.
c Lindsay, Hon Jas. 2d s of the 7th Earl of Balcarres. *Wigan*
l Littleton, Hon Edw Richard. Eld s of Lord Hatherton. *Walsall*
l Loch, Jas, F.G.S., F.S.S., and F.Z.S. An English barrister and Scottish Advocate. Eld s of Geo Loch, Esq, of Drylaw, county of Edinburgh. *Wick* dist
l Locke, Jos, F.R.S. A civil engineer. *Honiton*
c Lockhart, Allan Eliott. S of Wm Eliott Lockhart, Esq. *Selkirkshire*
p Lockhart, Wm. Is descended from a family long settled in Lanarkshire. *Lanarkshire*
p Long, Walter. Eld s of Rich Godolphin Long, Esq., of Rood Ashton. *Wilts, N*
p Lowther, Hen. Eld s of Col the Hon Hen Cecil Lowther. *Cumberland, W*
p Lowther, Hon Hen Cecil. 2d s of the 1st Earl of Lonsdale. *Westmoreland*
l Lushington, Chas. Youngest s of the late Sir Stephen Lushington, Bt, of South Hill Park, Berks. *Westminster*
c Lygon, Hon Hen Beauchamp. Br of the Earl of Beauchamp. *Worcestershire, W*
c M'Clintock, Wm Bunbury, 2d s of John M'Clintock, Esq, of Drumcar, co Louth. *Carlow*, co
l Mac Gregor, John. Eld son of David Mac Gregor, Esq, of Drynie, Ross-shire. *Glasgow*
c Mackenzie, Wm Forbes. Eld s of the late Colin Mackenzie, Esq, of Portmore. *Peeblesshire*
c Mackinnon, Wm Alexander. Head of the Clan Mackinnon. *Lymington*
c Macnaghten, Sir Edmund Chas Workman, Bt. Eld s of the late Sir Francis Workman Macnaghten, Bt, a Judge of Madras. *Antrim*
l Macnamara, Wm Nugent. S of the late Francis Macnamara, of Doolen. *Clare* co
c Mc Neill Duncan. 2d s of John Mc Neill, Esq, of Collonsey, co Argyll. *Argyllshire*
l M'Taggart, Sir John, Bt. A native of the district, and a London merchant. *Wigton* dist
l McTavish Chas Carroll. Declared that "although he was an American by birth, he was an Irishman by descent and at heart." *Dundalk*
l Magan, Wm Henry. Eld s of the late Wm Hen Magan, Esq, of Clonearl. *Westmeath*
l Maher, Nicholas. S of Thos Maher, Esq, a medical practitioner in the city of Cashel. *Tipperary*
c Mahon, Lord. Only s of Earl Stanhope. *Hertford* bor
l Mahon, Jas Patrick O'Gorman, commonly called "The O'Gorman Mahon." Eld s and heir of the late Patrick Mahon, commonly called "Padraigruadh-Mac-Mathgamhna." *Ennis*
l Maitland, Thos. A Scottish barrister. S of the late Adam Maitland, Esq, of Dundrennan Abbey, Kirkcudbrightshire. *Kirkcudbrightshire*
l Mangles, Ross Donnelly. S of the late J Mangles, Esq. *Guildford*
c Manners, Lord Chas Somerset, K.C.B. Br of the Duke of Rutland. *Leicestershire, N*
p Manners, Lord Geo John. Youngest s of the 5th Duke of Rutland *Cambridgeshire*
c March, Earl of. Eld s of the Duke of Richmond. *Sussex, W*
l Marshall, Jas Garth. 3d s of the late John Marshall, Esq. *Leeds*
l Marshall, Wm. Eld s of the late John Marshall, Esq, of Headingley, in the co of York, an extensive linen manufacturer at Leeds and Shrewsbury. *Cumberland, E*
c Martin, Chas Wykeham. A Deputy-Lieut of Hants. S of Fiennes Wykeham, Esq, who assumed for self and issue the name of Martin, on succeeding to the estates of General Martin, in 1821. *Newport, Isle of Wight*
l Martin, John. A banker. S of the late J Martin, Esq. *Tewkesbury*
l Martin, Sam. Was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in 1830. *Pontefract*
c Masterman, John. Is a member of the firm of Masterman, Peters, Mildred and Co, London, bankers. *London*
l Matheson, Alex. A retired merchant. Eld s of the late John Matheson, Esq, of Attadale, Ross-shire. *Inverness* dist
l Matheson, Jas, F.R.S. S of Donald Matheson, Esq, chief of that name. *Ross* and *Cromarty*
l Matheson, Thos. A Lieut-Col in the Army. S of Donald Matheson, Esq. *Ashburton*
l Maule, Rt Hon Fox. Lord Rector of Glasgow Univ. Eld s of Lord Panmure. *Perth*
p Maunsell, Col Thos Phillip. Col of the Nottingham Militia. *Northamptonshire, N*
p Maxwell, Hon Jas Pierce. 3d s of 6th Lord Farnham. *Cavan*
l Meagher, Thos. An Alderman of the city of Waterford *Waterford* city
l Melgund, Visct. Eld s of the Earl of Minto. *Greenock*
c Meux, Sir Hen Bart. Eld s of the late Sir Hen Meux, Bart, the well-known London brewer *Hertfordshire*
p Miles, Phillip Wm Skinner. S of P J Miles, Esq, late M.P. for Bristol. *Bristol*
p Miles, Wm. S of P J Miles, Esq. *Somerset, E*
c Milnes, Rich Monckton. S of R P Milnes, Esq. *Pontefract*
l Milton, Visct. Eld s of the Earl Fitzwilliam. *Wicklow* co
l Mitchell, Thos Alex. One of the Committee of Management of Lloyd's Shipping Register. *Bridport*
l Moffat, Geo. A partner in the house of Moffat and Co, Tea Agents and Brokers, 28, Fenchurch-street, and 11, Mincing-lane. *Dartmouth*
l Molesworth, Sir Wm Bart. S of the late Sir Arscott Ourry Molesworth, Bart. *Southwark*
l Monsell, Wm. Eld s of the late Wm Monsell, of Tervoe, county Limerick. *Limerick* co
p Moody, Chas Aaron. S of the late Aaron Moody, Esq. *Somersetshire W*
l Moore, Geo Hen. S of the late Geo Moore, Esq, of Moore Hall, co Mayo. *Mayo*
p Morgan, Chas Octavius Swinnerton. Younger br of Sir Chas Morgan, Bart. *Monmouthshire*
c Morgan, Hamilton Knox Grogan. *Wexford* co
l Morison, Wm. 2d son of Jas Morison, Esq., of Greenfield, Clackmannashire. *Clackmannan* and *Kinross*
l Morpeth, Rt Hon Visct. Eld s of the Earl of Carlisle. *Yorkshire, W*
l Morris, David. Eld s of the late Wm Morris, Esq, a banker at Carmarthen, and a magistrate for the county. *Carmarthen* dist
c Mostyn, Hon Edw Mostyn Lloyd Eld s of Lord Mostyn. *Flintshire*
l Mowatt, Francis. S of the late Capt Jas Ryder Mowatt, of Eastbourne, Sussex. *Penryn* and *Falmouth*
p Mundy, Edw Miller. S of the late Edw Miller Mundy, Esq, whose father represented Derbyshire for 40 years. *Derbyshire, S*

l Mulgrave, Earl. Only son of the Marquis of Normanby. *Scarborough*
l Muntz, Geo Fred Merchant, metal-roller, &c. S of a German merchant, of great respectability who settled in Birmingham in the year 1783. *Birmingham*
c Mure, Wm. S of Col Wm Mure, Vice-Lieut of Renfrewshire. *Renfrewshire*
c Neeld, John. Younger s of the late Jos Neeld, Esq, of Gloucester-place. *Cricklade.*
c Neeld, Jos, F.S.A., F.L.S. Eld s of the late Jos Neeld, of Gloucester-place. *Chippenham*
p Newdegate, Chas Newdigate. S of the late Chas Newdigate Newdegate, Esq, of Harefield Place, Middlesex. *Warwickshire, N*
p Newport, Visct. Eldest s of the Earl of Bradford. *Shropshire, N*
c Newry and Morne, Visct. Eld s of the Earl of Kilmorey. *Newry*
Nicholl, Right Hon John Iltyd, D.C.L. S of the Rt Hon Sir John Nicholl. *Cardiff* dist.
p Noel, Hon Gerard Jas. 2d s of 1st Earl of Gainsborough. *Rutlandshire*
p Norreys, Lord. Eld s of the Earl of Abingdon. *Oxfordshire*
l Norreys, Sir Chas Denham Orlando Jephson, Bart. S of Col Jephson, formerly M.P. for Mallow. *Mallow*
c Northland, Visct. Eld s of the Earl of Ranfurly. *Dungannon*
l Nugent, Lord, G.C.M.G. An Irish Peer. Uncle to the 2d Duke of Buckingham. *Aylesbury*
l Nugent, Sir Percy Fitz-Gerald, Bart. Eld s of Thomas Fitz-Gerald, Esq., Commander, R.N. *Westmeath* co
l O'Brien, John. S of the late Jas O'Brien, Esq, of Limerick. *Limerick* city
p O'Brien, Sir Lucius, Bart. Eld s of the late Sir Edward O'Brien, Bart. *Clare*
l O'Brien, Timothy. An Alderman of Dublin, and President of the Court of Conscience of that city, of which he has been Lord Mayor. *Cashel*
p O'Brien, Wm Smith. A magistrate for the co of Limerick. 2d s of the late Sir Edw O'Brien, Bart, of Dromoland, co Clare. *Limerick* co
l O'Connell, Daniel. 4th s of the late Daniel O'Connell, Esq. *Waterford* city
l O'Connell, John. 3d s of the late Daniel O'Connell, Esq. *Kilkenny* city, and *Limerick* city
l O'Connell, Maurice. Eld s of the late Daniel O'Connell, Esq. *Tralee*
l O'Connell, Morgan John. Eld s of John O'Connell, Esq, of Grena. *Kerry*
l O'Connor, Feargus. Proprietor of the *Northern Star*. S of the late Roger O'Connor, Esq, of Connorville, Bantry Bay, Ireland. *Nottingham*
l O'Flaherty, Anthony. S of the late Anthony O'Flaherty, Esq, a member of an ancient family in the west of Galway. *Galway* bor
l Ogle, Saville Craven Hen. 4th s of Rev J Saville Ogle. *Northumberland, S*
l Ord, Wm. Eld s of the late Wm Ord, Esq, of Fenham, Durham. *Newcastle-upon Tyne*
l Osborne, Ralph Bernal. Eld s of Ralph Bernal, Esq, M.P. for Rochester, and formerly Chairman of Committees. *Middlesex*
p Ossulston, Lord. Only s of the Earl of Tankerville. *Northumberland, N*
c Oswald, Alexander. S of the late R A Oswald, Esq. *Ayrshire*
c Owen, Sir John, Bart. Eld s of Jos Lord, Esq. *Pembroke* dist
p Packe, Chas Wm. Nephew of D S Dugdale, Esq, M.P. *Leicestershire,*
l Paget, Lord Alfred Hen. 4th s of the 1st Marq of Anglesey. *Lichfield*
l Paget, Lord Clarence Edw. S of the Marq of Anglesey. *Sandwich*
l Paget, Lord Geo Augustus Fred. 5th s of the 1st Marq of Anglesey. *Beaumaris* dist
p Pakington, Sir John Somerset, Bart. S of Wm Russell, Esq, of Powick Court, Worcestershire. *Droitwich*
p Palmer, Robt. Eld s of the late Rich Palmer, Esq. *Berkshire*
c Palmer, Roundell. 2d s of the Rev Wm Jocelyn Palmer, of Mixbury, Oxfordshire. *Plymouth*
l Palmerston, Rt Hon Visct, G.C.B. An Irish Peer. *Tiverton*
l Parker, John. S of Hugh Parker, Esq, of Tickhill, Doncaster. *Sheffield*
c Patten, John Wilson. A Deputy-Lieut of Lancashire. Eld s of the late Thos Wilson Patten, Esq, of Bank Hall, M.P. *Lancashire,N*
l Pattison, Jas. S of the late Nat M Pattison, Esq, of Congleton. Cheshire. *London*
c Paulet, Lord Wm. 4th s of the 13th Marq of Winchester. *St. Ives*
l Pearson, Chas. Solicitor to the City of London. S of Thos Pearson, Esq, a member of an old-established mercantile firm in London. *Lambeth*
l Pechell, Geo Rich. Youngest s of the late Major Gen Sir Thos Brooke Pechell, Bart. *Brighton*
c Peel, Jonathan. S of the late and br of the present Sir Robt Peel. *Huntingdon*
c Peel, Rt Hon Sir Robt, Bart. *Tamworth*
c Peel, Rt Hon Wm Yates. 2d s of the late Sir Robt Peel, Bart. *Tamworth*
l Pendarves, Edw Wm Wynne. Eld surviving s of John Stackhouse, Esq. *Cornwall, W*
c Pennant, Hon Edw Gordon Douglas. Br of the 18th Earl of Morton. *Carnarvonshire*
l Perfect, Robt. Only s of the late Wm Perfect, Esq, M.D. *Lewes*
l Peto, Sam Morton. Civil engineer, contractor, and builder. S of the late Hen Peto, Esq, of York-road, Lambeth. *Norwich*
l Philips, Geo Rich. Only s of Sir Geo Philips, Bart, formerly M.P. for Warwickshire. *Poole*
c Pigot, Sir Robt, Bart. Eld s of the late Sir G Pigot. *Bridgenorth*
l Pigott, Francis. A magistrate of Hants. Eld s of Paynton Pigott Stainsby Conant, Esq, of Archer Lodge, Hants, and Banbury, Oxfordshire. *Reading*
l Pilkington, James. A Magistrate for Lancashire. *Blackburn*
l Pinney, Wm. A Director of the East India Co. Only s of John Fred Pinney, Esq, of Somerton-Erle, Somersetshire. *Somersetshire, E*
c Plowden, Wm Hen Chicheley, F.R.S. A Director of the East India Co. S of the late Rich Chicheley Plowden, Esq, many years an East India Director. *Newport, Isle of Wight*
p Plumptre, John Pemberton. A Deputy-Lieut of Kent. Eld s of the late John Plumptre, Esq, of Fredville, and of Nottingham. *Kent, E*
p Powell, Wm Edw. Eld s of the late Thos Powell, Esq, of Nantoes. *Cardiganshire*
l Power, Maurice. Is descended from the 5th Lord Power, of the co Waterford. *Cork* co
l Power, Nicholas Maher. Deputy-Lieut for Waterford. S of Nicholas Power, Esq, of Ballinakill, co Waterford. *Waterford* co
l Price, Sir Robt, Bart. Son of Sir Uvedale Price, the 1st Bart. *Hereford* city
p Prime, Rich. A Deputy-Lieut for Sussex. 2d s of the late Sam Prime, Esq, of Upper Brook-street, and of Whitton, Middlesex. *Sussex, W*
l Pryse, Pryse. Only s of the late E L Loveden Loveden, Esq, of Buscot-park, Farringdon. *Cardigan* dist
c Pugh, Dav. S of the late Chas Pugh, Esq, of Perry-hill, Kent. *Montgomery* dist
l Pusey, Philip. Eld s of the Hon Philip Bouverie. *Berkshire*
l Raphael, Alex. *St Albans*
l Rawdon, John Dawson. Lieutenant Colonel in the Guards. *Armagh* city
c Reid. Col Geo Alex. Late Colonel in 2nd Life Guards. *Windsor*
c Rendlesham, Lord. S of 1st Lord Rendlesham. Is an Irish peer. *Suffolk, E*
p Renton, John Campbell. *Berwick*
p Repton, Geo Wm John. Only s of G S Repton, Esq. *St Alban's*
l Reynolds, John. A draper in the city of Dublin. *Dublin*
l Ricardo, John Lewis. A merchant engaged largely in railway enterprise. *Stoke-on-Trent*
l Ricardo, Osman. Eld s of the late David Ricardo, Esq. *Worcester*
l Rice, Edw Royd. Is a banker at Dover. *Dover*
l Rich, Hen. A Lord of the Treasury. Youngest s of the late Admiral Sir Thos Rich. *Richmond*
p Richards, Richard. Eld s of the late Lord Chief Baron Richards. *Merionethshire*
l Robartes, Thos Jas Agar. Only s of the late Hon Chas Bagenal Agar. *Cornwall, E*
c Robinson, Geo Rich. A merchant and ship-owner. *Poole*
l Roche, Edm Burke. S of Edw Roche, Esq. *Cork* co
p Rolleston, Lancelot. S and heir of Chris Rolleston. *Nottinghamshire, S*
l Romilly, John. S of the late Sir Sam Romilly. *Devonport*
l Rothschild, Baron Lionel Nathan De. A loan contractor and money broker. Eld s of the late Baron Nathan Meyer De Rothschild. *London*
p Rufford, Francis. A glass-manufacturer and banker. *Worcester* city
p Rushout, Geo. Only s of the late Hon and Rev Geo Rushout-Bowles. *Worcestershire, E*
l Russell, Hon Edw Southwell. Eld s of the Baroness De Clifford and Capt John Russell, R.N., cousin of Lord John Russell. *Tavistock*
l Russell, Francis Chas Hastings. Eld s of the late Lord Geo Wm Russell. *Bedfordshire*
l Russell, Rt Hon Lord John. 3d and youngest s of the 6th Duke of Bedford. *London*
l Rutherfurd, Rt Hon Andrew. Is Lord Advocate of Scotland. *Leith* dist
l Sadlier, John. 3d s of Clement Wm Sadlier, Esq, Shrone-hill, co Tipperary. *Carlow* bor
c St George, Chris. Eld s of the late Arthur St George, Esq. *Galway* co
l Salwey, Hen. 3d s of Theophilus Rich Salwey, Esq , of the Lodge, Ludlow. *Ludlow*
c Sandars, Geo. S of the late Sam Sandars, Esq, Gainsborough, Lincolnshire. *Wakefield*
l Scholefield, Wm. A banker. 2d son of the late Joshua Scholefield, Esq. *Birmingham*
p Scott, Hon Francis. S of 4th Lord Polwarth. *Berwickshire*
l Scrope, Geo Poulett, F.R.S., F.G.S., &c. Second s of J Poulett Thomson, Esq. *Stroud*
l Scully, Francis. S of the late Jas Scully, Esq, Kilfane, co Tipperary. *Tipperary*
c Seaham, Visct. S of the 2d Marq of Londonderry. *Durham, N*
l Seely, Chas. A merchant. S of the late Mr Seely; a merchant. *Lincoln* city
p Seymer, Hen Ker, D.C.L. S of H K Seymer *Dorsetshire*
l Seymour, Lord. Eld s of the Duke of Somerset. *Totnes*
c Seymour, Sir Horace Beauchamp, K.C.H. S of Lord Hugh Seymour. *Lisburn*
l Shafto, Robt Duncombe. Eld s of Robt Eden Duncombe, Shafto, Esq. *Durham, N*
p Shaw, Rt Hon Fred. Second s of Col Sir Robt Shaw, Bart. *Dublin University*
l Sheil, Rt Hon Rich Lalor. Queen's Counsel. *Dungarvon*
l Shelburne, Earl of. Eld surviving s of the Marq of Lansdowne. *Calne*
p Sheridan, Rich Brinsley. Grandson of the celebrated man whose name he bears. *Shaftesbury*
p Shirley, Evelyn John. *Warwickshire, S*
p Sibthorp, Col Chas Delaet Waldo. A Deputy-Lieut of Lincolnshire. *Lincoln*
c Sidney, Thos. A tea-dealer. Son of Mr Wm Sidney, woollen-draper, Stafford. *Stafford*
l Simeon, John. Eld s of Sir Rich Godin Simeon, Bart. *Isle of Wight*
l Slaney, Robt Aglionby. Eld s of the late Robt Slaney, Esq. *Shrewsbury*
l Smith, John Abel. A Metropolitan Lunacy Commissioner. S of J Smith, Esq, banker. *Chichester*
l Smith, John Benj. A retired merchant. *Stirling* dist
l Smith, Martin Tucker. 2d s of the late John Smith, Esq, Kent. *Wycombe*
l Smith, Rt Hon Robt Vernon. S of Robt Smith, Esq. *Northampton*
c Smollett, Alex. Eld s of the late Rear-Ad John Rouet Smollett *Dumbartonshire*
p Smyth, John Geo. Eld s of the late John Hen Smyth, Esq. *York* city.
c Smyth, Sir Geo Hen, Bart. *Colchester*
c Smythe, Hon Geo Aug Fred Percy Sydney. Eld s of 6th Visct Strangford. *Canterbury*
l Somers, John Patrick. A Deputy-Lieut of the co. *Sligo*
c Somerset, Rt Hon Lord Granville Chas Hen. Second s of the late Duke of Beaufort. *Monmouthshire*
c Somerton, Visct. Eld s of the Earl of Normanton. *Wilton*
l Somerville, Rt Hon Sir Wm Meredyth, Bart. *Drogheda*
p Sotheron, Thos Hen Sutton. S of the member for Oxford University. *Wiltshire, N*
l Spearman, Hen John. A magistrate for Durham. Eld surviving s of the late Chas Spearman, Esq, of Thorneley, Durham. *Durham* city
c Spooner, Rich. S of Isaac Spooner, Esq, a banker in Birmingham. *Warwichshire, N*
p Stafford, Aug. Eld s of Stafford O'Brien, Esq. *Northamptonshire, N*
p Stanley, Edw. Eld s of the late Geo Ed Stanley, Esq, of Ponsonby Hall. *Cumberland, W*
l Stanley, Rt Hon Edw John. Eld s of Lord Stanley, of Alderley. *Cheshire, N*
l Stansfield, Wm Rookes Crompton. Eld s of the late Joshua Crompton, Esq. *Huddersfield*
l Stanton, Wm Hen. S of the late Wm Stanton, Esq., woollen-manufacturer. *Stroud*
l Staunton, Sir Geo Thos, Bart, D.C.L., F.R.S. S of Sir Geo L Staunton. *Portsmouth*
p Stephenson, Robt, F.R.S. Eld s of Geo Stephenson, Esq, civil engineer. *Whitby*
l Strickland, Sir Geo, Bart. A barrister-at-law. *Preston*
l Strutt, Rt Hon Edw. A cotton manufacturer. Only s of the late Wm Strutt, Esq. *Derby*
Stuart, Lord Dudley Coutts. S of the 1st Marq of Bute. *Marylebone*
c Stuart, Hen. Is grands of the 3d Earl of Bute. *Bedford*
p Stuart, John. 2d s of Dugald Stuart, Esq, of Balachulish, Appin, Argyleshire. *Newark*
l Stuart, Lord Patrick Jas Herbert Crichton. Next br of the Marq of Bute. *Ayr* dist
c Sturt, Hen Gerard. S of Hen Chas Sturt, Esq, of Critchill, Dorset *Dorchester*
c Sutton, John Hen Manners. Eld s of the late Rev Fred Manners-Sutton, of Kelham, Notts. *Newark*
l Talbot, Chris Rice Mansel. Nephew of the 3d Earl of Ilchester. *Glamorganshire.*
l Talbot, John Hyacinth. 2d s of the late Matthew Talbot, Esq, of Ballynamony. *New Ross*
l Talfourd, Thos Noon, D.C.L., Queen's Ancient Sergeant. S of the late Edw Talfourd, Esq, a brewer of Reading. *Reading.*
l Tancred, Hen Wm. A Queen's Counsel. *Banbury*
p Taylor, Thos Edw. Eld s of the Hon and Rev Edw Taylor. *Dublin* co
l Tenison, Edw King, Deputy-Lieutenant for Roscommon. Eld s of the late Thos Tenison, Esq. of Castle Tenison, co Leitrim. *Leitrim*
l Tennent, Robt Jas. Only s of the late Dr Tennent, of Belfast. *Belfast*
c Thesiger, Sir Fred, D.C.L. S of Chas Thesiger, Esq, of the island of St Vincent. *Abingdon*
l Thickness, Ralph Anthony. A coal proprietor. Only s of the late Ralph Thicknesse, Esq, of Beech Hill, Lancashire. *Wigan*
l Thompson, Geo. 3d s of Thos Thompson, Esq, of Leicester. *Tower Hamlets*
l Thompson, Thos Perronet, F.R.S. Eld s of Thos Thompson, Esq, a banker at Hull. *Bradford*
p Thompson, Wm. An Iron-master and Ship-owner. S of Jas Thompson, Esq, of Kendal, Westmoreland. *Westmoreland*
l Thornely, Thos. A merchant of Liverpool. *Wolverhampton*
p Thornhill, Geo. *Huntingdonshire*
c Tollemache, Hon Fred Jas. Br of the Earl of Dysart. *Grantham*
p Tollemache, John. S of the late Admiral Tollemache. *Cheshire, S*
l Towneley, John. 2d s of Peregrine Edw Towneley, Esq, of Towneley, Lancashire. *Beverley*
l Townley, Rich Greaves. S of the late Rich Greaves Townley, Esq, of Belfield Hall, Lancashire. *Cambridgeshire*
l Traill, Geo. A barrister. S of Jas Traill, Esq, of Ratter. *Caithness-shire*
l Trelawny, John Salusbury. A barrister. S of Sir Wm T S Trelawny, Bart. *Tavistock*
p Trevor, Hon Geo Rice-Rice. Eld s of Lord Dynevor. *Carmarthenshire*
p Trollope, Sir John, Bart. S of the 6th Bart. *Lincolnshire, S*
l Tufnell, Hen. Secretary to the Treasury. S of Wm Tufnell, Esq. *Devonport*
l Turner, Edmund. A Queen's Counsel. S of a banker at Truro. *Truro*
c Turner, Geo Jas. S of the late Rev R Turner, of Great Yarmouth, Norfolk. *Coventry*
l Tynte, Chas John Kemeys, F.R.S. Only s of Chas Kemeys-Tynte, Esq, F.A.S., of Halsewell House, Somersetshire. *Bridgewater*
p Tyrell, Sir John Tyssen, Bart. Col. of the West Essex Militia. *Essex, N*
c Urquhart, David. Only surviving s of David Urquhart, Esq, of Braclangwell, Cromarty. *Stafford*
l Vane, Lord Harry Geo. S of the 1st Duke of Cleveland. *Durham, S*
c Verner, Col. Sir Wm Bart. S of the late Jas Verner, Esq. *Armagh* co
l Verney, Sir Harry, Bart. Eld s of the late Gen Sir Harry Calvert, Bart. G.C.B. *Bedford*
p Vesey, Hon Thos. Eld s of Visct de Vesci. *Queen's* co
c Villiers, Visct. Eld s of the Earl of Jersey. *Cirencester*
l Villiers, Hon Chas Pelham. 3d s of the late Hon Geo Villiers. *Lancashire, S* also *Wolverhampton*
p Vivian, John Ennis. A magistrate of the county residing in Truro. *Truro*
l Vivian, John Hen. Br of the 1st Lord Vivian. *Swansea*
p Vyse, Rich Hen Rich Howard. A Captain in the Royal Horse Guards. 2d s of Col Howard Vyse, of Stoke Place, Bucks. *Northamptonshire, S*
p Vyvyan, Sir Rich Rawlinson, Bart. *Helston*
p Waddington, David. A merchant of Manchester. *Maldon*
p Waddington, Harry Spencer. Half br of Mr. de Horsey. *Suffolk, W*
l Wakley, Thos. A Surgeon. S of Hen Wakley, Esq, of Membury, Devonshire. *Finsbury*
l Walker, Rich. An Iron-founder. S of Wm Walker, Esq, a merchant at Bury. *Bury, Lancashire*
Wall, Chas Baring. A nephew of Sir Thos Baring, Bart, and s of the late Charles Wall, Esq. *Salisbury*
Walmsley, Sir Joshua. A Corn-merchant. S of Mr John Walmsley, marble mason. *Leicester*
p Walpole, Spencer Horatio. A Barrister-at-Law. 2d s of the late Thos Walpole, Esq, of Stagbury Park, Surrey. *Midhurst*
p Walsh, Sir John Benn, Bart. Lord-Lieutenant of Radnorshire. *Radnorshire*
l Walter, John. Eld s of the late John Walter, Esq, Proprietor of the *Times*. *Nottingham*
l Ward, Hen Geo. Proprietor of the *Weekly Chronicle*. Only s of Robt Plummer Ward, Esq. *Sheffield*
l Watkins, John Lloyd Vaughan. Lord-Lieutenant of Brecknockshire. Eld surviving s of the late Rev Thomas Watkins, of Pennoyre, Brecknockshire. *Brecknock*
l Wawn, John Twizell. S of Chris Wawn, Esq. *South Shields*
p Welby, Glynne Earle. Eld s of Sir W E Welby, Bart, Denton House, Grantham. *Grantham*
c Wellesley, Lord Chas. 2d s of the Duke of Wellington. *Hampshire, S*
c West, Fred Rich. Eld s of the Hon Fred West, of Ruthin Castle. *Denbigh* dist
l Westenra, Hon John Craven. 2d surviving s of 2d Lord Rossmore. *King's* co
l Westhead, Joshua Proctor. A Merchant. Eld s of Edw Westhead, Esq, of Manchester. *Knaresborough*
c Whitmore, Thos Charlton. S of the late member, Mr Thos Whitmore. *Bridgenorth*
l Willcox, Brodie Mc Ghie. A Ship-owner. *Southampton*
l Williams, John. A member of the Marylebone vestry. *Macclesfield*
p Williams, Thos Peers. Eld s of the late Owen Williams, Esq, M.P. *Marlow, Great*
c Willoughby, Sir Hen Pollard. 2d s of the late Sir Chris Willoughby, Bart. *Evesham*
l Wilson, Jas. S of the late Wm Wilson, Esq, Hawick House, Roxburghshire. *Westbury*
l Wilson, Matthew, jun. Eld s of Matthew Wilson, Esq, of Eshton Hall, Yorkshire. *Clitheroe*
p Wodehouse, Edm. A cousin of Lord Wodehouse and Earl Cawdor. *Norfolk, E*
l Wood, Rt Hon Sir Chas, Bart. Chancellor of the Exchequer. Eld s of the late Sir Fras Lindley Wood, Bart. *Halifax*
l Wood, Wm Page. 2d s of the late Alderman Sir Matthew Wood, Bart. *Oxford* city
p Worcester, Marq of. Eld s of the Duke of Beaufort. *Gloucestershire, E*
c Wortley, Rt Hon Jas Archibald Stuart. 3d s of 1st Lord Wharncliffe. *Buteshire*
l Wrightson, Wm Battie. Eld s of Wm Wrightson, Esq, of Cusworth. *Northallerton*
Wyld, Jas. A Mapseller. Descended from the Wylds, of Worcestershire and Notts. *Bodmin*
c Wynn, Rt Hon Chas Watkin Williams, D.C.L. *Montgomeryshire*
p Wynn, Sir Watkin Williams, Bart. An officer in the Guards. *Denbighshire*
l Wyvill, Marmaduke, jun. A Deputy-Lieutenant of Yorkshire. Eld s of Marmaduke Wyvill, Esq, of Constable-Burton, Yorkshire. *Richmond*
p Yorke, Hon Eliot Thos. 3d s of the late Adm Sir Joseph Yorke. *Cambridgeshire*
l Yorke, Hen Galgacas Redhead. S of the late Hen Redhead Yorke, Esq. *York* city
c Young, John. S of Sir Wm Young, Bart. *Cavan* co

THE QUEEN AND ROYAL FAMILY.

THE QUEEN.—Victoria, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, was born May 24th, 1819; succeeded to the throne, June 20th, 1837, on the death of her uncle, King William IV.; crowned, June 28th, 1838, and married, February 10th, 1840, to his Royal Highness Prince Albert. Her Majesty is the only daughter of his late Royal Highness Edward Duke of Kent, son of King George III.

His Royal Highness Francis Albert Augustus Charles Emanuel Busici, Duke of Saxe, Prince of Coburg and Gotha, K.G., Consort of her Majesty, born August 26th, 1819.

Her Royal Highness Victoria Adelaide Mary Louisa, Princess Royal, born November 21st, 1840.

His Royal Highness Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, born November 9th 1841.

Her Royal Highness Alice Maud, born April 25th, 1843.

His Royal Highness Alfred Ernest Albert, born August 6th, 1844.

Her Royal Highness Princess Helena Augusta Victoria, born May 25, 1846.

The Queen Dowager.—Amelia Adelaide Louisa Theresa, sister to the reigning Duke of Saxe Meiningen, born August 13th, 1792; married July 11th, 1818; crowned September 8th, 1831.

PRINCES AND PRINCESSES.

Ernest Augustus, Duke of Cumberland, in Great Britain, and King of Hanover, uncle to her Majesty, born June 5th, 1771, married, August 29th, 1815. Issue, George Frederick.

Adolphus Frederick, Duke of Cambridge, uncle to her Majesty, born February 24th, 1774; married, May 2nd, 1818, her Serene Highness Augusta Wilhelmina Louisa, youngest daughter of Frederick, Landgrave of Hesse. Issue, three children.

Mary, Aunt to her Majesty, born April 25th, 1776; married July 22nd, 1816, her cousin, the Duke of Gloucester, deceased.

Sophia, Aunt to her Majesty, born November 3rd, 1777.

Victoria Mary Louisa, Duchess of Kent, born August 17th, 1786; married, in 1818, the Duke of Kent (who died January 23rd, 1820); her Majesty's mother.

Augusta Wihelmina Louisa, Duchess of Cambridge, niece of the Landgrave of Hesse, born July 25th, 1795; married, in 1818, the Duke of Cambridge, by whom she has issue, George William, Augusta Caroline, and Mary Adelaide.

George Frederick Alexander Charles Ernest Augustus, K.G., only child of the King of Hanover, Prince Royal of Hanover, cousin to her Majesty; born May 27th, 1819; married, February, 1843, Princess Mary of Saxe Altenberg, and has a son.

George Frederick William Charles, K.G., son of the Duke of Cambridge, cousin to her Majesty, born March 26th, 1819.

Augusta Caroline Charlotte Elizabeth Mary Sophia Louisa, daughter of the Duke of Cambridge, and cousin to her Majesty, born July 19th, 1822; married June 28th, 1843, Frederick, Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz.

Mary Adelaide Wilhelmina Elizabeth, daughter of the Duke of Cambridge, and cousin to her Majesty, born November 27th, 1833.

THE QUEEN'S HOUSEHOLD.

Lord Great Chamberlain	Lord Willoughby D'Eresby
Lord Steward	Earl Fortescue
Lord Chamberlain	The Earl Spencer
Vice-Chamberlain	Lord E. Howard
Master of the Horse	The Duke of Norfolk
Clerk Marshal and Chief Equerry	Lord Alfred Paget
Treasurer of the Household	Lord Marcus Hill
Comptroller of the Household	Lord R. Grosvenor
Lord High Almoner	Archbishop of York
Sub-Almoner	Rev. E. Goodenough, D.D.
Clerk of the Closet	Bishop of Norwich
Master of the Buckhounds	Earl Granville
Comptroller of Accounts	Sir William Martins
Master of the Household	Colonel Bowles
Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard	Viscount Falkland
Captain of Gentlemen-at-Arms	Lord Foley
Lords in Waiting	Earl of Listowel, Lord Camoys, Lord Waterpark, Earl Ducie, Earl of Morley, Lord Byron, Earl of Morton, Marquis of Ormonde
Mistress of the Robes	The Duchess of Sutherland
Ladies of the Bedchamber	Countess of Mount Edgcumbe, Marchioness of Douro, Countess of Disart, Countess of Gainsboro', Countess of Charlemont, Viscountess Jocelyn, Viscountess Canning, Lady Portman.
Physicians	Charles Locock, Esq., M.D., Sir James Clark, Bart., and W. F. Chambers, Esq., M.D.
Surgeons	Sir B Brodie, Bart., and R. Keate, Esq.

HER MAJESTY'S MINISTERS.

OF THE CABINET.

First Lord of the Treasury (Premier)	Lord John Russell
Lord Chancellor	Lord Cottenham
Lord President of the Council	The Marquis of Lansdowne
Lord Privy Seal	The Earl of Minto
Secretaries of State — Home	Sir George Grey
Secretaries of State — Foreign	Lord Palmerston
Secretaries of State — Colonial	Earl Grey
Chancellor of the Exchequer	The Rt. Hon. Charles Wood
President of the Board of Control	Sir J. C. Hobhouse
President of the Board of Trade	Rt. Hon. H. Labouchere
First Lord of the Admiralty	The Earl of Auckland
Paymaster-General	The Rt. Hon. T. B. Macaulay
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster	Lord Campbell
Chief Commissioner Woods and Forests	Lord Morpeth
Postmaster-General	The Marquis of Clanricarde

IRELAND.

Lord Lieutenant	The Earl of Clarendon
Lord Chancellor	The Right Hon. M. Brady
Attorney-General	Richard Moore, Esq.
Solicitor-General	James H. Monaghan, Esq.

SCOTLAND.

Lord High Constable	The Earl of Errol
Lord Privy Seal	Viscount Melville
Lord Advocate	Right Hon. A. Rutherfurd

GOVERNMENT OFFICES AND OFFICERS.

TREASURY,
WHITEHALL.

LORDS COMMISSIONERS.

Lord John Russell, Lord Ebrington, H. Rich, Esq., R. M. Bellew, Esq., W. G. Craig, Esq., Sir Chas. Wood, Bart.
Secretaries, J. Parker, Esq., H. Tufnell, Esq.
Assistant Secretary, C. E. Trevelyan, Esq
Principal Clerk, S. R. Leake, Esq.
Solicitor, G. Maule, Esq.
Paymaster, W. Sargent, Esq.
Cashiers, H. Pemberton, E. Kitchen, Esqs.
Accountant, J. Miller, Esq.

EXCHEQUER,
WHITEHALL YARD.

Chancellor, the Right Hon. Charles Wood, Bart.
Comptroller, Lord Monteagle.
Assistant, A. Eden, Esq.
Chief Clerk, F. T. Ottey, Esq.
Accountant, G. S. Frederick, Esq.

HOME OFFICE,
WHITEHALL.

Secretary of State, Sir George Grey.
Under Secretaries, S. M. Phillipps, Esq., Sir Denis Le Marchent, Bart.
Chief Clerk, T. H. Plasket, Esq.
Private Secretary, H. Brand, Esq.

FOREIGN OFFICE,
DOWNING-STREET.

Secretary of State, Lord Palmerston.
Under Secretaries, the Right Hon. E. J. Stanley, H. U. Addington, Esq.
Chief Clerk, G. L. Conyngham, Esq.
Private Secretary, the Hon. Spencer Ponsonby.

COLONIAL OFFICE,
DOWNING-STREET.

Secretary of State, Earl Grey.
Under Secretaries, B. Hawes, Esq., H. Merivale, Esq.
Chief Clerk, Peter Smith, Esq.
Private Secretary, the Hon. Capt. Grey.

IRISH OFFICE,
18, GREAT QUEEN-STREET, WESTMINSTER.

Chief Secretary, Mr. Labouchere.
Chief Clerk, George Trundle, Esq.
Assistant, Hon. S. D. Montague.
Private Secretary, H. Meredyth, Esq.
Counsel, E. Batty, Esq.

BOARD OF TRADE,
TREASURY, WHITEHALL.

President, the Rt. Hon. H. Labouchere.
Vice President, Mr. Milner Gibson.
The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Cabinet Ministers, and Right Hon. Charles Arbuthnot.
Secretaries, G. R. Porter, Esq., — Fonblanque, Esq.
Assistant Secretaries, F. Lack, Esq., H. Hobart, Esq.
Private Secretary, Torrens M'Cullagh.

BOARD OF CONTROL,
CANNON-ROW, WESTMINSTER.

President, Sir John Cam Hobhouse, and the Cabinet Ministers.
Secretaries, the Right Hon. G. S. Byng, T. Wyse, Esq.
Private Secretary, T. B. Hobhouse, Esq.
Solicitor, R. Groom, Esq.

ADMIRALTY,
WHITEHALL.

Lords Commissioners, The Earl of Auckland, Admiral Dundas, Admiral Prescott, Captain the Hon. F. Berkeley, Captain Lord John Hay, the Hon. Wm. Cowper.
Secretaries, H. G. Ward, Esq., Capt. W. A. B. Hamilton, R.N.
Private Secretary, Capt. H. Eden
Chief Clerk, H. F. Amedroz, Esq.
Hydrographer, Capt. F. Beaufort.
Assistant, M. Walker, Esq.
Civil Architect, Capt. Brandreth.

CIVIL DEPARTMENT, SOMERSET HOUSE.

Inspector-General, Sir W. Burnett.
Director-General of Works, Col. Irvine.
Storekeeper, Hon. R. Dundas.
Chief Clerks, T. Collings, W. Leyburn, B. Fosset, Wm. Scamp, Esqs.
Accountant, J. T. Briggs, Esq.
Deputy Accountant, O'Bryan Woolsey, Esq.
Victualling, J. Meek, Esq.

ROYAL OBSERVATORY,
GREENWICH.

Astronomer Royal, G. B. Airy, Esq. M.A.
Assistants, Rev. R. Main, M.A., John Henry, Esq., William Ellis, Esq.

MAGNETICAL AND METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

Superintendent, James Glaisher, Esq.
Assistant, C. D. Lovelace, Esq.

ROYAL HOSPITAL FOR SEAMEN,
GREENWICH.

Governor, Vice-Admiral Sir Charles *Adam*, K.C.B.
Lieutenant-Governor, Rear Admiral Sir James Alexander Gordon, C.B.
Captains, J. Simpson, Thos. Dickenson, G. Moubray, A. B. Branch, K.R.H.G.
Commanders, C. Robinson, W. C. C. Dalyell, J. Corbyn, E. W. Garrett.
Lieutenants, F. Bedford, W. Rivers, M. Fitton, J. W. Rouse, D. O'Brien Casey, B. J. Loveless, J. Dornford, C. M'Kenzie.
Chaplains, Rev. J. K. Goldney, Rev. E. Kitson
Medical Inspector of Hospitals, John Liddell, M.D.
Deputy Medical Inspector of Hospitals, Alex. Nisbet, M.D.
Surgeon, James M'Ternan.
Dispensers, John Witmarsh, and Archibald Yair.

CIVIL DEPARTMENT.

Commissioners, Hon. W. B. Baring, (Paymaster of the Navy), the Earl of Lincoln, Sir C. E. Douglas, M.P., Capt. Sir H. Hart, R.N., Sir W. O. Pell, R.N., George Tierney, Esq.
Secretary, J. A. Lethbridge, Esq.

ROYAL HOSPITAL SCHOOLS,
GREENWICH.

Superintendent, Lieut. John W. Rouse.
Lieutenant, Bassett J. Loveless.
Chaplain, Rev. Geo. Fisher, M.A., F.R.S.
Master of the Nautical School, Edw. Riddle, F.R.A.S.

WAR OFFICE,
WHITEHALL.

Secretary at War, Rt. Hon. Fox Maule.
Deputy, L. Sulivan, Esq.
Examiner, E. Marshall, Esq.
First Clerk, J. Borrow, Esq.
Senior Clerks, H. Milton, R. Kirby, J. Sandham, J. Crooms, F. Kimpton, W. Anderson, J. Hanby, Esqrs.
Private Secretary, — Carmichael Esq,

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WHITEHALL.

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Accountant, W. G. Anderson, Esq.
Paymaster, T. Powis, Esq.
Principal Clerks, P. Graves, T. Morris, H. Burslem, F. Philpot, J. Sturton, J. Perrier, A. H. Harrison, A. Skottowe, Esqrs.

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HORSE GUARDS.

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Private Secretary, A. Greville, Esq.
Military Secretary, Lieut.-General Lord F. Somerset.
Aides-de-Camp, Col. Hon. G. Anson, Lieut.-Col. Marquis of Douro, Cornet Earl of March, Captain Marquis of Worcester.
Assistants to Military Secretary, F. H. Lindsay, Esq., F. Fergusson, Esq

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
HORSE GUARDS.

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Deputy, Major-Gen. G. Brown.
Assistant, Lieut.-Col. Sullivan.
Deputy, Major Roche Mead.
First Clerk, R. Cannon, Esq.

QUARTER-MASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
HORSE GUARDS.

Quarter-Master General, General Sir J. W. Gordon.
Assistant, Colonel J. Freeth.
Deputy, Major Enoch.
Confidential Clerk, J. O'Neil, Esq,
First Clerk, T. Marsh, Esq.

ADMIRALTY COURT,
2, PAUL'S BAKEHOUSE-COURT, DOCTORS'-COMMONS.

Judge, Right Hon. S. Lushington, D.C.L.
Registrar, H. B. Swabey, Esq.
Queen's Advocate, Sir J. Dodson, LL.D.
Admiralty Adv., J. Phillimore, D.C.L.
Judge Advocate, H. J. Shepherd Esq.
Queen's Proctor, F. H. Dyke, Esq.
Admiralty Proctor, W. Townshend, Esq.
Marshal, Hon. Hugh Lindsay.
Solicitor Chas. Jones, Esq.

JUDGE ADVOCATE-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
35, GREAT GEORGE-ST., WESTMINSTER.

Judge Advocate, Chas. Buller, Esq., M.P.
Deputy, F. N. Rogers, Esq., Q.C.
Clerks, J. Scollick, Esq., Mr. W. H. Hughes, Mr. J. Scollick, Jun.

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Surveyor-General, Col. C. R. Fox.
Clerk, the Hon. G. Anson.
Storekeeper, Sir Thomas Hastings.
Secretary to the Master-General, Lord C. Paget.
Secretary to the Board, R. Byam, Esq.
Aide-de-Camp, Capt. H. W. Paget.

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2, WHITEHALL-PLACE.

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Bushy Park, Queen Dowager.
Hyde Park, H.R.H. Duke of Cambridge.
St. James's Park, Duke of Cambridge.
Richmond Park, Duke of Cambridge.
Greenwich Park, the Earl of Aberdeen.
Hampton Court, Lady Bloomfield.
New Forest, Duke of Cambridge.
Whittlebury Forest, Duke of Grafton
Waltham Forest, Earl of Mornington.
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Chief Engraver, Wm. Wyon, Esq.
Assistant, Leonard Wyon, Esq.
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Chief Clerk, R. Lemon, Esq.
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(By Patent) R. Eden, Esq.
Keeper of Records, R. Eden, Esq.
Clerk, W. Goodwin, Esq.

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Record Keepers, E. D. Jones, Esq., H. W. Sanders, Esq.

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Secretary, S. Walcott, Esq.

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Deputy, J. Thornton, Esq.
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Assistant Secretary, T. Keogh, Esq.
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Assistant Solicitor, Hugh Tilsley, Esq.
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Secretary, C. Scovell, Esq.
Assistant, W. Maclean, Esq.
Receiver-General, Sir. F. Doyle.
Comptroller-General, W. Dickinson, Esq
Solicitor, J. G. Walford, Esq.

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OLD BROAD STREET.

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Deputy, Hart Davis, Esq.

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Secretary, J. C. Freeling, Esq.
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Receiver-General, W. T. Thornton, Esq.
Comptroller and Auditor, V. Davies, Esq.
Solicitor, C. M. Carr, Esq.
Assistant Solicitor, J. Bateman, Esq., LL.D.

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22, WHITEHALL-PLACE.

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Surveyor-General, Sir Jas. M'Adam.
Accountant, V. C. Wright, Esq.
Inspector, H. Browse, Esq.
Solicitor, J. W. Lyon, Esq.

OFFICE OF METROPOLITAN BUILDINGS,
6 ADELPHI TERRACE.

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Official Referees, W. Hosking, Esq., A. Paynter, Esq., J. Shaw, Esq.
Examiners, Sir Robt. Smirke, J. Pennethorne, Esq., T. Cubitt, Esq.

GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE,
7, AND 8, SOMERSET PLACE, SOMERSET HOUSE.

Reg.-General, G. Graham, Esq.
Chief Clerk, Thomas Mann, Esq.
First Clerk of Records, E. Edwards, Esq.

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BOARD OF TRADE, WHITEHALL.

Chief Commissioner, E. Strutt, Esq., M.P.
Commissioners, Earl Granville, Sir E. Ryan, Lieut.-Col. H. E. Brandreth, R.E.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

GOVERNOR.—James Morris, Esq.—DEPUTY GOVERNOR.—H. J. Prescott Esq.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur Edward Campbell, Esq.
Edward Henry Chapman, Esq.
William Cotton, Esq.
Bonamy Dobree, Esq.
Charles Pascoe Grenfell, Esq.
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William Thompson, Esq, Alderman
Thomas Tooke, jun. Esq.

CONSULATE AND PASSPORT OFFICES.

AUSTRIA.—Embassy, 7, Chandos-stleet, Cavendish-square, between 12 and 2.

BELGIUM.—Legation, 9 A, Weymouth-street, Portland-place, between 11 and 3; delivered next day between 11 and 2, gratis; at the Consul's office, between 10 and 4—fee 5s.

BAVARIA.—The Minister, 3, Hill-street, Berkeley-square, when personally known to him; or at the Consul Office.

BRAZIL.—Legation, 10, York-place, Portman-square, between 12 and 2, gratis.

DENMARK.—6, Warnford-court, between 10 and 4—fee 10s. 6d.

FRANCE.—French passport-office, 6, Poland-street, Oxford-street, from 11 to 5; delivered next day between 1 and 3, on personal application, gratis; also at the Consul's office, between 12 and 4—fee 10s.

GREECE.—25, Finsbury-circus, between 11 and 4—fee 2s. 6d.

HANOVER.—Secretary to Embassy, 4, Hobart-place, Eaton-square, between 10 and 3; and at the Consul's Office, between 10 and 3, gratis.

NAPLES AND SICILY.—Passport-office, 2, Old Cavendish-street, Mondays and Thursdays, between 10 and 12; delivered following day between 2 and 3, gratis; for persons *going by sea*, Consul's office, between 10 and 12—fee 10s.

PORTUGAL.—Embassy, 57, Upper Seymour-street, Bryanstone-square, between 11 and 4, delivered following day; also at Consul's office.

PRUSSIA.—106, Fenchurch-street, between 10 and 6—fee 7s.

RUSSIA.—9, Winchester-buildings, between 10 and 4; delivered following day—fee 6s. 4d.

SPAIN.—Visas to Foreign Office. Passports to British subjects, at the Legation, between 11 and 3, gratis; passports to natives at the same time and place.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.—Embassy, 66, Mount-street, Berkeley-square, between 9 and 1; delivered following day—fee 5s.

TURKEY.—Embassy, 1, Bryanstone-square, between 12 and 3 every day, except Friday and Sunday, gratis.

TUSCANY.—15, Angel-court, Throgmorton-street, between 10 and 4, gratis.

CITY OFFICERS.

LORD MAYOR.

Elected September 29th—Sworn in November 9th.
The Right Honourable John K. Hooper, Vintry, 1840.

SHERIFFS.

Elected 24th June—Sworn in 28th September.
William Cubitt, Esq., M.P. | Charles Hill, Esq.

UNDER SHERIFFS.

Thos. France, Esq. | D. W. Wire, Esq.

ALDERMEN.

	When chosen Aldermen.
THE FOLLOWING HAVE NOT PASSED THE CHAIR.	
Wood, Thomas, Esq., Cordwainer; 3, Corbet-court, Gracechurch St.	1835
Duke, Sir James, Kt., M.P., Farringdon Without; Botolph-lane	1840
Farncomb, Thomas, Esq., Bassishaw; Griffin's Wharf, Southwark	1840
Musgrove, John, Esq., Broad-street; 18, Old Broad-street	1842
Hunter, William, Esq., Coleman-street; 10, Finsbury Circus	1843
Challis, Thomas, Esq., Cripplegate; 32, Wilson-street, Finsbury	1843
Hughes, Hughes William, Esq., Bread-street; 17, Great Distaff-lane	1843
Sidney, Thomas, Esq., M.P., Billingsgate; 8, Ludgate-hill	1844
Moon, F. G. Esq., Portsoken; 20, Threadneedle-street	1844
THE FOLLOWING HAVE PASSED THE CHAIR.	
Hunter, Sir. C. S. Bart., Bridge Without; 23, Euston-square	1804
Lucas, M. P., Esq., Tower; 21, Water-lane	1821
Thompson, W. Fsq., M.P., Cheap; Upper Thames-street	1821
Key, Sir John, Bart., Langbourn; 3, Abchurch Lane	1823
Laurie, Sir Peter, Knt., Aldersgate; 7, Park-square, Regent's-park	1826
Farebrother, C., Esq., Lime-street; 6, Lancaster-place, Strand	1826
Copeland, W. Esq., M.P., Bishopsgate; 37, Lincoln's Inn-fields	1829
Kelly, T. Esq., Farringdon Within; 17, Paternoster-row	1830
Wilson, Samuel, Esq., Castle Baynard; 24, St. Paul's Church-yard	1831
Marshall, Sir C. Knt., Bridge Within; 43, Russell-square	1832
Pirie, Sir John, Bart., Cornhill; Birchin Lane	1834
Humphery, J. Esq., M.P., Aldgate; Hays's Wharf, Southwark,	1835
Magnay, Sir William, Bart., Vintry; College-hill	1838
Gibbs, Michael, Esq., Walbrook; 33, Walbrook	1838
Johnson, John, Esq., Dowgate; Millbank	1839
Carroll, Sir George, Candlewick, 34, Cavendish-square	1840

EAST INDIA COMPANY.

Six Directors are elected annually in April, when six go out by rotation. Each Director serves four years. The figure prefixed denotes the number of years each has to serve.

DIRECTORS.

(3) Chairman, Henry St. George Tucker, Esq., 3, Upper Portland-street.
(2) Deputy Chairman, Lieutenant-General Sir James Law Lushington, G.C.B., 26, Dorset Square.

(2) William Wigram, Esq.
(1) Sir Robert Campbell, Bart.
(3) John Loch, Esq.
(3) Charles Mills, Esq.
(4) John Masterman, Esq., M.P.
(2) John Petty Muspratt, Esq.
(2) George Lyall, Esq,
(3) Henry Shank, Esq.
(4) Russell Ellice, Esq,
(4) Sir Richard Jenkins, G.C.B.
(3) John Cotton, Esq.
(4) William Butterworth Bayley, Esq.
(1) Sir Henry Willock, K.L.S.
(1) Sir James Weir Hogg Bart., M.P.
(2) Martin Tucker Smith, Esq.
(1) Lieutenant-Colonel William Henry Sykes.
(3) Wm. Henry Chicheley Plowden, Esq.
(4) Major-General Archibald Galloway
(2) Elliot Macnaghten, Esq.
(1) John Clarmont Whiteman, Esq.
(4) Ross Donelly Mangles, Esq., M.P.
(1) William Joseph Eastwick, Esq.

THE FOLLOWING GENTLEMEN ARE OUT BY ROTATION.

Henry Alexander, Esq.
Hon. William Henry Leslie Melville.
Major James Oliphant, Esq.
John Shepherd, Esq.
Francis Warden, Esq.
Sir William Young, Bart.

LAW COURTS.

CHANCERY.—Lord High Chancellor, Lord Cottenham. Master of the Rolls, Lord Langdale. Vice Chancellor, Sir L. Shadwell. First Vice Chancellor, Sir James L. K. Bruce; Second ditto, Sir James Wigram.

QUEEN'S BENCH.—Lord Chief Justice, Lord Denman. Judges, Sir John Patteson, Sir John T. Coleridge, Sir Wm. Wightman, Sir Wm. Erle.

COMMON PLEAS.—Lord Chief Justice, Sir Thomas Wilde. Judges, Sir Thomas Coltman, Sir Wm. Hen. Maule, Sir W. Cresswell, Sir Vaughan Williams.

EXCHEQUER.—Lord Chief Baron, Sir Frederick Pollock. Barons, Sir James Parke, Sir Edw. H. Alderson, Sir Robert M. Rolfe, Sir Thomas J. Platt.

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY.

Birmingham, John Balguy, Q.C., Esq., and Robert Daniell, Esq.
Liverpool, Walter Skirrow, Esq., and — Perry, Esq.
Manchester, Ebenezer Ludlow, Esq., Sergeant, and Wm. Thos. Jemmett, Esq.
Leeds, Martin John West, Esq., and W. S. Ayrton, Esq.
Bristol, H. J. Stephen, Esq., Sergeant, and Richard Stevenson, Esq.
Exeter, Edward Goulburn, Esq., Sergeant
Newcastle, N. Ellison, Esq.

OLD BAILEY SESSIONS FOR 1848.

Monday, Jan. 3.
Monday, Jan. 31.
Monday, Feb. 28.
Monday, April 3
Monday, May 15.
Monday, June 12.
Monday, July 3.
Monday, August 21.
Monday, Sept. 18.
Monday, Oct. 23.

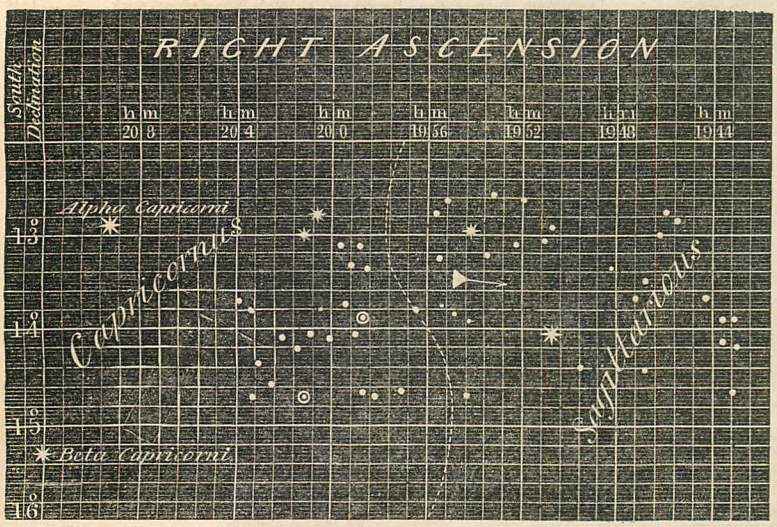
THE POLE STAR.

THE Pole Star, or, as it is called by Astronomers, Polaris, is situated very near to that point in which the Earth's axis of rotation, if continued, would meet the Heavens; if the star were situated *exactly* at this point it would remain immoveably fixed in the centre of the field of a telescope when directed towards it, from year to year, and the star would always be really due N., but it is *not* so situated. All stars will appear to describe circles round this point, proportioned to their angular distance from it (the North Pole), once in twenty-four hours, so that twice every day the same star must be on the Meridian, once above this point and once below it. The following are the times on the 1st day of every month this year, that Polaris is so situated, and at no other times is the star due N. on these days:—

	H. M. S.			H. M. S.		
January 1st at	6 24 45	A.M.	below the Pole; and	6 22 47	P.M.	above the Pole
February ,,	4 22 28	,,	,, ,,	4 20 30	,,	,,
March ,,	2 28 7	,,	,, ,,	2 26 9	,,	,,
April ,,	0 26 5	,,	,, ,,	0 24 7	,,	,,
May ,,	10 26 16	,,	above the Pole ,,	10 24 18	,,	below the Pole
June ,,	8 24 43	,,	,, ,,	8 22 45	,,	,,
July ,,	6 27 7	,,	,, ,,	6 25 9	,,	,,
August ,,	4 2 44	,,	,, ,,	4 0 46	,,	,,
September ,,	2 24 46	,,	,, ,,	2 22 48	,,	,,
October ,,	0 26 19	,,	,, ,,	0 24 21	,,	,,
November ,,	10 22 27	,,	below the Pole ,,	10 20 29	,,	above the Pole
December ,,	8 24 26	,,	,, ,,	8 22 28	,,	,,

From these times those of the Meridian passage of the star can be easily calculated for any other day in each month.

POSITION OF THE NEW PLANET AMONG THE STARS, ON ITS DISCOVERY BY MR. HIND.



The Planet, at the time of its discovery, occupied the space within the triangle, and the arrow shows the direction of its motion at that time.

If this star be viewed through a good telescope for a few minutes, it will be seen decidedly to have changed its place; though the change will not appear to be large. If the telescope then be directed to a star situated some distance from the Pole, the latter star will move rapidly, and pass across the field of view in a short time; for in what proportion soever an object be magnified, if it be in motion, its velocity will be increased in the same ratio, and no inexperienced observer can view the rapidity of a star's motion across the field of a telescope without feeling a degree of surprise. No telescope, however powerful, has yet been constructed capable of showing any sensible size to the fixed stars.

ZODIACAL LIGHT,

A BRIGHTNESS sometimes seen in the Heavens at certain times of the year, after Sunset, or before Sunrise. This light in some respects resembles that of the Milky Way, but is less bright. Its form resembles that of a *pyramid, lying* lengthways in the Zodiac, within which its apex and axis always lie. Its base is at all times towards the Sun. In our latitude it may be seen about the times of the equinoxes, and probably the best time for seeing it is at the beginning of March, at about seven o'clock in the evening, when the twilight is ending, and the equinoctial point is in the horizon.

This light is more or less visible according to circumstances; its oblique position does not permit us to see it distinctly, and sufficiently above the horizon, except some little time after Sunset towards the end of the Winter and the beginning of Spring, and some little time before Sunrise in Autumn and the beginning of Winter. Several causes exist to hinder our seeing it readily, such as moonlight and strong twilight.

The writer of this, however, has seen it frequently at these times, but more particularly at the time of the presence of the Great Comet in the Spring of 1843; but, probably, the best appearance of the light was seen by him in the year 1842, on December 2nd, at 6h. A.M. The light was then very bright; its extreme right edge passed through Spica Virginis, a little to the right of the Planet Mars, very nearly through Beta Virginis, and, leaving Regulus to the left, it was lost in the trapezium formed by the four stars Gamma, Eta, Chi, and Xi Leonis; downwards it extended to within 5° of the horizon; the other boundary passed from the trapezium through Beta Leonis, and to the left of Epsilon Virginis, and so downwards towards the horizon. At about 5° altitude its base was about 20°, or something less than the distance of Spica from Beta Virginis.

THE NEW PLANET IRIS.

On the 13th of August, 1847, Mr. Hind discovered a new Planet, forming one of the remarkable group, between Mars and Jupiter. The symbol first adopted was that which will be found in the following page; we understand, however, that the symbol now adopted is a semicircle with an interior star. The Planet was detected in a systematic search for one, instituted expressly with the view to the discovery of such a body, and commenced in November, 1846. The elements of the new Planet by Mr. Hind are

Mean Anomaly	303°. 9′. 2″. 58	
π	38. 36. 28. 57	Mean Equinox,
Ω	258. 52. 48. 41	September 0.
ι	5. 22. 41. 75	
ϕ	14. 43. 10. 80	
Log. α	0. 3858212	
μ	935″.9978	
ϵ	0.254090	

We understand that Mr. Hind has discovered another new Planet, forming one of the same group, and situated between Mars and Jupiter.

PUBLIC INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.

AN account of the total amount of the public revenue received into and expended from the Exchequer, and the balances remaining at the close of each year from 1836 to 1846 inclusive, was ordered by the Commons to be printed on the 19th January, 1847.

The total amount of income received into the Exchequer during the past year, 1846, was £53,790,138, and the total expenditure therefrom £50,943,830, including £28,077,987, for the annual charge on the funded and unfunded debt; £2,736,807 for other charges on the Consolidated Fund; £16,864,697 for the army, navy, and ordnance services; and £3,264,339, for miscellaneous services, leaving a surplus of income amounting to £2,846,308. In 1845 the excess of income was £3,817,642, the receipts having amounted to £53,060,354, and the expenditure to £49,242,712.

The gross total estimated amount of the taxes repealed or reduced during the above-mentioned decennial period is £10,042,414: the principal items being pepper, sugar, paper, spirit licences, newspaper stamps, postage, coffee, timber, export duties, Customs duties, Irish spirits, marine insurances, cotton-wool, coals, (export duty,) glass, auctions, corn, provisions, &c.

The total amount of the new taxes concurrently imposed is £7,940,993, the principal items being the income-tax, which alone contributes £5,100,000, and the increase of 5 per cent. on the Customs and Excise proposed in 1840 by Mr. Baring.

The Capital of the funded and unfunded debt now amounts to £782,918,984. viz., £764,608,284 for the funded, and £18,310,700 for the unfunded debt.

The balance in the Exchequer at the close of the year (1846) amounted to the sum of £9,131,282. Such are the interesting particulars which have been gleaned from this return.

RAILWAY RECEIPTS.

THE casual observer of Railway proceedings is little aware of the magnitude of their dealings. The following enormous amount of receipts, the produce of 37 Railways in England, Ireland, and Scotland, for passengers and goods traffic, is calculated from weekly official returns made to the Government, and are taken from the latter end of September and the beginning of October, which may be relied on as a fair average of the yearly produce of these 37 Railways:—

	£	s.	d.
Received, on 27 Lines, for passengers, mails, carriages, and parcels traffic	5,749,979	10	4
Received on Ditto, for goods, cattle, sheep, &c. ..	2,502,737	18	0
Received, on 10 Lines, which have not distinguished the Passengers from the goods traffic; but which have given a gross return only .. .. : ..	3,101,015	4	8
	£11,353 732	13	0

Another immense item, which has, perhaps, not been generally noticed, is the outlay—upwards of £13,000,000 have already been expended this year on 50 Railways now in progress or extension.

The following list shows the amount required to pay Railway Calls, during one month (October) of 1847:—

	Date when Due.	Amount per Share.	No. of Shares	Total.
Birkenhead, Lancashire, and Cheshire Junction, £31	28	£1 5	45,000	£56,250
Caledonian (Original)	1	10 0	42,000	420,000
Ditto (Halves)	14	1 5	51,000	63,750
Chester and Holyhead (£50 Shares) ..	21	5 0	42,000	210,000
Dundalk and Enniskillen	15	2 10	15,000	37,500
East Indian	15	1 0	220,000	220,000
East Anglian (£3 10s. Shares Second Issue)	7	1 0	22,800	22,800
East Lancashire Quarters	14	2 10	34,720	86,800
Fleetwood, Preston, and West Riding Junction	15	1 10	22,500	33,750
Irish South-Eastern	1	1 0	52 500	52 500
Londonderry and Enniskillen	15	1 5	10,000	12,500
London and North-Western (L. and B. £25)	1	5 0	55,000	275,000
Ditto (G. J. £25)	15	5 0	24,789	123,915
Londonderry and Coleraine	16	2 10	10,000	25,000
Leeds, Dewsbury, and Manchester (Branch £25)	4	5 0	4,000	20,000
Leeds and Bradford	15	5 0	18,000	90,000
Lancashire and York (Wakefield, Pontefract and Goole, £50)	1	5 0	7,300	36,500
Ditto (Ex. Stock, £32, or Thirds)	11	3 0	48,444	145,332
Ditto (Huddersfield & Sheffield Junc. £50)	12	5 0	10,640	53,200
Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, Preference, £10	1	5 0	87,200	436,000
Newcastle and Carlisle New, £100 (Issued July 26, 1847)	21	10 0	2,400	24,000
Newry, Warrenpoint, and Rostrevor ..	1	1 5	5,000	6,250
Namur and Liege	12	2 0	50,000	100,000
Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton ..	12	7 10	30,000	225,090
St. Helen's Canal and Railway £25, (6 per Cent. guaranteed)	1	2 10	6,336	15,840
Swansea, Loughor, &c.	12	2 0	20,000	40,000
Tourney, Jurbise, and Landen and Hussitt	25	4 0	25,000	100,000
York and North Midland (Hull and Selby purchase)	7	4 0	62,950	251,800
York, Newcastle, and Berwick (Ex., No. 2)	14	5 0	62,000	310,000
Total				£3,493,717

NEW DOMESTIC RECEIPTS.

HOT CRAB.

Pick the Crab, cut the solid part into small pieces, and mix the inside with a little rich gravy or cream, and seasoning; then add some curry-paste, and fine bread-crumbs; put all into the shell of the Crab, and finish in a Dutch oven, or with a salamander.

NEW MODE OF MAKING COFFEE.

Dr. Ratier assures us that the aroma of Coffee is better extracted by cold water than by hot. For this purpose, he recommends that four ounces of good Coffee, properly roasted and ground, be mixed into a pap, or thin paste with cold water, and left to steep, covered closely, for a night. Next day, pour this pap carefully on fine linen, placed in a glass funnel, in a bottle. A single spoonful of this very strong infusion, poured into a cup of boiling milk, will give the whole a delightful aroma. Or, one part of the infusion, and two parts of water, put on the fire till it just boils, will yield a delicious Coffee. The strong essence should be kept in a closely-stopped bottle.

TO DRESS HARICOT BEANS.

Many persons are prejudiced against certain vegetables, (says the *Midland Florist*,) for no other reason than because they are not used to them, &c. For instance, we seldom hear of French Beans being cooked when in a dry state; yet, on the Continent, they are highly esteemed; and if given a fair trial here, we see no reason why they should not become as much used for soup making as peas The Haricot Beans should be prepared as follows:—Put the Haricots into cold water, boil them gently till the skins begin to crack, then pour away the water, which is always nauseous; have ready boiling water to supply its place; simmer the Haricots till tender. They must not be allowed to get cold whilst cooking, or they can never be boiled tender.

TO PRESERVE BUTTER.

The cause of the tainting of fresh Butter depends upon the presence of a small quantity of curd and water. To render Butter capable of being kept for any length of time in a fresh condition, that is as a pure solid oil, all that is necessary is to boil it in a pan till the water is removed, which is marked by the cessation of violent ebullition. By allowing the liquid oil to stand for a little, the curd subsides, and the oil may then be poured off, or it may be strained through calico or muslin into a bottle, and corked up. When it is to be used, it may be gently heated and poured out of the bottle, or cut out by means of a knife or cheese-gouge. This is the usual method of preserving Butter in India (ghee), and also on the Continent; and it is rather remarkable that it is not in general use in this country. Bottled Butter will thus keep for any length of time; and is the best form of this substance to use for sauces.

PICKLED EGGS.

In the counties of Hants and Dorset, Pickled Eggs constitute a very prominent feature in the farmhouse store-rooms. The mode in which the good dames pickle them is simply thus:—At the season of the year when their stock of Eggs is plentiful, they boil some four or six dozen in a capacious saucepan, until they become quite hard. They then, after removing the shells, lay them carefully in large-mouthed jars, and pour over them scalding vinegar, well seasoned with whole pepper, allspice, a few pieces of ginger, and a few cloves of garlic. When cold, they are bunged down close, and in a month are fit for use. Where Eggs are plentiful, the above pickle is by no means expensive, and is a relishing accompaniment to cold meat.

TO DRESS VEGETABLE MARROW.

Have ready a gallon saucepan, rather more than half full of boiling water. Just before putting in the Marrow, throw in a teaspoonful of salt and half a one of carbonate of soda. Cut the Marrow into four parts, lengthwise, without peeling it; or if it be the very large kind, divide each quarter transversely, making eight pieces. The small delicate Persian variety need only be halved lengthwise. Throw the pieces quickly into the water, keeping it rapidly boiling all the time; they will take from a quarter to half an hour, according to the species and age. They are best when ten days or a fortnight old, but are excellent whatever age they are. While the marrow is boiling, make about the third of a pint of melted butter, and a round of toast; cut the crust off, and dip the toast twice into the water in which the marrow is boiling; lay it in a dish, and pepper it slightly. When done, take up the Marrow carefully with a fish-slice or large spoon, and lay it on the toast; pepper it well, and pour the melted butter over all. It should be served up as hot as possible. Prepared thus, vegetable marrow is scarcely inferior to asparagus, and forms an elegant and wholesome supper-dish; as a dinner vegetable, it should appear with roast mutton. Be sure never to peel the Marrow.

STONE'S PATENT RHUBARB WINE.

Take the green stalks, or stems of the Rhubarb Plant, (about the middle of May,) and bruise them, in a mortar, or otherwise, to a pulp. Put this into an open tub, and to five pounds of pulp add one gallon of cold spring water. Let it infuse three days, stirring it frequently; on the fourth day, strain off the liquor, and to each gallon add 3lb loaf sugar; stir it until the sugar be dissolved. Then, let it rest, and in four or five days, the fermentation will begin to subside, and there will be formed a crust, or head, which should be skimmed off. Put the clear wine into a cask, but do not then stop it down. If it begin to ferment, rack it into another cask; in about a fortnight, stop it down, and let it remain till March in the next year, when it should be racked, and again stopped down; but if the wine should have lost any of its original sweetness, add a sufficient quantity of loaf sugar, and stop it down; taking care, in all cases, that the cask be full. In a month, or six weeks, it will be fit to bottle, and in the summer to drink. Rhubarb, about the latter end of August, will produce a second crop, when a second quantity of wine may be made.

ICEING.

The artificial production of Ice has, of late, been brought to great perfection. A *Freezing Powder* is made by Messrs. Lings and Keith, of Princes-street, Leicester-square, by which a bottle of wine may be iced at the cost of little more than a penny! By aid of machinery and this freezing preparation, a large castle has been frozen, in metal moulds, from the purest spring water; it was five feet in length, the same in height, and weighed nearly 7 cwt. *The Patent Ice-Safe*, by the above makers, is a successful invention. It resembles a large chest, opening in front, as well as at the top: the outer sides are thick, and filled with a non-conducting substance; the interior is fitted with zinced shelves, the ice being placed in a central upright chamber. The advantages of this Safe are not only due to the cold and at the same time perfectly dry atmosphere existing in its interior, in consequence of the patented principle of the ice being contained in a separate chamber, but also to its great economy in the consumption of Ice. Fruit and vegetables, including strawberries, asparagus, cucumbers, &c., may be preserved in this Safe upwards of a fortnight, in a state quite fit for the table; and butter may be almost frozen in it in two hours.

FIRES IN CHIMNEYS.

Fires in chimneys in France have been prevented by placing three frames of wire-work, one foot above each other, near the lower mouth of the chimney; no flame will pass through them, and, consequently, no fire can happen; while the draught of the chimney will not be impared.

TO REMOVE IRON-MOULD.

Dr. Thomson recommends that the part stained should be re-moistened with ink, and this removed by the use of muriatic acid, diluted with five or six times its weight of water, when the old and new stain will be simultaneously removed.

THE BEST TOOTH-POWDER.

Finely-powdered charcoal (calcined bread or sugar), forms an excellent Tooth-powder: it cleanses the mouth both mechanically and chemically; but, as it is dusty, and not easily miscible with water when alone, it may, on this account, be mixed with an equal weight of prepared chalk, and, if agreeable, be scented with a few drops of oil of cloves.

TO REMOVE WARTS.

Mr. Erasmus Wilson, in his popular work on "Healthy Skin," says: "The best treatment of Warts is to pare the hard and dry skin from their tops, and then touch them with the smallest drop of strong acetic acid, taking care that the acid does not run off the wart on the neighbouring skin; for, if it do, it will occasion inflammation and much pain. If this practice be continued once or twice daily, *with regularity*, paring the surface of the Wart occasionally, when it gets hard and dry, the Wart may be soon effectually cured."

THE CREOSOTE MEAT-SAFE.

Creoste is a newly-discovered article used for preserving meat, but giving it a disagreeable taste and smell. This, Dr. Stenhouse has obviated, by placing a small plate containing a little Creosote immediately under each piece of meat as it hangs in the larder, and covering both with a cloth. The Creosote soon forms an atmosphere around the meat, and will keep it three or four days longer than otherwise; and the meat will not have when cooked, the slightest smell or taste of Creosote. Or, the joint may be suspended in a wooden box or earthern jar, to be with a lid. Another advantage attending the use of Creosote is, that it frees a larder from flies.

DANGER OF LEAD CISTERNS.

Any person possessed of a Leaden Cistern should forthwith get for it a *temporary zinc bottom*, to fit inside and to lay above the other. Leaden waterpipes might have an inch or two of zinc pipe screwed on at the end,—so that it may from time to time be removed and cleaned. Once a week or fortnight this bottom should be taken out and properly cleaned. The metal is wholesome, not expensive,—and malleable zinc will be the most convenient for the purpose. It should be added that, as sure as night succeeds to day, every particle of lead that may from time to time be in solution, will make for, or be precipitated on the zinc,—there to remain till brushed off.

TO TAKE PAINT OFF OAK-PANELING.

The only method of removing Paint from oak-paneling, carving, &c., is as follows:—Make a strong solution of American potash (which can be bought at any colour shop, and resembles burnt brick in appearance); mix this with sawdust into a sort of paste, and spread it all over the paint, which will become softened in a few hours, and is easily removed by washing with cold water If, after the paneling, &c. is dry, it becomes cracked, apply a solution of hot size with a brush, which will bind it well together, and make it better for varnishing; as well as destroy the beetle which is often met with in old oak, and is erroneously called the worm.

CEMENT FOR CHINA AND GLASS.

The most successful Cement for fractured porcelain and glass is composed as follows: two parts isinglass, cut into fine pieces, are left for 24 hours, covered with 16 parts water, then boiled down to eight parts, mixed with eight parts alcohol, and strained through linen. This liquid is mixed while hot with a solution of one part mastic, in nine parts alcohol; and to the whole half part gum ammoniacum, finely pulverised, is added gradually, and the liquid thoroughly mixed. This Cement, while hot, is quite liquid, but on cooling becomes hard; in using it, both the Cement and the fragments are made as warm as possible, both pieces allowed to dry, then again rubbed over with the cement and pressed together. After five or six hours the cement is perfectly hard. It is not applicable to vessels of porous earthenware; the best Cement in this case is the thick solution of shell-lac in spirits of wine.

DEATH FROM EATING CAKE ORNAMENTS.

The experience of every year adds to the proof of the danger of Cake decorations. In January last, an inquest was held at Sudbury, on the body of Maria Louisa French, aged 8 years, who died from eating some ornaments on a Twelfth Cake. On examining the green particles discharged from the stomach, they were found to consist of Scheele's Green, or arsenite of copper, a deadly poison. The Jury returned the following verdict:—"That the deceased came to her death from accidentally eating Ornaments from Cakes of a poisonous nature, and from no other cause. The jury unanimously add, that from the number of fatal accidents that have of late years happened by the useless, but common practice of using various poisonous ingredients in embellishing cakes and other articles of confeetionary, it is their decided opinion that a practice fraught with danger to the lives or health of her Majesty's subjects ought to be immediately restrained."

THE PHILOSOPHY OF DROWNING.

Man is the only animal that drowns naturally. He does so because he is endowed with reason—that is to say, with a large spherical brain with a skull on it, which rises above his nose. If he fall into deep water, in spite of his great brain, he has not presence of mind enough to stick his nose out and keep it out, as he easily might do; but his heavy head, like a stone, presses his nose under water. In this position he inhales and fills his chest with water,—so that he becomes on the whole so much heavier than water as to sink. While the lungs are filled with air, the body is lighter than its bulk of water, and of course swims just as an iron vessel does. All, therefore, which is necessary to keep a person from drowning in deep water is to keep the water out of the lungs. Suppose yourself a bottle. Your nose is the nozzle of the bottle, and must be kept out of the water. If it goes under, don't breathe at all till it comes out. Then, to prevent its going down again, keep every other part under—head, legs, arms, all under water but your nose. Do that, and you can't sink in any depth of water. All you need to do to secure this is to clasp your hands behind your back, and point your nose at the top of the heavens and keep perfectly still. Your nose will never go under water to the end of time, unless you raise your brain, hand, knee, or foot higher than it. Keep still with your nose turned up in perfect impudence, and you are safe. This will do in tolerably still water: in boisterous water you will need a little of the art of swimming.

STAMPS AND TAXES.

RECEIPT STAMPS.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
For £5 and under £10 ..	0	3	For £200 and under £300 ..	4	0
10 .. 20 ..	0	6	300 .. 500 ..	5	0
20 .. 50 ..	1	0	500 .. 1000 ..	7	6
50 .. 100 ..	1	6	1000 and upwards ..	10	0
100 .. 200 ..	2	6	In full of all demands ..	10	0

N.B.—Persons receiving the money are compelled to pay the duty.

BILLS AND NOTES.

	Not ex. 2 months. s.	d.	Exceed. 2 months. s.	d.
£2 and not exceeding £5 5s.	1	0	1	6
Above 5 5 .. .. 20	1	6	2	0
20 .. .. 30	2	0	2	6
30 .. .. 50	2	6	3	6
50 .. .. 100	3	6	4	6
100 .. .. 200	4	6	5	0
200 .. .. 300	5	0	6	0
300 .. .. 500	6	0	8	6
500 .. .. 1000	8	6	12	6
1000 .. .. 2000	12	6	15	0
2000 .. .. 3000	15	0	25	0
Above 3000	25	0	30	0

Promissory Note for the payment of any sum of money by instalments, the same duty as on a Promissory Note payable in less than two months.

BONDS AND MORTGAGES.

Any sum not exceeding	£50	£1	0
Above £50 not exceeding	100	1	10
„ 100	200	2	0
„ 200	300	3	0
„ 300	400	4	0
„ 500	1000	5	0
„ 1000	2000	6	0

Above £2,000 not exceeding	3,000	£7	0
„ 3,000	4,000	8	0
„ 4,000	5,000	9	0
„ 5,000	10,000	12	0
„ 10,000	15,000	15	0
„ 15,000	20,000	20	0
Exceeding	20000	25	0

Bonds of every 1080 words above the first, 25s. Mortgages, 20s.

APPRENTICES' INDENTURES.

Under ..	£30	£1	
£30 and under	50	2	
50 ..	100	3	
£100 and under £200		£6	
200 ..	300	12	
300 ..	400	20	
£400 and under £500		£25	
500 ..	600	30	

Where no such consideration, if the instrument shall not contain more than 1080 words, £1. And if it shall contain more than that quantity, £1 15s.

PROBATES OF WILLS AND LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION.

Above the Value of £	And under. £	With a Will. £	s.	Without a Will.
20 ..	50	0	0	.. 10s.
20 ..	100	0	10	.. —
50 ..	100	1	0	.. £1
100 ..	200	2	0	.. 3
200 ..	300	5	0	.. 8
300 ..	450	8	0	.. 11
450 ..	600	11	0	.. 15
600 ..	800	15	0	.. 22
800 ..	1000	22	0	.. 30
1000 ..	1500	30	0	.. 45
1500 ..	2000	40	0	.. 60
2000 ..	3000	50	0	.. 75
3000 ..	4000	60	0	.. 90
4000 ..	5000	80	0	.. 120
5000 ..	6000	100	0	.. 150

The scale continues to increase up to £1,000,000.

APPRAISEMENT STAMPS.

Where such appraisements of valuation shall not exceed ..	£50	2	6
Above £50 and not exceeding	100	5	0
Above £100 not exceeding	£200	£0	15
200	300	0	10
	500	1	0

DUTIES ON LEGACIES.

Of the value of £20, or upwards, out of Personal Estate, or charged upon Real Estate, &c.; and upon every share of Residue—To a child, or parent, or any lineal descendant, or ancestor of the deceased, £1 per cent. To a Brother or Sister or their descendants, £3 per cent. To an Uncle, or Aunt, or their descendants, £5 per cent. To a Great Uncle, or Great Aunt, or their descendants, £6 per cent. To any other Relation or Stranger in Blood, £10 per cent.—Legacy to Husband or wife exempt.

If the deceased died prior to the 5th of April, 1805, the duty only attaches on Personal Estates, and by a lower scale.

LICENSES.

For Marriage, if special	£5 0
Ditto, if not special	0 10
For Bankers	30 0
For Pawnbrokers, within the limits of the twopenny post ..	15 0
Elsewhere	7 10
For Appraisers	2 0
For Hawkers and Pedlars, on foot	4 0
Ditto, with one horse, ass, or mule	8 0
Stage Carriage License, for every carriage	3 3
Hackney Carriage License, for every carriage	5 0
Selling Beer, to be drunk on the Premises	3 3
Ditto, not to be drunk on the Premises	1 1

DOGS.

For every greyhound	£1 0 0
For every hound, pointer, setting dog, spaniel, terrier, or lurcher, and for every dog, where two or more are kept, of whatever denomination they may be (except greyhounds)	0 14 0
For every other dog, where one only is kept	0 8 0
Compounding a pack of hounds	36 0 0

Farmers with farms under £100 value, and shepherds, are exempt from dogs kept for the care of sheep.

WINDOW TAX.

Windows	Duty per Annum. £	s.	d.	Windows	Duty per Annum. £	s.	d.	Windows	Duty per Annum. £	s.	d.	Windows	Duty per Annum. £.	s.	d.
8	0	16	6	16	3	18	6	24	7	5	9	32	10	13	3
9	1	1	0	17	4	7	0	25	7	14	3	33	11	1	6
10	1	8	0	18	4	15	2	26	8	2	9	34	11	10	0
11	1	16	3	19	5	3	9	27	8	11	0	35	11	18	3
12	2	4	9	20	5	12	3	28	8	19	6	36	12	6	9
13	2	13	3	21	6	0	6	29	9	8	3	37	12	15	3
14	3	1	9	22	6	9	0	30	9	16	3	38	13	3	6
15	3	10	0	23	6	17	6	31	10	4	9	39	13	12	0

Farm-houses belonging to Farms under £200 a year are exempt.

*** By cap. 17, 3 and 4 Vict., an additional £10 per cent. is imposed upon all the Assessed Taxes, Customs, and Excise.

DUTIES ON CARRIAGES.

WITH FOUR WHEELS.

No.	Per carriage for private use. £	s.	d.	No.	Stage coaches & post chaises. £	s.	d.
1	6	0	0	1	5	5	0
2	6	10	0	2	10	10	0
3	7	0	0	3	15	15	0
4	7	10	0	4	21	0	0
5	7	17	6	5	26	5	0
6	8	4	0	6	31	10	0
7	8	10	0	7	36	15	0
8	8	16	0	8	42	0	0
9	9	1	6	9	47	5	0

WITH TWO WHEELS.

	£	s.	d.
Carriages with two wheels, each	3	5	0
Ditto, drawn by two or more horses, or mules ..	4	10	0
For every additional body used on the same carriage ..	1	11	6
For every additional body	3	3	0
Carriages let by coachmakers, without horses	6	0	0

For every carriage with four wheels, being of less diameter than thirty inches each, where drawn by ponies or mules, above twelve and not exceeding thirteen hands, per annum, £3 5s.; if with less than four wheels, and the ponies not exceeding twelve hands, and not let for hire, exempt. For every carriage with four wheels, drawn by one horse and no more, per annum, £4 10s. Carriages with less than four wheels, drawn by one horse, and constructed and marked as described by Act 6 & 7 Wm. IV., c. 65, and 1 Vict. c. 61, not exceeding £21 in value; also common stage carts, constructed for the carriage of goods, and occasionally used for riding, are exempt.

HORSE TAX.

FOR RIDING OR DRAWING CARRIAGES.

No.	Each Horse. £	s.	d.	No.	Each Horse. £	s.	d.
1	1	8	9	11	3	3	6
2	2	7	3	12	3	3	6
3	2	12	3	13	3	3	9
4	2	15	0	14	3	3	9
5	2	15	9	15	3	3	9
6	2	18	0	16	3	3	9
7	2	19	9	17	3	4	0
8	2	19	9	18	3	4	6
9	3	0	9	19	3	5	0
10	3	3	6	20	3	6	0

Horses let to hire with post duty, each	£1	8	9
Race Horses, each	3	10	0
Horses rode by butchers in their trade, each	1	8	9
Where two only are kept, the second at..	0	10	6
Horses for riding, and not exceeding thirteen hands, each ..	1	1	0
One horse used by a bailiff on a farm	1	5	0
Other horses, thirteen hands high, and mules, each	0	10	6

A horse used for riding by any one occupying a farm of less annual value than £500, is exempt, provided not more than one is kept; as are also horses employed by market gardeners, in their business

PENALTIES UNDER THE STAMP ACT.

For acting as an *Appraiser* without a license, £50.

For every *Appraisement* written upon paper not duly stamped, £50.

Apprentices' Indentures to state the realfamount of premium, in proportion to which the stamp duty is charged, on penalty of forfeiting double the amount of premium.

For *Attorneys* and *Solicitors* acting without having been admitted, £100.—For acting without certificate, £50.

For drawing a *Bill* or *Promissory Note* upon unstamped paper, or upon paper insufficiently or wrongly stamped, £50.—For post-dating *Bills of Exchange*, £100.

For drawing a *Cheque* more than 15 miles from the place where made payable, £100.—For receiving the same in payment, £20.—For Bankers paying the same, £100.

For setting out wrong amount in *Conveyance*. On the Attorney, £500. On the purchaser, £50.

For selling *Patent Medicines*, &c., without a license, £20. Without a stamp, £10.

For printing a *Newspaper* without first making declaration as to the ownership, &c., £50 for every day such paper shall be printed or published.—For printing without stamps, on each paper issued, £20.

For neglecting or delaying to enter *Pamphlets* at the Stamp Office, or selling without paying duty when demanded, £20.

For *Pawnbrokers* taking pledges without a license, £50. For selling *Plate* without a licence, £20. For selling plate without being duly stamped, £50.

For taking possession of the effects of any one deceased, without taking out *Letters of Administration*, £100.

For giving an unstamped receipt for money amounting to £5 and upwards, £10.

For giving a receipt on an insufficient stamp, £10.

For refusing to give a receipt when demanded for money paid, and amounting to £5, £10.

For selling playing cards without an Ace of Spades duly stamped, £10. For being in possession o funstamped playing cards, £5 per pack.